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IMPORTANT DRUGS

AND AN
INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

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POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

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ELEVENTH EDITION

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PREFACE TO THE ELEVENTH EDITION

THE preceding edition was produced during the War period when, owing to pre-occupation, it was not possible to deal with new subject-matter as fully as could have been desired. Opportunity has now been taken for a complete revision. A number of drugs and chemicals which have fallen into disuse have been deleted, while in their place it is hoped that attention has been called to the more recent remedies that have either proved their worth or appear worthy of trial.

Among the latter are Acetylsalicylic Acid and its combinations, Salvarsan, Benzyl derivatives, Organic Silver Compounds of the Argyrol type—Silver proteinate, etc., Insulin, Cocaine substitutes, the Kaolin treatment of dysentery and stomach ailments, the Flavines, Scarlet Red and other synthetic dye stuffs, Organo-therapy, products of the Pituitary, Thymus and Thyroid glands, Colloidal Therapy, including Calcium, Copper, Iron, Manganese, Silver, Sulphur, and other Hydrosols, Paramag, a compound of Colloidal Magnesia and Liquid Paraffin, used in the treatment of habitual constipation, Tin-Ox, a compound of Pure Metallic Tin and Stannic Oxide, which is well spoken of in the treatment of boils, carbuncles, etc., Urea derivatives and the Ureides

The index of diseases and classified remedies has been carefully revised

To assist the prescriber in complying with the very stringent regulations of the Dangerous Drugs Act all drugs coming within the scope of the Act are plainly indicated

LONDON 1926

TABLE OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS
IN TERMS OF
IMPERIAL AND METRIC SYSTEMS

Grains or Minims	Grammes or mils	Grains or Minims	Grammes or mils
$\frac{1}{100}$.	= 0 0003	10	= 0 6
$\frac{1}{100}$.	= 0 0006	12	= 0 8
$\frac{1}{60}$.	= 0 001	15	= 1 0
$\frac{1}{40}$.	= 0 002	20	= 1 2
$\frac{1}{30}$.	= 0 004	30	= 2 0
$\frac{1}{12}$	= 0 005	60	= 4 0
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0 008	120	= 8 0
$\frac{1}{8}$	= 0 01	240	= 15 0
$\frac{1}{4}$	= 0 015	480	= 30 0
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0 02		
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0 03	Ounces	
1 .	= 0 06	2	= 60 0
2	= 0 12	4	= 115 0
3	= 0 2	6	= 170 0
4	= 0 25	8	= 230 0
5	= 0 3	10	= 280 0
6	= 0 4	15	= 420 0
8	= 0 5	20	= 568 0

INCOMPATIBLES

The following *combinations* are or may become dangerous, and should in no circumstances be prescribed

Arsenic and its Salts	with Mercuric Chloride, Magnesia, Lime Water, Astringent Tinctures
Bromides or Iodides	with Calomel, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Potassium Chlorate, or Strong Acids
Chloral Hydrate	with Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates
Poisonous Alkaloidal Salts	with Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates, Borax, Tannic Acid, Astringent Tinctures, Iodides, Bromides, or Mercuric Chloride
Chlorates should not be rubbed together	with Sulphur, Creosote, Sugar, Iodine, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Tannic Acid, and other readily oxidisable substances
Chromic Acid or Potassium Permanganate	should not be mixed with Glycerin, Alcohol, and other readily oxidisable substances

SYNONYMS

It is sometimes convenient to employ a synonym for a potent drug, particularly when it is not considered desirable for the patient to become acquainted with the treatment

Liquor Fowleri	for Liquor Arsenicalis
Liquor Donovanii	„ Liquor Arsenu et Hydrargyri Iodidi
Pulvis Doveri	„ Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus
Pulvis Thebaici	„ Pulvis Opii
Spiritus Vini Gallici	„ Brandy
Spiritus Frumenti	„ Whisky
Pilula Plummeri	„ Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita
Tinctura Meconii	„ Tinctura Opii
Tinctura Thebaici	„ Tinctura Opii
Liquor Glonoini	„ Liq Trinitrini

THE BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

ACACIA GUMMI

Gum Acacia Gum Arabic

A GUMMY exudation obtained from various species of *Acacia* (Leguminosæ). It is demulcent and somewhat nutritive. A piece allowed to dissolve in the mouth acts as a protective of inflamed mucous membrane in laryngitis, pharyngitis, gastritis, &c. Its principal use is in the manufacture of lozenges and pastilles, in dispensing, to suspend insoluble powders, resins, resinous tinctures, and to emulsify oils. It is also used in saline solution—Acacia 6 0, Sodium Chloride 0 9, Water to 100—for intravenous injection.

Solubility Almost completely soluble in water (1 in 2), insoluble in alcohol.

Incompatibles Alcohol, borax, ferric salts, lead subacetate.

R Mucil Acaciæ ʒj	4 0 mls
Syr Mori ℥xx	1 2 „
Aq. Dest. ad ʒiv	to 15 0 „
Take in a little water three times a day	
R Mucil Acaciæ ʒj	4 0 mls
Hexamin gr v	0 3 gramme
Dec Tritici ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
Take in a little water three times a day <i>Cystitis</i>	

ACETANILIDUM

Acetanilide Phenylacetamide Antifebrin

Acetanilide occurs in colourless, odourless crystals. It is analgesic, antipyretic, and antirheumatic. Must be given with caution, as toxic effects have been produced by quite small doses. It is commonly given in migraine, and is the active constituent of some proprietary headache powders and nostrums for neuralgia, &c.

Acetanilide is a useful antiseptic, and at one time it was in good repute as a dusting powder for small wounds. It is contained in several of the advertised preparations of

times used for the removal of corns and warts, its use is attended by a good deal of pain

Antidotes Soap, soda, magnesia or chalk in water, followed by olive oil, milk or white of egg

Dose of Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

ACIDUM ACETYLSALICYLICUM

Acetylsalicylic Acid Aspirin

A white crystalline powder with slightly acid taste. Passes through the stomach unchanged, but is decomposed by the alkaline secretions of the duodenum, salicylates and acetates being formed. Thus, while reacting in a manner similar to salicylic acid and salicylates, it produces less gastric disturbance. Best prescribed in tablets or cachets. Acetylsalicylic acid enjoys considerable popularity as an anti-rheumatic, being useful in both acute and chronic affections of the joints, in gouty complaints, neuralgia, and pleurisy. Given in the early stages of influenza it often induces perspiration. Originally introduced as aspirin. Similar preparations are known under the trade names of Genasprin, Salasprin, &c

Solubility About 1 in 300 water, 1 in 5 alcohol, soluble in ether and chloroform

Incompatibles Free acids, alkalies, iron salts. Thus, with sodium bicarbonate it forms a clear solution of sodium acetate and salicylate

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

R Acid Acetylsalicyl gr viij 0.50 gramme

Caffein gr i 0.06 "

Quinin Sulph gr ij 0.10 "

For one cachet Take every four hours *Influenza*

R Acid Acetylsalicyl gr iiss 0.15 gramme

Phenacetin gr iiss 0.15 "

Caffein gr i 0.06 "

For one tablet One or two as required

Nervous Headache

CALCI ACETYLSALICYLAS *Soluble Aspirin* Also known as *Kalmopyrin*, *Kalsal*, *Tylcalcin*. A white powder soluble in water 1 in 6. Incompatible with mineral acids, iron and quinine salts.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

LITHII ACETYLSALICYLAS Known as *Tyllithin*, *Hydropyrin*, and *Lithopyrin*. A white, somewhat

hygroscopic powder having a bitter taste Soluble in water 1 in 1, in alcohol 1 in 4 Incompatible with mineral acids and with iron and quinine salts It is hydrolysed rather readily in water and is better prescribed in cachets or tablets

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

ACIDUM BENZOICUM

Benzoic Acid

In feathery, silky crystals with an aromatic odour It is antiseptic, expectorant, stimulant, antipyretic, and diuretic Employed in inflammation of the urinary tract, nocturnal incontinence of urine, calculous affections, acute rheumatism &c In the system it is converted into hippuric acid

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 400 cold water freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, the fixed and volatile oils Its solubility in water is increased by the addition of borax or sodium phosphate but the benzoic acid does not exist free

Incompatibles Ferrie salts, lead acetate and mercuric chloride

R Acid Benzoici gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Acid Tannici gr ʒ	1.0 "
Acid Carbolici gr ʒ	1.2 "
Colloidi ʒi	15.0 mls

The pigment To be applied to the affected parts

Ulceration Cervix Uteri

R Acid Benzoici gr ʒ	0.120 gramme
Camphore gr j	0.060 "
Ext Bellad gr ʒ	0.016 "

For one pill Take every night

Nocturnal Incontinence of Urine

The action of the benzoates on the system is similar to that of benzoic acid Those most commonly used are

AMMONII BENZOAS Freely soluble in water Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

BENZYL BENZOAS A white crystalline solid, or a colourless oily liquid It relieves spasm of the plain muscle of the intestine, bladder, uterus and bronchioles, and is therefore useful in diarrhoea, dysentery, colic (intestinal and uterine), arterial and bronchial spasm, and whooping cough Benzyl benzoate has been shown to be a powerful

vasodilator without being depressant to the heart when administered in small doses. It is, therefore, effective in treatment of hypertension and in angina pectoris.

It is usually administered in alcoholic solution (1 in 5), 20 to 30 drops being taken three or four times a day, well diluted with water or milk.

BENZYL SUCCINAS A white crystalline solid. Action similar to that of benzyl benzoate, but less irritating. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in tablets.

SODII BENZOAS Freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes).

R Sodii Benzoatis gr xv	1 gramme
Liq Ammon Acetatis ℥j	4 mls
Syrupi Aurantii ℥xx	2 "
Aq Gaultheriæ ad ℥j	to 30 "

Take every hour *Acute Rheumatism*

R Ammon Benzoatis gr xv	1.0 gramme
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0.3 mil
Syrupi Mori ℥ss	2.0 mls
Inf Buchu ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take three times a day in linseed tea

Cystitis, Nephritis

R Sodii Benzoatis gr xx	1.2 gramme
Tinct Buchu ℥ss	2.0 mls
Tinct Hyoseyami ℥xv	1.0 "
Spirit Chloroform ℥x	0.6 "
Dec Pareiræ ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take every four hours in barley water

Irritable Bladder

SODII HIPPURAS *Sodium Hippurate*. Freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes). Given in gout, gravel, and calculus as solvent for urates. **AMMONIUM HIPPURATE** is used for similar purposes.

ACIDUM BORICUM

Boric Acid Boracic Acid

A mild antiseptic and astringent. A 2½ per cent solution inhibits the growth of bacteria, but does not destroy them, if the powder is applied to a wound it absorbs moisture, and to a certain extent prevents the organisms from multiplying. *Externally* a hot solution containing about 4 per cent is useful as a fomentation for sloughing ulcers. A cold saturated solution—boric lotion

—is used to wash out cavities after operations. The powdered acid, either alone or mixed with an equal weight of talc, is used as a dusting powder for perspiring feet and axillæ. Internally it is given as a urinary disinfectant, the bladder being washed out at the same time with a 2 per cent solution.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 30 cold water, 1 in 3 boiling, 1 in 4 glycerin, 1 in 30 alcohol (90 per cent)

Preparations

GLYCERINUM ACIDI BORICI B.P. A combination of boric acid and glycerin. Useful as an antiseptic paint in throat affections. The proprietary compounds *Boroglyceride* and *Bisanaleane* are closely allied preparations.

PULVIS ACIDI BORICI COMPOSITUS A dusting powder containing boric acid 1, zinc oxide 2, starch 3. Useful for excoriated and chafed surfaces.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI B.P. Thus, the official ointment is suitable for many skin affections, but as a dressing for wounds it should be diluted with an equal weight of paraffin ointment.

PULVIS MAGNESII BORO-CITRATIS COMPOSITUS This compound is one of the most useful remedies in diseases of the bladder, irritability, cystitis, dysuria, enuresis, decomposing urine, gravel, &c. Dose, half to one teaspoonful in half a pint of water three times a day.

BORAX is milder and more sedative than boric acid, probably owing to its alkaline reaction. It is especially useful in aphthous conditions of the mouth, and a dilute solution is soothing to irritable eyelids. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

Preparations

GLYCERINUM BORACIS B.P. Useful in aphthæ, tonsillitis, and sore throat.

LIQUOR BORACIS COMPOSITUS B.P.C. *Collutarium Acidi Carbonici Compositum Dobell's Solution*. Borax 1½, Sodium Bicarbonate 1½, Phenol ½, Glycerin 3½, Water to 100. Useful for nasal irrigation.

MEL BORACIS B.P. Borax 10, Glycerin 5, Honey to 100 (weight). Useful in aphthous ulceration.

UNGUENTUM BORACIS. B.P.C. 1 in 8 Excellent for chaps, chilblains and cracked nipples

SODII PERBORAS *Sodium Perborate* A powerful and very useful antiseptic and deodorant. The dry salt may be mixed with talc and used as a dusting powder or with chalk for brushing the teeth. Lotions may contain from 2 to 5 per cent. of the salt

R Acid. Borici gr viij 0.6 gramme
Aq. Laurocerasi ℥iv 15.0 mls
Aq. Sambuci ad ℥viij to 250.0 "

The astringent lotion for the eyes

R Thymol gr ss 0.03 gramme.
Sp. Cinnamomi ℥ss 2.00 mls
Glyc. Acid. Borici ad ℥j to 30.00 "

The paint To be applied to the throat every four hours in early stage of measles or scarlet fever

R Pulv. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. ℥j 4 grammes
Take three times a day in a tumbler of water

Fetid Urine, Gravel

R P. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. ℥j 4.0 grammes
Hexamin gr v 0.3 gramme

Take three times a day in half a tumbler of water

Urinary Disinfectant

R Pulv. Boracis gr v 0.3 gramme
Sodii Benzoatis gr ij 0.1 "
Sodii Chlorid. gr. v 0.3 "
Aq. Gaultheriæ ad ℥iv to 100.0 grammes

The lotion To irrigate the nostrils every four hours

Chronic Catarrh

R Glycerin Boracis ℥iv 15 mls
Potassii Chloratis ℥ss 2 grammes
Tinct. Myrrhiæ ℥j 4 mls
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij 10.60 "

The lotion

Aphthous Mouth

R P. Boracis ℥iv 15 grammes
Glyc. Acid. Carbolic ℥ss 2 mls
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥viij to 200 "

The gargle

Sore Throat

R Pulv. Boracis gr viij 0.5 gramme
Sodii Benzoatis gr x 0.6 "
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j to 30.0 mls

Take in a cup of linseed tea every four hours

Cystitis

ACIDUM CACODYLICUM

Cacodylic Acid

Occurs in colourless, odourless crystals. Freely soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme).

Cacodylic acid is usually prescribed as the sodium, iron or magnesium salt.

The cacodylates have been recommended for the treatment of chronic skin diseases, anaemia, malaria, tuberculosis, &c.

CALCII CACODYLAS A white amorphous powder, freely soluble in water or alcohol. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme), *per os* or intramuscularly.

FERRI CACODYLAS A yellowish amorphous powder. Soluble in water 1 in 15. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, three times daily, in pills. Recommended in anaemia and in acne and lupus.

GUAIACOL CACODYLAS Soluble 1 in 25 water, freely in alcohol. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme).

MAGNESII CACODYLAS White amorphous powder, freely soluble in water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme).

SODII CACODYLAS *Sodium Dimethylarsinate* White amorphous powder, freely soluble in water or alcohol. This is the salt of cacodylic acid most frequently used. It may be administered in mixture or pills or hypodermically. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme).

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM

Carbolic Acid *Phenol*

Obtained in the fractional distillation of coal-tar oil. It is caustic, antizymotic, antiseptic, and disinfectant. Externally it is used as a general disinfectant of sick-room utensils, drains, &c. Undiluted it acts as a caustic. Accidental burns by carbolic acid should be freely washed with methylated spirit and then covered with boric ointment, *quarter strength*. A solution of 2 per cent may be applied locally to allay itching but not over too great an area. For cleansing the hands the strength should not be more than 2½ per cent. 2½ per cent solution may be used for washing small wounds. If the wound is extensive there is danger of poisoning by absorption.

Neither carbolic acid nor lysol should be applied to the skin or to wounds, even in dilute solutions on lint or cotton for longer than a few minutes, and on no account should the dressing be covered with oiled silk, &c., on account of the risk of gangrene. *Internally* it is occasionally of service in heartburn or painful dyspepsia with flatulence, and small doses sometimes check sickness and diarrhoea.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.20 gramme) in pill

Solubility. Freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, the fixed and volatile oils. With water it behaves in a very peculiar way, but 5 per cent and 2½ per cent solutions are stable. Mixed with about 10 per cent of water it forms *Acidum Carboicum Liquefactum*, which remains liquid at comparatively low temperatures.

Incompatibles. Ferrous salts and free alkalis.

Antidotes. Emetic of zinc sulphate or apomorphine hypodermically; good dose of sodium or potassium sulphate, raw white of egg, lime water, chalk, brandy or ether subcutaneously, hot-water bottles.

Preparations

GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI B.P. Contains 20 per cent phenol. Diluted with ten times its volume of glycerin, it is useful in aphthous stomatitis, or, with 30 parts of water, as a gargle in foul throat.

OLEUM CARBOLICUM. B.P.C. Contains 5 per cent phenol in olive oil. Used as a dressing for burns.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI B.P. Contains 3 per cent phenol in paraffin ointment. Useful in parasitic skin diseases.

R. Acid. Carbolici gr. x	0.6 gramme
Glycerini ʒj	30.0 mls
Aq. Rosæ ʒj	30.0 „
The lotion	<i>Impetigo or Acne</i>
R. Acid. Carbolici	1 part
Tincturæ Iod.	1 „
Acid. Boric	2 parts
Aq. Camphoræ	to 100 „

A stimulant antiseptic lotion employed as gargle, nasal douche, or intra-uterine injection.

R. Acid. Carbolici gr. j	0.06 gramme
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. ij	0.12 „

For one pill. Take after each meal.

Flatulence.

R Acid Carbolici gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 03 grammes
 Extract Opii gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 01 "
 D D A Bismuth Salicylatis gr $\frac{11}{16}$ 0 20 "
 For one pill Take three times a day

Summer Diarrhoea

R Cocain Hydrochlor gr $\frac{11}{16}$ 0 5 grammes
 Acid Hydrocyan Dil $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 0 mls
 Glycerini $\frac{3}{4}$ 15 0 "

D D A Lot Carboli 2½% ad $\frac{3}{4}$ 111 to 250 0 "
 The lotion to be dabbed on three times daily

Pruritus Vulvae

R Glycerini Acid Carbolici $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 60 mls
 Glycerini Acid Tannici $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 180 "

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of tepid water and
 used as an injection night and morning

Fetid Vaginal Discharge

See also Sodium and Zinc Sulphocarbolates

ACIDUM CHROMICUM

Chromic Acid Chromic Anhydride

In orange-red deliquescent crystals. It is a very powerful caustic and when freely diluted an efficient antiseptic. One grammic made up to the measure of 1 mil with water may be applied with a pointed rod to warts, condylomata, syphilitic affections of the tongue and throat. A 1 per cent solution is used for bathing sweaty feet.

It is important to see that this preparation is free from sulphuric acid—a common impurity.

Solubility Very freely soluble in water.

Incompatibles Alcohol or alcoholic preparations, ether, glycerin, arsenous acid, almost all organic substances. When a strong solution of chromic acid has been applied as an escharotic, it should after a few minutes be washed off with solution of aluminium acetate.

R Acid Chromici gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 6 grammes
 Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 to 30 0 mls

The application to be painted on with a camel-hair brush once a day.

Superficial Glossitis, syphilitic or otherwise

ACIDUM CITRICUM

Citric Acid

Citric acid occurs in colourless prisms with a strongly acid taste. In dilute solution with a little sugar it forms a

refreshing drink in febrile states, it is frequently employed for the extemporaneous preparation of fresh citrates in effervescing draughts. Lemon juice is commonly given in scurvy, it contains about 40 grains of citric acid in each fluid ounce.

Seventeen grains of citric acid neutralise about

24 grains Potassium Bicarbonate

20 „ Sodium Bicarbonate

13 „ Ammonium Carbonate

11 „ Magnesium Carbonate

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Solubility Freely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol

R Potassii Bicarb gr xx 1.2 gramme

Ammon Carb gr ij 0.1 „

Spir. Chloroformi ℥x 0.6 mil

Aq. Dest ad ʒj to 30.0 mils

The alkaline mixture

R Acid. Citrici gr xx 1.2 gramme

Acid. Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij 0.2 mil

Aq. Dest ad ʒj to 30.0 mils

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken with an equal quantity of the alkaline mixture, while effervescing, three times a day.

Dyspepsia and Sickness

ACIDUM FORMICUM

Formic Acid

The formic acid used in medicine is an aqueous solution containing about 25 per cent of real acid. It is given in doses of 2 to 10 minims (0.12 to 0.6 mil) freely diluted to give tone to the muscles. Sodium Formate and Calcium Formate are the salts in general use. Both are freely soluble in water. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme), increased to as much as 1 drachm (4 grammes in the day). Potassium and Lithium Formates are used similarly.

Preparations

ELIXIR FORMATUM B.P.C. Contains Sodium Formate 5, Potassium Formate 5, Simple Elixir to 100. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils).

ELIXIR FORMATUM COMPOSITUM B.P.C. Is elixir formatum combined with about 2 per cent of solution

of strychnine hydrochloride Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms
(4 to 8 mls)

ACIDUM GALLICUM

Gallie Acid

In pale fawn-coloured or white silky needles It does not possess the local astringent properties of tannic acid, but as it is converted into the latter in the system it is occasionally given as a hemostatic in hæmoptysis, pyrosis, uterine hæmorrhage, &c

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in solution or cachet

Solubility 1 in 100 water, 1 in 5 alcohol, 1 in 12 glycerin

Incompatibles Metallic salts, spirit of nitrous ether

R. Acid. Gallic. gr v	0.300 gramme
D D A Morphine Hydrochlor gr ʒi	0.006 "
In one cachet	Uterine Hæmorrhage

R. Acid. Gallic. gr viij	0.5 gramme
Pulv. Ergotæ gr viij	0.5 "
For one cachet, every four hours	Menorrhagia

R. Acid. Gallic. gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Glycerini ʒss	2.0 mls
Inf. Auranti ad ʒj	to 30.0 "
Take every four hours	Intestinal Hæmorrhage

R. Acid. Gallic. gr v	0.3 gramme
Spirit. Rect. ʒss	2.0 mls
Tinct. Opi ʒiij	0.2 mil
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒij	to 8.0 mls
Two teaspoonfuls for a dose	Hæmoptysis

ACIDUM GLYCEROPHOSPHORICUM

Glycerophosphoric Acid

Glycerophosphoric acid is rarely prescribed alone, but its salts have come into very general use, they are of service in rickets, scrofula, and all cases of deficient nutrition, especially when associated with nervous diseases. For young children the Compound Syrup introduced by Dr Robin is of more value than the better known "Chemical Food," and is certainly more palatable.

The following salts are given

Calcii Glycerophosphas	}	Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme)
Ferri "		
Lithii "		
Magnesium "		
Manganesi "		
Quininae "		
Sodii "		
Potassii "		

All except the last two appear in scales or amorphous powder, and are moderately soluble in water or wine. The sodium and potassium salts are hygroscopic, and are usually prepared in 50 per cent solutions.

Preparations

SYRUPUS GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMPOSITUS
"ROBIN" Each fluid drachm contains a medicinal dose of the glycerophosphates of calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium and sodium, together with very small doses of diastase, pepsin and strychnine.

For those who are run down through overwork or are subjects of nervous debility there is no doubt this preparation is useful. It is quite palatable and is readily taken by young children or fastidious persons.

Glycerinum Glycerophosphatum Compositum is prepared for cases where sugar is objectionable.

Dose, of either, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

PULVIS GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMPOSITUS
"ROBIN" Is useful where the liquid preparations are objected to. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).
 Given in cachets.

R. Syr Glycerophosph Co "Robin" ʒss 2 mls

Syr Calcii Lactophosph ʒss 2 "

A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day

Rickets, Scrofulous Diseases

R. Syrup Glycerophosph Co "Robin" ʒi 4 mls

Take three times a day

Deficient Nutrition or Brain Fag

R. Syrup Glycerophosph Co "Robin" ʒss 2 mls

Syrup Hypophosph Co ʒss 2 "

A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day, after meals

Nerve Tonic

Preparations

ELIXIR LECITHINI B.P.C. Each ounce contains 1 grain of lecithin in each fluid drachm. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls)

EMULSIO LECITHINI B.P.C. Same strength and dose as the elixir

PILULA LECITHINI B.P.C. Each pill contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains lecithin and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain trichloride hydrochloride. Dose, 1 to 4 pills

CEREGEN A compound of specially purified and sterilised milk protein with glycerophosphate. While most cases cerogen is very palatable and it has been found of enormous service in all cases of defective nutrition. After influenza wasting diseases &c. it is very beneficial. For business men and others who do not keep regular meal hours cerogen is invaluable. For convalescents it is an excellent tonic and is largely used in the wards of many Hospitals.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Hydrobromic Acid

An aqueous solution containing 10 per cent of hydrogen bromide. The acid is a nerve tonic and is given in much the same cases as its salts. Administered with salts of quinine it is reputed to prevent quinsism.

Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls). The larger dose may be considered the equivalent of 10 grains (0.6 grammes) of potassium bromide.

R Acid Hydrobrom Dil Mxxx 2.00 mls
Quinine Hydrobrom gr j 0.06 gramme
Syrup Aurant Mxxx 2.00 mls
Aq. Dest ad \bar{z} j to 30.00 "

Take three times a day, before meals

Nervous Exhaustion

R Acid Hydrobrom Dil ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Tinct Quininæ ℥xxx	2 0 "
Magnesi Sulphatis gr xx	1 2 gramme
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥v	0 3 mil
Syr Zingiberis ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day	
<i>Nervine Tonic</i>	

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM

Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid

A colourless, fuming liquid containing 31.79 per cent hydrogen chloride. When suitably diluted it is tonic and astringent. It is given in scarlet and typhoid fevers, hepatic affections, in some forms of sore throat, and in cases of phosphatic urinary deposits.

Incompatibles Alkalies and their carbonates, salts of silver and lead.

Antidotes Magnesia, chalk, alkaline carbonates, white of egg, demulcent drinks. If none of these is at hand, give soap and water.

Dose of Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml).

R Acid Hydrochlor Dil ℥x	0 6 mil
Syr Auranti ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Inf Gentianæ Co ad ʒj	to 30 0 "
Take in a little water three times a day	
<i>An acid tonic after typhoid when hydrochloric acid is deficient in stomach</i>	

Acid Hydrochlor Dil ℥v	1 mil
Syrup Mori ℥xxx	2 mls
Decoct Hordei ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take three times a day in a wineglassful of water	
<i>Phosphatic Urinary Deposits</i>	

R Acid Hydrochlor Dil ℥x	0 6 mil
Sodu Sulphatis ʒj	4 0 grammes
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0 6 mil
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
Take every morning in half a tumbler of water, before breakfast	
<i>Torpid Liver</i>	

R Acid Hydrochloric Dil ʒj 4 mls
 Potassii Chloratis ʒij 8 grammes
 Glycerini ʒiv 15 mls
 Aq. Dest. ad ʒivij to 250 0 "

Gargle the throat with 1 tablespoonful and reject it.
 Repeat with another tablespoonful, which swallow.

Sore Throat

R Acid Hydrochlor. ℥ss 0.6 mil
 Potassii Chloratis gr. vi 2.5 grammes
 Aq. Dest. ad ʒivij to 250 0 mls

Allow the acid and chlorate to react for ten minutes in a well-corked bottle, add the water quickly, and shake until the chlorine is dissolved.

Chlorine Gargle and Mouth Wash

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid

An aqueous solution containing 2 per cent by weight of hydrogen cyanide. It has a characteristic penetrating odour and is a deadly poison. It is antispasmodic and sedative, applied to the unbroken skin in a lotion it is stated to be a local anæsthetic. Small doses quieten dry irritable cough, allay vomiting and gastric pain generally.

Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.30 mil).

Skin lotions should not contain more than 10 minims in the fluid ounce (0.6 mil in 30 mls), and must never be applied if the skin is broken.

Antidotes. Prussic acid acts so rapidly that antidotes are generally of no avail. If possible give strong emetic, ether or brandy subcutaneously with $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006 gramme) of atropine sulphate, fresh air, cold affusions, artificial respiration, inhalation of ammonia. If at hand give hydrogen peroxide solution, chlorine water, or solution of chlorinated lime.

POTASSII CYANIDUM. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.004 to 0.01 gramme). May be substituted for prussic acid in skin lotions—not to be stronger than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A few drops $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent solution remove silver nitrate stains from conjunctiva &c.

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iij 0.2 mil
 Vin Ipecacuanha ℥ss 0.3 "
 Syr Tolutan ʒss 2.0 mls
 Aq. Anis. ad ʒij to 100 "

A dessertspoonful every four hours.

Dry Irritable Cough

- R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij 0 2 mil
 Liq Bismuthi ℥xxx 2 0 mls
 Sodii Bicarb gr xx 1 2 grammes
 Liq Morphinae Acet ℥viij 0 5 mil
 Sp Chloroform ℥viij 0 5 "
 Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj 10 30 0 mls
 Take every four hours *Gastric Irritability*
- R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iv 0 25 mil
 Potassii Bicarb gr xx 1 20 grammes
 Sp Ammon Aromat ℥av 1 00 mil
 Liq Bismuthi ℥xxx 2 00 mls
 Aq Chlorof ad ʒj to 30 00 "
 Take three times a day with a dessertspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing *To allay Vomiting*
- R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥j 0 06 mil
 Sp Ammon Fctid ℥viij 0 50 "
 Tinct Hyoscyam ℥iv 0 25 "
 Syrup Aurantii ℥av 1 00 "
 Aq Anisi ad ʒj to 10 00 mls
 Take every four hours *Laryngismus Stridulus*
- R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ʒss 2 0 mls
 Liq Plumbi Fort ʒj 4 0 "
 Acid Carbolic Liq ℥v 0 3 mil
 Crem Lactis ad ʒj to 60 0 mls
 The paint To be smeared thinly over the irritable part
Not to be applied to mucous membrane or where the skin is broken

ACIDUM HYDROFLUORICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Hydrofluoric Acid

A solution containing 0 5 per cent of hydrogen fluoride. The B P C suggests 0 2 per cent solution, but the former is more generally used. It must be kept and dispensed in gutta-percha bottles. Has been recommended in goitre.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil) well diluted.

The fluorides of ammonia, iron, calcium, and sodium have been put forward as specific for enlarged spleen, phthisis, and whooping cough, but there is little evidence of their value in these complaints. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 0025 to 0 03 grammes).

ACIDUM LACTICUM

Lactic Acid

A syrupy liquid containing 75 per cent of hydrogen lactate. It increases the appetite and promotes digestion.

when the acid of the gastric juice is deficient. It has been recommended in phosphoric diathesis, as a spray or paint in croup and diphtheria, tuberculous ulceration of tongue or pharynx, and for the treatment of diabetes. Large doses are sometimes attended by acute pains simulating articular rheumatism.

Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls), of Acidum Lacticum Dilutum, 30 to 120 minims (2 to 8 mls)

R. Acidi Lactici ℥ss	1 ml
Glycerini ℥ss	2 mls
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒj	to 30 "

Take in a little water three times a day

Simple Indigestion

R. Acidi Lactici ʒij	8 mls
Glycerini ʒij	8 "
Aq. Dist. ad ʒj	to 30 "

The paint. After several applications, to be gradually increased in strength until equal parts of lactic acid and glycerin are employed. *Tuberculous Ulceration of Tongue*

LACTATES and LACTOPHOSPHATES are given as mild tonics and digestives. Calcium lactophosphate is a favourite remedy in rickets.

R. Ferri Lactatis gr. iij	0.2 gramme
Syr. Calcii Lactophosph. ʒj	40 mls
Inf. Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 300 "

Take three times a day

Rickets

ACIDUM NITRICUM

Nitric Acid

A fuming liquid containing 70 per cent, by weight, of hydrogen nitrate. It is exceedingly corrosive, is sometimes applied to warts, vascular growths, sloughing phagedæne, hæmorrhoidal excrescences &c., diluted it is applied to superficial ulcers which are indisposed to cicatrise, to offensive sores, and caries of the bones. It should be applied on a pointed glass rod the surrounding parts being protected by paraffin ointment. Dilute nitric acid is tonic, and acts as a cholagogue. Is given in chronic hepatitis, dyspepsia associated with uric and phosphatic urinary deposits, in scrofulous constitutions, and febrile diseases.

Dose of Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

Incompatibles. Alkalies, alkaline salts

Antidotes Whiting, chalk, magnesia, strong soap-suds, white of egg, demulcent drinks, sodium bicarbonate

R Acid Nitric Dil ℞	o 6 mil
Syrup Auranti ℥j	4 o mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30 o "
Take three times a day <i>Typhoid, Chronic Hepatitis</i>	
R Acid Nitric Dil ℞viiij	o 5 mil
Tinct Cardam Co ℞viii	2 o mls
Vin Pepsini ℞viii	2 o "
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 o "
Take in a little water three times a day	
<i>Tonic, Dyspepsia</i>	

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid

A colourless compound of nitric and hydrochloric acids. It is alterative, tonic, stomachic, and is one of the most useful hepatic stimulants. It is given in cases of torpid liver, whether acute or chronic.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (o 3 to 1 2 mil)

R Acid Nit-Hyd Dil ℞x	o 6 mil
Liq Strychninæ ℞ij	o 2 "
Sp Chloroformi ℞v	o 3 "
Syr Zingiberis ℥ss	2 o mls
Aq ad ℥j	to 30 o "
Take in a little water three times a day	
<i>Tonic, useful in Ovaluria</i>	
R Acid Nit-Hyd Dil ℞viiij	o 5 mil
Tinct Nucis Vom ℞v	o 3 "
Ext Taraxaci Liq ℞xxx	2 o mls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 o "
Take three times a day	
<i>Hepatic Tonic</i>	

ACIDUM OLEICUM

Oleic Acid

A straw-coloured liquid, with faint acid reaction, obtained by the action of superheated steam on fats and oils. It dissolves alkaloids as well as the oxides of lead, mercury, zinc, &c. It is sometimes added to alcoholic liniments to assist penetration.

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and the fixed and volatile oils, insoluble in water.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM CONCENTRATUM

Concentrated Phosphoric Acid

A syrupy liquid containing 66·3 per cent of hydrogen orthophosphoric. It is caustic and astringent, but less so than sulphuric acid. Very freely diluted it is employed as a cooling drink in fevers and to relieve thirst in diabetes. Phosphoric acid in medicinal doses rarely disturbs the digestion. It may be given to render the urine acid, and when taken *after* a meal is sometimes of service in alleviating that form of indigestion in which the patient complains of acid eructations and heartburn (Hale White). The phosphates are dealt with under the headings of their respective bases.

Dose of Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, B.P., 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil)

R Acid Phosph Dil M℥	o 6 mil
Finet Limonis M℥ss	2 0 mils
Aq Dist ad ℥iv	to 15 0 "

One tablespoonful in a tumbler of water when thirsty
Diabetes

ACIDUM PICRICUM

Picric Acid Carbazotic Acid

Occurs in yellow crystals which dissolve in water, forming a deep yellow and intensely bitter solution. It stains the skin. *Externally* a saturated solution of great service in burns, relieving pain and acting as an antiseptic.

Solubility 1 in 100 cold water, 1 in 10 alcohol (90 per cent)

NOTE.—Picric acid and its salts explode violently when heated or even when rubbed vigorously in a mortar.

Preparations

SOLUTIO ACIDI PICRICI B.P.C. A 1 per cent aqueous solution. Useful as an application to burns or scalds. Do not apply over too large an area.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI PICRICI B.P.C. Contains 2 per cent picric acid in soft paraffin. Used as an ophthalmic dressing for burns due to quicklime.

ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM

Pyrogallol Pyrogallie Acid

In small white crystals. Has been given as an astringent in hæmoptysis but is a somewhat dangerous remedy.

Externally it is used in parasitic skin affections, it leaves dark-brown stains

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.03 to 0.10 gramme) in pill

Solubility Freely soluble in water and alcohol

Antidotes. Acid Nit-Hyd Dil in 20 to 30 drop doses, well diluted

Preparations

UNGUENTUM ACIDI PYROGALLICI B P C Contains 12¹ per cent pyrogallic acid in soft paraffin Used for small patches of psoriasis, ringworm and lupus

UNGUENTUM ACIDI PYROGALLICI COMPOSITUM B P C *Unna's Compound Pyrogallol Ointment* Composed of Pyrogallic Acid 5, Ichthamol 5, Salicylic Acid 2, and Soft Paraffin 88

R Acid Pyrogallic gr vv 1 gramme

Adipis Præp $\overline{\text{5j}}$ 30 grammes

This is a weaker form of Jarsch's Ointment

Psoriasis

NOTE—*Pyrogallol ointment must not be applied over extensive areas*

ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM OXIDATUM *Pyroloxin*
A black powder introduced by Unna as being less toxic than ordinary pyrogallol Used in the treatment of leprosy in 5 to 10 per cent ointment

EUGALLOL, SALIGALLOL, LENIGALLOL Acetic derivatives suggested as substitutes for pyrogallol Ointments may be made of 5 per cent strength

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM

Salicylic Acid

A crystalline acid obtained from the oils of sweet birch and wintergreen, or synthetically It is antiseptic, antipyretic, and to a certain extent antiperiodic *Externally* it is employed in the treatment of various skin affections—eczema, psoriasis, pruritus, ringworm, sweaty feet, &c, as a pigment for the removal of hardened epidermis (corns and warts), as an ointment for inflamed rheumatic joints, and generally for the preparation of antiseptic surgical dressings *Internally* it is rarely given alone, being too irritating, but the sodium and other salts find many uses Sodium salicylate is one of the most useful remedies avail-

able for the treatment of acute rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and quinsy. In subacute, chronic, and gonorrhoeal rheumatism it is of less service, although some cases are undoubtedly benefited. Salicylates are occasionally employed as antiseptics to the urinary tract, but they are *contra-indicated* in cases of renal inflammation, combined with quinine they are of service in malaria.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Solubility Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether

Incompatibles Spirit of nitrous ether, salts of quinine, iron salts, ammonia, ammon carb, spirit of sal volatile

Preparations

COLLODIUM SALICYLICUM COMPOSITUM B.P.C.
Contains salicylic acid, extract of Indian hemp, acetone and acetone collodion. In general use as a corn paint.

PULVIS ACIDI SALICYLICI COMPOSITUS B.P.C.
Contains salicylic acid, boric acid and French chalk. Useful as a dusting powder for tender feet.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI B.P. Contains 2 per cent salicylic acid. Useful in eczema, acne, &c.

R Ung Acid Salicylic $\overline{\text{ij}}$ 30 grammes
The ointment *Acne, Ringworm, Seborrhoea Capitis*

R Acid Salicylic gr v 2.5 grammes
Ext Cannabis Ind gr v 0.3 gramme
Collod Flebile ad $\overline{\text{ij}}$ to 30.0 mil
The paint *For removing Corns and Warts*

R Acid Salicylic gr vv 1 gramme
Zinci Oxidi $\overline{\text{ij}}$ 8 grammes
P Amyli $\overline{\text{ij}}$ 8 "
Paraff Moll $\overline{\text{ij}}$ 22 "
To be spread thickly over the affected parts

Dry Eczema

R Ung Acid Salicylic $\overline{\text{ij}}$ 30 grammes
Ung Eucalypti $\overline{\text{ij}}$ 15 "
The ointment *Pruritus Ani*

R Ung Acid Salicylic $\overline{\text{ij}}$ 30 grammes
Ung Picis $\overline{\text{ij}}$ 30 "
Ung Hydrarg Ammon $\overline{\text{ij}}$ 30 "
The ointment *Lichen Planus, Psoriasis*

R Pot Acid Salicylic gr ss	12 grammes
P Amyli Tif	10 grammes
P Talc ʒj	300 "
P Acid Boric Tiv	150 "

The dusting powder For Local Application of the Feet

AMMONII SALICYLAS is used similarly to sodium salicylate, but is less depressing. Useful in influenza. Moderately soluble in water. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

R Ammonii Salicylatis gr ss	10 grammes
Finet Bellidonna Mx	0.3 ml
Spirit Chlorof Mx	0.6 "
Aq Dist ad ʒj	to 300 mls

Take every four hours

Influenza

FERRI SALICYLAS possesses styptic properties, is but slightly soluble in water. Recommended in cachets for tonsillitis. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

METHYL SALICYLAS This, the synthetic oil of wintergreen, is scarcely distinguishable in its odour and effects from the natural oil of *Gaultheria*. It is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, &c. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml) in gelatin capsule.

Solubility Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils.

Preparations

LINIMENTUM METHYL SALICYLATIS B.P.C. *Linimentum Betula Compositum*. Contains methyl salicylate, menthol, oil of eucalyptus and essential oil of camphor. Useful as a paint in rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago and sciatica.

LINIMENTUM METHYL SALICYLATIS COMPOSITUM B.P.C. Contains methyl salicylate, chloral hydrate, camphor, extract of Indian hemp and essential oil of camphor.

UNGUENTUM METHYL SALICYLATIS COMPOSITUM FORTE B.P.C. Contains methyl salicylate, menthol, eucalyptol, oil of cajuput, beeswax and lanolin. Applied with friction in lumbago, rheumatism and sciatica.

R Methyl Salicylatis } 5ā pts
 Ol Olive } æq equal parts

The painful part to be painted once daily and then covered with a layer of cotton wool or lint. No friction should be used and the part must not be wrapped tightly.
To relieve Rheumatic Pains

R Methyl Salicylatis } 5ā pts
 Etheris Acetici } æq equal parts
 Ol Amygd Dule }

To be painted on the affected part and lightly covered with flannel.
To relieve Rheumatic Pains

POTASSII SALICYLAS Dose, &c., as the sodium salt, over which it possesses no advantage

QUININÆ SALICYLAS is antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic. Specially useful in malaria, influenza, rheumatism and lumbago. Sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.

SODII SALICYLAS internally has all the physiological properties of salicylic acid, but is less likely to derange digestion. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

Solubility Freely soluble in water

Incompatibles Iron salts, spirit of nitrous ether, quinine salts, acids, ammonium carbonate, spirit of sal volatile

R Sodii Salicylatis gr x 0.6 gramme
 Salicin gr v 0.3
 For one cachet Take every four hours *Influenza*

R Sodii Salicylatis gr x 1.2 gramme
 Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ℥ss 1.2 mil
 Tinct Aurantii ℥ss 1.2 "
 Aq Chlorof ad 5j to 30.0 mils
 Take every four hours *Acute Rheumatism Quinsy*

R Sodii Salicylatis gr xv 1.0 gramme
 Tinct Belladon ℥v 0.3 mil
 Syrup Aurantii 5ss 2.0 mils
 Inf Calumbæ ad 5j to 30.0 "
 Take three times a day *Erythematous Skin Affections*

R Sodii Salicyl Efferv 5j 1 gramme
 Take in half tumbler of water while effervescing

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM

Sulphuric Acid Oil of Vitriol

Concentrated sulphuric acid contains not less than 95 per cent of hydrogen sulphate. It is exceedingly corrosive, charring and destroying all organised tissue. The diluted acid is astringent and tonic. Small doses are of service in summer diarrhoea, and good results have been reported of its use in cholera. Five drops in a tumbler of water forms a pleasant cooling drink in febrile cases, and it is the drink generally supplied in lead works to prevent lead poisoning. Dilute sulphuric acid will often stop small hæmorrhages.

Preparations

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM B P
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM B P Dose,
5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

Incompatibles Alkalies, their carbonates and bicarbonates, salts of lead and calcium

Antidotes Magnesia, chalk, whiting, bicarbonate of soda, washing soda, soap and water, white of egg, copious draughts of milk or linseed tea

R. Acid. Sulphuric Arom ℥x	0.6 ml	
Tinct. Opii ℥v	0.3 "	
Tinct. Capsici ℥ij	0.2 "	
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx	2.0 mls	
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30.0 "	
Take three times a day		Summer Diarrhoea

R. Acid. Sulphuric Dil ℥xv	1 ml	
Magnes. Sulph. ℥j	4 grammes	
Syrup. ℥j	4 mls	
Inf. Rosæ Acid. ℥iv	15 "	
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30 "	
Take three times a day		Epistaxis

R. Acid. Sulphuric Arom ℥x	0.6 ml	
Ext. Cinchonæ Liq. ℥x	0.6 "	
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥v	0.3 "	
Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss	2.0 mls	
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30.0 "	
Take three times a day		Tonic

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM

Sulphurous Acid

A colourless pungent liquid containing 5 per cent by weight of sulphurous anhydride. It is antiseptic and disinfectant and is used externally as a parasiticide.

The undiluted acid (which should be quite freshly prepared) may be used as a spray or paint in tonsillitis, thrush, pruritis, chilblains, ringworm, &c. Doses of half to one teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water are of service in forms of dyspepsia set up by decomposing food and will sometimes check vomiting in strained ventricles. See also Magnesium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Hyposulphate.

Incompatibles All oxidising agents.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.), well diluted.

Preparations

LOTIO ACIDI SULPHUROSI B.P.C. Sulphurous Acid 1, Glycerin Acid Tincture 1, Water 2. Used as a paint or spray in septic sore throat.

R Acidum Sulphurosum ℥ss 2 mls.
 Liq. Dest. ad ℥ss to 15 "
 Take in a wineglass of water three times a day.
Dilated Stomach

R Acidum Sulphurosum 1
 Glycerini 33 pts. æq equal parts
 Aq. Dest.)
 The paint *Erizipelas*

R Acidum Sulphurosum ℥iv 100.0 mls.
 Acidum Salicylicum ℥j 3.5 grammes
 Quininæ ℥j 3.5 "
 Spirit. Rect. ad ℥viii to 200.0 mls.

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair every night until the scalp is nearly clean. Every third day the head must be well rinsed with hot water and then shampooed with this lotion.

Sapon Mollis ℥ij 60 grammes
 Spirit. Rect. ℥iv 100 mls.
 Liq. Ammoniacæ ℥iv 15 "
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥viij to 200 "

Care must be taken to wash away every trace of soap before resuming the acid treatment. When the scalp is

clean—about seven or eight dressings usually suffice—the following ointment may be used twice a week.

Hydrarg Oleatis ℥ij	8 grammes
Paraff Moll ℥ij	8 "
Adipis Præp ℥j	30 "
Ol Rosæ gtt ij	2 drops
<i>Seborrhœa</i>	

NOTE —Some people cannot use the sulphurous acid lotion, as it sets up bronchitis, but where it can be used it is a specific for certain forms of seborrhœa. No ill effect on the hair has been noticed.

ACIDUM TANNICUM

Tannic Acid

Occurs in pale brown glistening scales. It is a powerful local astringent and hæmostatic, and may be employed to stop bleeding from the nose, gums, stomach, rectum, uterus, &c. Glycerin of tannic acid is applied as an astringent paint in pharyngitis, to sore nipples, &c. Lotions of tannic acid have been used in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, ozæna, weeping eczema, &c.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme), but to stop gastric bleeding doses up to 30 or 40 grains (2 or 2.5 grammes) may be given.

For the treatment of diarrhœa the preparations of krameria, hamamelis, catechu, logwood, and kino are sometimes preferred to tannic acid, they are discussed under their respective headings.

Incompatibles Mineral acids, alkalies, lead, silver, antimony, ferric salts, alkaloids, and gelatin.

Solubility Very freely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.

Preparations

COLLODIUM STYPTICUM B.P.C. Tannic Acid 15, Tincture of Benzoin 15, Collodion to 100. Arrests bleeding from small wounds.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI TANNICI B.P. Contains 20 per cent tannic acid in glycerin. Useful as a paint or spray (diluted with water) in relaxed throat or inflamed tonsils.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI B.P. Each contains 3 grains tannic acid. Useful in hæmorrhoids.

TROCHISCUS ACIDI TANNICI B.P. Each contains
1 grain tannic acid

R P Acidi Tannici 1 part
P Kaolin 9 parts

The dusting powder For drying and checking discharge
in moist eczema and other weeping skin disease.

R Acid Tannici gr xxx 2 grammes
Glycerini Mxxx 2 mils

Aq Dest ad ʒj 10 to 30

Take it once Gastric Hemorrhage

R Glycerini Acid Tannici ʒj 30 mils

The paint To be applied twice a day with a camel-hair
brush Consilid. Pharyngitis

R Acidi Tannici gr xxx 2 grammes
Aq Dest ʒj 4 mils

Solve et adde

Cocain Oleat gr x 0.6 grammes

D D A Ung Lanolin ʒj 30.0 grammes

The ointment For Piles

ACETANNIN *Acetyl Tannin known as Tannigen*
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet. A
whitish insoluble powder given as an astringent in gastro-
enteritis and infantile diarrhoea

TANNALBIN A brownish insoluble powder obtained
by the interaction of tannic acid and albumen. An
intestinal astringent recommended in diarrhoea. Dose,
10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet

TANNOCOL Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in
cachet. A greyish powder obtained by the interaction of
tannic acid and gelatin. An intestinal astringent similar
to tannalbin

TANNOFORM *Methyl Ditannin* Dose, 5 to 15 grains
(0.3 to 1 gramme). A light brown insoluble powder,
obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and formalde-
hyde. A harmless astringent and antiseptic, said to
liberate formaldehyde

R Tannoform 1 part

P Kaolin 4 parts

The dusting powder

Sweaty Feet, Moist Eczema, Ozæna

R Tannoform ʒi } 0 grammes.
Cocain Hydrochlor gr x } 0 6 grammes
Adipis Præp } ʒā ʒiv 15 0 grammes of
D D A Adipis Lanæ Hydrosi } each
The ointment *Pruritus and Itching Piles*

R Tannoform gr x } 0 6 grammes
Bismuth Salicyl gr v } 0 3 "
For one cachet Take three times a day
Summer Diarrhœa

ACIDUM TARTARICUM

Tartaric Acid

In colourless prisms, obtained from cream of tartar. It has the same therapeutic action as citric acid, for which it is occasionally employed. It is, however, more irritant, and in doses of a few drachms has proved fatal. It is often employed with potassium bicarbonate to make effervescent saline draughts.

Solubility Very soluble in water. 1 in 3 of alcohol

Incompatibles Vegetable astringents, salts of potassium, lime, mercury and lead

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Table of Equivalents

18 grains of Tartaric Acid neutralise about

24 grains Potassium Bicarbonate

20 " Sodium Bicarbonate

13	"	Ammonium Carbonate
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R. Potassu Bicarb gr xii o 70 gramme

Ammon Carb	gr ij	0 15	"
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Syr Zingib Mxxx 2 00 mals

Aq Dest ad 30 to 30 00 „

R Acid Tart gr x o 06 gramme

Take two tablespoonfuls of the mixture with a powder
while effervescing, three times a day

A mild effervescent saline in Feverish Conditions

ACIDUM TRICHLORACETICUM

Trichloroacetic Acid

Occurs in deliquescent crystals, freely soluble in water. It is incompatible with albuminous compounds. Applied to corns or venereal warts it is a rapid escharotic. It is

preferable to chromic acid, causing less pain and inflammation

Has been given internally in dilute solution, for gastritis

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.30 gramme)

ACONITUM

Aconite Monishood

The root of *Aconitum Napellus* (Ranunculaceæ) Aconite is a virulent poison. It is cultivated in gardens, and its root, eaten in mistake for horseradish, has caused death. Its preparations, unless very dilute produce a sensation of tingling and numbness in the mouth and throat. A dose of one or two minims of the tincture every hour is frequently of service in the early stages of ordinary cold, tonsillitis, laryngitis gonorrhœa (to prevent chorde), and in the very earliest stage of sthenic pneumonia, if there is great arterial excitement. Very small doses frequently repeated give much better results than one large dose. Tincture of aconite also relieves the joint pain in acute rheumatism, and does good in neuralgia, nervous palpitation, and cardiac hypertrophy.

Externally preparations of aconite and aconitine relieve neuralgic, rheumatic, and superficial pain of almost every kind. *They must not, however, be applied if the skin is broken.*

Antidotes Wash out stomach with pump or syphon. Inject ether, followed by alcohol and digitalis. Inject atropine or strychnine. A grain (0.003 gramme), keep prone, with feet higher than head, and maintain bodily warmth. Employ artificial respiration and administer amyl nitrite inhalation (cautiously). Emetics are somewhat dangerous, as vomiting may cause cardiac failure.

Preparations

CHLOROFORMUM ACONITI B.P.C. Prepared by percolation with mixture of alcohol and chloroform. One fluid part equals about one part of aconite root. Used as a paint (on unbroken skin) to relieve neuralgia.

LINIMENTUM ACONITI B.P. Contains 0.2 per cent of ether soluble alkaloids of aconite and 3 per cent of camphor in alcohol. Used as an anodyne in neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica.

TINCTURA ACONITI B.P. Contains 0.04 per cent of ether soluble alkaloids of aconite. Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.30 ml). Not more than 30 minims (2 mls) should be given in twenty-four hours.

TINCTURA ACONITI FORTIS B P C *Fleming's*
Tincture of Aconite Usually mixed with an equal volume
 of tincture of iodine and used to paint the gums in dental
 periostitis

R Tinct Aconiti ℥j	o 06 mil
Tinct Digitalis ℥ij	o 12 "
Tinct Belladon ℥ij	o 12 "
Inf Gent Co ad ℥iv	to 15 00 mils

Take every four hours *Nervous Palpitation of Heart*

R Tinct Aconiti ℥ij	o 12 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥v	o 30 "
Sahcin gr v	o 30 grammc.
Aq Camph ad ℥ss	to 15 00 mils

Take every two hours for four doses
Commencement of ordinary Cold

R Linnm Aconiti ℥iv	15 mils
Linnm Belladon ℥iv	15 "

To be painted over the painful part *Neuralgia*

R Chlorof Aconiti ℥j	30 mils
Chlorof Belladonnæ ℥j	30 "
Lm Camphoræ ℥j	30 "

The liniment To be rubbed into the affected parts
Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pain

ACONITINA The active principle of aconite occurs in
 colourless crystals It is intensely poisonous, and if
 administered internally it must be with the greatest care
 Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.1 milligram)

Preparations

COLLODIUM ANODYNUM B P C Aconitine 0.11,
 Veratrine 0.68, Acetone 30, Acetone Collodion to 100
 Used as an anodyne paint

UNGUENTUM ACONITINÆ B P Contains 2 per cent
 aconitine Used on unbroken skin in neuralgia and acute
 rheumatism

R Aconitinæ gr ij	o 2 grammc
Atropinæ gr ij	o 2 "
Morphinæ gr ij	o 2 "
Cocainæ gr v	o 3 "
Acid Oleici ℥j	4 0 mils
D D A Ung Lanolin ℥vii	44 0 grammes

A piece the size of a small bean to be gently rubbed into
 the affected part *Not to be used if skin is broken*
Neuralgia and Sciatica

ACRIFLAVINUM

Flavine Trypaflavine

The hydrochloride of diamino-methyl-acridine occurs as a reddish-brown crystalline powder. Soluble in water, 1 in 5, less readily in alcohol. Solutions may be sterilised by boiling. Acriflavine possesses antiseptic properties, and has a marked action on trypanosomes. It is a parasitotrope, that is, it possesses a greater affinity for a parasitic micro-organism than the tissue. It is particularly active in the presence of serum, being far more active against *Staphylococcus aureus* than mercuric chloride, chloramine T and brilliant green.

Usually used in solutions, 1 in 1,000, in normal saline.

Doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.005 gramme) have been given in pill.

EUTLAVINE Known as *Neutroflavine*, *Trypaflavine Neutral*. Is the monoacid salt of acriflavine. It is stated to be less irritant than acriflavine.

PROFLAVINE is very similar to acriflavine, being diamino-acridine-sulphate.

Preparations

LIQUOR ACRIFLAVINI B.P.C. 0.1 per cent acriflavine in normal saline solution.

ADEPS

Lard

The purified fat from the abdomen of the hog, *Sus scrofa*, is a useful ointment base. It melts at the temperature of the body, and is rapidly absorbed.

ADEPS BENZOATUS *Benzoated Lard*. Consists of lard which has been heated with benzoin. Benzoic acid and its esters remain in solution and confer antiseptic properties. It is a favourite basis, but should not be used for eye ointments on account of the discomfort it occasions.

ADEPS LANÆ *Wool-fat (known as Anhydrous Lanolin)*. The purified cholesterol-fat of sheep's wool. A yellowish, unctuous, and very tenacious substance. Too sticky for use alone.

ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS B.P. *Hydrous Wool-fat*, known as "*Lanolin*." Wool-fat combined with 30 per

cent of water. It is less tenacious than anhydrous wool-fat, but still too sticky for use in ointments alone.

Mixtures of lard and wool-fat form the most absorbent ointment base at disposal.

UNGUENTUM LANÆ COMPOSITUS B P *Compound Lanolin Ointment*. An excellent and very emollient basis consisting of lard, lanolin, and paraffin ointment.

ÆTHER

Ether

A highly inflammable volatile liquid obtained by the interaction of alcohol with sulphuric acid. *Internally* it is a powerful diffusible stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, and anæsthetic. Injected subcutaneously it is a reliable stimulant in syncope. Inhalation of a small quantity controls spasmodic asthma.

The use of ether for producing local and complete anæsthesia for surgical operations does not come within the scope of this work.

It should be noted that ether, while suitable for *internal* use, is not intended for producing anæsthesia. For this purpose æther purificatus (purified ether) should alone be used.

Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls) for repeated administration, but as much as 60 minims (3.5 mls) may be given with safety for a single dose.

Solubility 1 in 10 of water, freely soluble in alcohol.

Preparations

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS B P Ether 1, Alcohol 2
Dose (repeated), 20 to 40 minims (1.2 to 2.5 mls) Dose (single), 60 to 90 minims (4 to 6 mls) Used as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS B P 1898
Hoffmann's Anodyne. A variable mixture of ethyl sulphate, ethyl hydrogen sulphate, ether and alcohol. Dose, as for Spiritus Ætheris B P.

R Sapon Mollis	2 parts
Spiri Rect	1 part
Æther	3 parts

Ethereal Soap Solution used for cleansing the hands prior to operations. It has been noticed that after using this

solution and rinsing, ointments are very rapidly absorbed. It is therefore suggested that prior to mercury or iodineunction the skin should be thoroughly cleansed from natural fat with the above. *See also Pathone*

R	Ætheris Mij	o 5 mil
	Ol Terebinth Mj	o 3 "
For one capsule	Take three times a day	<i>Gall-stone</i>

R	Sp Ætheris Mij	2 mls
	Sp Ammon Aromat Mij	2 "
	Syr Zingiberis 3j	4 "
	Aq Anethi ad 3j	to 30 "
Take three times a day		

Hysteria, Syncope, Tympanitis

R	Sp Ætheris 3ij	8 mls
	Liq Morph Hydroch Mij	2 "
	Aq Menth Pip ad 3iss	to 50 "
The draught		<i>Spasmodic Colic</i>

R	Spirit Ætheris Comp Mij	2 o mls
	Ammon Carb gr ij	o 2 gramme
	Spirit Armoracæ Co 3j	4 o mls
	Inf Cascarillæ ad 3j	to 30 o "
Take three times a day		<i>Chronic Bronchitis</i>

R	Æther Purif Mj	o 6 mil
For a glass capsule covered with silk	To be broken and contents inhaled when required	<i>Spasmodic Asthma</i>

ETHYL BROMIDUM *Ethyl Bromide* A colourless, non-inflammable liquid of unpleasant odour. It decomposes on keeping, especially in sunlight, and should be stored in amber-coloured bottles. It has been used to produce both general and local anæsthesia.

Glass capsules containing 5 minims, encased in a wrapping of cotton-wool and silk, are made. One may be snapped between the fingers and the vapour inhaled for nervous headache.

ETHYL CHLORIDUM *Ethyl Chloride* A colourless inflammable liquid used for producing anæsthesia. Generally supplied in glass tubes with a suitable nozzle for directing a stream of the liquid on to the part to be anæsthetised.

Ethyl and methyl chlorides are sold under fanciful names as Antidolorin, Anestile, Anæsthon, Kelene, &c.

ETHYL IODIDUM *Ethyl Iodide* A colourless, non-inflammable liquid Acts as an antispasmodic when inhaled Conveniently prescribed in glass capsules containing 5 minims, protected with cotton-wool and silk One may be broken between the fingers and the vapour inhaled as before described Useful in dyspnoea of bronchial and spasmodic asthma

ETHER ACETICUS

Actic Ether

A colourless ethereal liquid of pleasant odour It is antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and stimulant Externally it is used as a liniment in gout

Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls) for repeated administration, but as much as 60 minims (4 mls) may be given for a single dose

Solubility 1 in 10 of water, freely soluble in alcohol

R Ætheris Acetici ℥i℥ 2 mls

Liq Ammon Acet ʒj 4 "

Syrupi Mori ʒj 4 "

Aq Dest ad ʒj to 30 "

Take every four hours until the skin acts freely

To promote Diaphoresis

R Ætheris Acetici ʒij 8 mls

Ol Cajuputi ℥iv 1 mil

D D A Tinct Opii ʒj 4 mls

Ten or fifteen drops every two hours on a lump of sugar

Diarrhoea

R Sapon Mollis ʒiv 15 grammes

Spirit Rect ʒiv 15 mls

Æther Acetic ad ʒiv to 125 "

The liniment To be rubbed very gently into the painful parts

Gouty Rheumatism

AGARICUS

White Agaric Larch Agaric

A fungus, *Polyporus officinalis* (Hymenomycetes), growing on the larch, which, after preparation, occurs in white, spongy, friable pieces In large doses it is purgative, in small, astringent It has been given to check night sweats in phthisis

Dose, 3 to 30 grains (0.2 to 2 grammes)

Agaric enters into TINCTURA ANTIPERIODICA B P C
 Warburton's Tincture Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15
 mls)

ACIDUM AGARICUM *Agaric Acid, Agaricin* The
 most usual form of employing agaric Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gram
 (0.005 to 0.06 gramme) in pill

R Acid. Agarici gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.015 gramme
 Acid. Camphorici gr $\frac{1}{10}$ 0.200 "
 For one pill Take at bedtime Night Scurvy

AGROPYRUM

Cock Grass Triticum

The dried rhizome of *Agropyrum repens* (Gramineæ)
 The decoction and liquid extract are reputed to be sedative
 and demulcent, diuretic and are frequently given in
 irritable conditions of the bladder and genito-urinary tract

Preparations

DECOCTUM AGROPYRI B P 1 in 20 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to
 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

EXTRACTUM AGROPYRI LIQUIDUM B P 1 in 1
 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Potassu Citratis gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gramme
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥ss 1 mil
 Dec Agropyri ad $\tilde{\text{ss}}$ to 30 mls
 Take every four hours in a wineglassful of water
Irritable Bladder

R Ext Agropyri Liquid $\tilde{\text{ss}}$ 40 mls
 Hexaminæ gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.3 gramme
 Glycerin $\tilde{\text{ss}}$ 20 mls
 Aq Cinnam ad $\tilde{\text{ss}}$ to 300 "
 Take three times daily in half a tumbler of water
Irritable Bladder

ALLIUM

Garlic

The bulb of *Allium Sativum* (Liliaceæ) Contains a
 volatile oil consisting principally of allyl sulphide Possesses
 antiseptic, diuretic, stimulant and expectorant properties.
 Useful in chronic bronchitis, whooping cough, tuberculosis,
 hysteria, &c Dose, of fresh bulb, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms (2 to 8
 grammes)

R Aloin gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 010 gramme
 Strychnine gr $\frac{1}{16}$ 0 001 "
 Ext Bellad Ale gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 008 "
 For one pill Take three times a day
Laxative and Tonic

R Aloin
 Ext Nuxvom
 P Myrrh e
 Ferri Sulph
 P Saponis aa gr ss of each 0 03 gramme
 For one pill Take shortly before dinner *Dinner Pill*
 R Pil Aloes et Myrrh
 Pil Asafet Co aa gr iiss of each 0 15 gramme
 For one pill Take three times a day
Constipation and Nervous Debility

ALSTONIA

Alstonia

The dried bark of *Alstonia scholaris* and *A. constricta* (Apocynaceæ), known as Fever or Dita Bark Employed in the East as a tonic and for malaria and dysentery though it is doubtful if it is of much use in either of these diseases

Preparations

INFUSUM ALSTONIÆ B P 1 in 20 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

TINCTURA ALSTONIÆ B P 1 in 8 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Alstoniæ ℥ss 2 0 mls
 Quin Hydrochlor gr iij 0 2 gramme
 Salicin gr iij 0 2 "
 Spirit Chlorof ℥x 0 6 ml
 Aq Dest ad ℥j to 30 0 mls
Tonic in Dysentery

ALUMEN

Alum

In colourless transparent crystals It is astringent and hæmostatic, useful in hæmaturia, menorrhagia, and other hæmorrhages, in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and in atonic discharges generally It is purgative and irritant in large doses, an emetic in repeated doses Externally it is applied in a saturated solution as a styptic, and in a weaker

ALUMEN FERRICUM *Iron Alum* Dose 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes). In aethyst-colored crystals, freely soluble in water. Is a more powerful haemostatic than alum. An injection containing 2 grains to an ounce of water is employed in gleet.

LAPIS DIVINUS *Drum Stone* *Aluminate of Copper.* A popular haemostatic, astringent, and antiseptic.

ALUMINII ACETAS (BASIC) *Basic Aluminium Acetate*, known as *Estone*, *Lenicel* A gummy mass or granular powder insoluble in water Given in dysentery
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet

Preparation

LIQUOR ALUMINII ACETATIS B.P.C. *Burow's Solution* Contains about 8 per cent basic aluminium acetate Dose, 6 to 12 minims (0.4 to 0.8 ml) Diluted with two volumes of water is excellent for dressing lacerated wounds

Liq. Alumin. Acet. $\bar{3}$ j 8 mls

Aq. Rosæ ad $\bar{3}$ j to 30 "

The mouth lotion and gargle Dilute with a little water
Relaxed Throat, Spongy Gums

ALUMINII ACETO-TARTRAS *Aluminium Acetate*, known as *Alsol* In colourless granules, freely but slowly soluble in water Astringent and disinfectant A 50 per cent solution is used to paint chilblains, 1 to 2 per cent solution may be used as a gargle or mouth wash

ALUMINII CHLORIDUM *Aluminium Chloride* Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.12 to 0.25 gramme) A deliquescent amorphous salt Suggested in locomotor ataxy It is disinfectant and antiseptic, and may be used in the sick-room for cleansing utensils, in the same manner as zinc chloride, over which it possesses the advantage of being non-poisonous A solution of Aluminium Chloride (sp. gr. 1.15) is known as *Chloralum*

ALUMINII SULPHAS *Aluminium Sulphate* Used for the same purposes as ordinary alum, but is a more powerful astringent Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.30 gramme)

ALUMINII NAPHTHOL-SULPHONAS *Aluminium Naphthol-sulphonate*, known as *Alummol* Freely soluble in water and glycerin A 2 per cent gargle useful in pharyngitis and tonsillitis, 1 per cent injection in gonorrhœa and gleet Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.50 gramme)

AMMONIACUM

Ammoniacum

A gum resin obtained from *Dorenia Ammoniacum* (*Umbellifera*) Occurs in tears or masses of a pale yellowish-brown colour It is antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic

AMMONIUM

Ammonium

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ *Solution of ammonia* (sp. gr. 0.959) Contains 10 per cent. by weight of ammonia gas.
Solution of ammonia is stimulant, expectorant, antacid, antispasmodic, rubefacient, and counter irritant. It is

useful in dyspepsia and bronchitis, and is given to counteract the effects of alcohol and tobacco, in low states of the system, in typhoid, scarlet fever, &c., as an antidote to prussic acid, and the bites of poisonous reptiles, used as a rubefacient and counter-irritant in pain and stiffness of the joints

The vapour of ammonia is applied to the nostrils as a stimulant in fainting, nervous headache, vertigo, suspended animation, &c. It should not be used in too concentrated a form, especially in cases of insensibility, as the after-effects have sometimes proved serious

Dose of *Liquor Ammonia*, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)
For a snake-bite 10 to 15 mils, diluted with an equal volume of water, although not a true antidote, should be injected subcutaneously without loss of time

LIQUOR AMMONIAE FORTIS B.P. *Strong Solution of Ammonia* (sp gr 0.886) Contains 32.5 per cent by weight of ammonia gas. Is too strong for internal use

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE FETIDUS B.P. *Fetid Spirit of Ammonia* *Asafetida* 7½, *Strong Solution of Ammonia* 10, *Alcohol* to 100. Is stimulant and antispasmodic. Given in hysterical and nervous affections. Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils)

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS B.P. *Spirit of Sal Volatile*. Contains ammonium carbonate, strong solution of ammonia, oil of nutmeg, oil of lemon, alcohol and water. One of the favourite preparations of ammonia. It is a valuable general and cardiac stimulant, expectorant, and antacid. Given in syncope, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1.2 to 2.5 mils), but for a single dose as much as 90 minims (6 mils) may be given in water

LINIMENTUM AMMONIAE B.P. *Liniment of Ammonia*. *Solution of Ammonia* 1, *Almond Oil* 1, *Olive Oil* 2. Employed as a counter-irritant and rubefacient. If used too vigorously acts as a vesicant

R Sp Ammon Aromat	℥xxx	2 mils
Sodii Bicarb	gr xxx	2 grammes
Tinct Zingiberis	℥xv	1 mil
Aq Cinnam	ad ȝj	to 30 mils

Take an hour after each meal

Antacid and Stimulant

R Spirit Ammon Ietid ℞℥	1 2 mil
Tinct Hyoscyami ℞℥℥	2 0 mils
Spirit Anisi ℞℥	1 0 mil
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils
Take every four hours	<i>Hysterical Affections</i>

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS *Minderer's Spirit* A safe and reliable diaphoretic and diuretic Given in renal disease and all kinds of febrile conditions Externally it is applied to bruises and inflammations and as a collyrium (diluted) in chronic ophthalmia For this last purpose it is most important for the solution to be neutral Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 mils)

R Liq Ammonii Acetatis ʒij	8 0 mils
Tinct Aconiti ℞℥	0 2 mil
Vin Ipecac ℞℥	0 3 "
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils
Take at bedtime	<i>Diaphoretic in Simple Cold</i>

R Liq Ammon Acetatis ʒij	12 mils
Syr Tolu ʒss	2 "
Aq Camph ad ʒj	to 30 "
The draught	<i>A mild Diaphoretic</i>

R Liq Ammon Acet ʒiss	6 mils
Sp Etheris Nit ℞℥	1 mil
Vin Ipecac ℞℥	1 "
Syr Tolutani ʒss	2 mils
Mist Amygdalæ ʒij	8 "
Aq Camphoræ ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take every four hours	<i>Bronchitis</i>

R Liq Ammon Acetatis ʒij	90 mils
Spirit Rect ʒss	15 "
Aq Rosæ ad ʒ℥ij	to 250 "
The lotion	<i>Lichen</i>

R Liq Ammonii Acetatis ʒij	8 0 mils
Ammon Benzoatis gr ʒ	0 6 gramme
Tinct Hyoscyami ʒss	2 0 mils
Dec Scopolin ad ʒj	to 30 0 "
Take in a little water every four hours	<i>Acute Nephritis</i>

AMMONII BENZOAS Occurs in colourless, scaly crystals Action similar to that of the sodium salt, but is more rapidly absorbed Useful in chronic bronchitis, also in catarrh of the bladder

Solubility 1 in 6 water, 1 in 30 alcohol

Incompatibles Acids, acid salts, fixed caustic alkalis and ferric salts Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1.0 gramme)

AMMONII BROMIDUM. *Ammonium Bromide* Occurs in small, colourless crystals Its action is analogous to that of potassium bromide, but is less depressing Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes)

Solubility. Freely in water, 1 in 13 alcohol (90 per cent.)

Incompatibles Acids, acid salts, spirit of nitrous ether

R Ammon Bromid gr xv 1 gramme

Syrup Auranti ℥j 4 mls

Aq Dest ad ℥j to 30 "

The draught Take at bedtime *Soporific*

R Ammon Bromid gr xx 1.20 gramme

Liq Arsenicalis ℞j 0.06 mil

Tinct Hyoscyami ℞viij 0.50 "

Inf Caryoph ad ℥ss to 15.00 mls

Take three times a day *Epilepsy*

R Ammon Bromid gr v 0.3 gramme

Syr Papav Alb ℞xv 1.0 mil

Aq Rosæ ad ℥j to 8.0 mls

To be given at bedtime, if the child is inclined to wake up screaming

R Ammon Bromid gr v 0.6 gramme

Ferri Ammon Cit gr v 0.3 "

Sp Ammon Arom ℞xx 1.2 "

Tinct Lavand Co ℥j 4.0 grammes

Aq Chlorof ad ℥j to 30.0 "

Take three times a day *Neuralgia*

AMMONII CARBONAS *Ammonium Carbonate* Occurs in translucent crystalline masses of characteristic odour In large doses it is emetic, in small, a valuable gastric and cardiac stimulant, it is also given as a stimulating expectorant in bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, croup, &c A tablespoonful of lemon juice or 17 grains of citric acid neutralises 13 grains of ammonium carbonate Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 4 of water

Incompatibles Acids, alkalis, lime water

R Ammon Carb gr v 0.3 gramme

Liq Ammon Acet ℞xxx 2.0 mls

Syr Tolu ℥ss 2.0 "

Aq Camphoræ ad ℥j to 30.0 "

Take as directed *Stimulant and Diaphoretic*

R Animon Carb gr iv	0 25 gramme
Ammon Bromid gr vv	1 00 "
Ir Lobule Ether ʒss	2 00 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 00 "

Take at once and repeat in a quarter of an hour if not relieved

Spasmodic Asthma

R Ammon Carb gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 030 gramme
Sodu Bicarb gr v	0 300 "
Oleo-Resin Zingib gr ss	0 008 "
Ol Menth Pip gr ss	0 010 "

Make a tablet Two or three to be taken for *Indigestion and Flatulence*

R Caffein Cit gr ij	0 2 gramme
Sp Ammon Arom ℥v	1 0 mil
Tinct Valerian Ammon ℥v	1 0 "
Syrup Zingib ʒss	2 0 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 0 "

Take when required

Nervous Headache

AMMONII CHLORIDUM *Ammonium Chloride* *Sa Ammoniac* Appears in small white crystals of unpleasant taste Thus to a certain extent may be covered by liquid extract of liquorice *Internally* it acts as a mild cholagogue diaphoretic diuretic, and general gastric stimulant It stimulates the mucous membrane of the pharynx, larynx, lungs &c, especially when inhaled as a vapour from a suitable apparatus Dose, 5 to 20 grams (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

Solubility Freely soluble in water

Incompatibles Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, lead and silver salts

R Ammonii Chloridi gr x	0 6 gramme
Vin Ipecac ℥v	0 3 mil
Syr Tolutani ʒss	2 0 mls
Mist Ammoniaci ʒij	8 0 "
Aq Amy ad ʒj	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day	<i>Chronic Bronchitis</i>

R Ammonii Chloridi gr vv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Gelsemi ℥r	0 6 mil
Tinct Aconiti ℥ij	0 0 1 "
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liquid ʒss	2 0 mls
Aq Chloroformi ad ʒj	to 30 0 "
Take every four hours	<i>Neuralgia</i>

R Ammonii Chloridi gr λv	1 0 gramme
Infus Valerianæ Amm $\mathcal{M}\lambda v$	1 0 mil
Infus Belladonnæ $\mathcal{M}x$	0 6 "
Infus Ignatiæ $\mathcal{M}v$	0 3 "
Syrup Aromatici \mathfrak{z} j	4 0 mls
Aq Dest ad \mathfrak{z} j	to 30 0 "

Take in a little water every four hours for three doses
Neuralgia

R Ammonii Chloridi gr λ	0 6 gramme
Vin Antimonial $\mathcal{M}vj$	0 4 mil
Ext Glycyrrhiz Liq \mathfrak{z} ss	2 0 mls
Aq Anisi ad \mathfrak{z} ss	to 15 0 "

Take every four hours

Pleurisy, Mucous Congestion, &c

R Ammonii Chloridi gr \mathfrak{v} j	0 8 gramme
Ext Taraxaci Liq \mathfrak{z} j	4 0 mls
Infus Gent Co \mathfrak{z} ss	2 0 "
Syrup Aurant \mathfrak{z} ss	2 0 "
Inf Sennæ Co ad \mathfrak{z} j	to 30 0 "

Take twice a day

Cirrhosis of Liver

For producing local effect on larynx and pharynx,
Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi THP may be prescribed
One to be slowly sucked every hour

LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS *Solution of Ammonium Citrate* A neutral solution made by dissolving citric acid in solution of ammonium carbonate. A mild diaphoretic and diuretic used in a manner similar to solution of ammonium acetate. Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 mls)

R Liq Ammonii Citratis \mathfrak{z} ij	8 0 mls
Ammon Carb gr \mathfrak{ij}	0 1 gramme
Syr Tolu \mathfrak{z} ss	2 0 mls
Aq Camph ad \mathfrak{z} j	to 30 0 "

Take every four hours

Febri-fuge and Expectorant

AMMONII IODIDUM *Ammonium Iodide* A granular white salt gradually turning yellow on keeping. Its action is similar to that of potassium iodide, but is not so depressing. Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0 12 to 0 4 gramme)

Solubility Freely soluble in water and rectified spirit

AMMONII PHOSPHAS *Ammonium Phosphate* A salt occurring in colourless prisms, becoming opaque on exposure to air, and losing ammonia and water. It is

antilitic, diaphoretic, and a hepatic stimulant. It is given in rheumatism and gout to prevent lithic deposits, and in cases of uric acid calculus. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

Solubility 1 in 4 of water, insoluble in rectified spirit

Incompatibles Fixed alkalis

R Ammonii Phosphatis gr ʒ 0.6 gramme

Ammonii Sulcylatis gr ʒ 0.6 "

Aq Cinnam ad ʒss to 150 mls

Take three times a day

Acute and Subacute Rheumatism

R Ammonii Phosphatis ʒj 4 grammes

P Mag Boro-Citratis Co ʒj 30 "

The powder Take a teaspoonful three times a day in aerated lithia water

Gout and Gravel

AMYGDALA AMARA

Bitter Almond

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var *amara* (Rosaceæ). It contains a bland fixed oil and when bruised with water a volatile oil (oleum amygdalæ volatile) is formed together with prussic acid. The powdered seeds rubbed with water and strained yield a milk-like emulsion which is soothing in certain skin affections.

On account of the variable yield of hydrocyanic acid, bitter almonds should not be used internally.

R Glycerini ʒss 20 mls

Hydrag Perchlor gr ʒ 0.1 gramme

Sinct Benzoin Simp ʒj 40 mls

Amygd Amare (Decort) ʒij 80 grammes

Aq Sambuci ad ʒviij to 250 mls

1 Soothing Lotion for Sunburn and Chapped Skin

AMYGDALA DULCIS

Sweet Almond

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var *dulcis* (Rosaceæ) known as the Jordan almond. When triturated with water almonds form an emulsion which is emollient and demulcent. The expressed oil is bland and slightly laxative. The emulsion is a useful adjunct to cough mixtures.

Recipe

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ R.P. *Almond Mixture*
 Compound Almond Powder 12℥. Water to 100 Dose, ½ to
 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.) Useful for cough mixtures

R. Diureticum Hydrochlor gr ʒ, 0.002 gr. min.
 Vin Ipecac M℥ 0.300 ml
 Syr. Tolu ʒss - 0.000 mls
 Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒss to 15.000
 Take every four hours Troublesome Cough

AMYL NITRIS*Amyl Nitrite*

An ethereal liquid of somewhat fragrant odour. It is a powerful antispasmodic, giving speedy relief in angina pectoris, spasmodic and menic asthma, and all kinds of paroxysmic cardiac pain. It is useful for the relief of sea-sickness, migraine, neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, whooping cough, laryngismus stridulus, &c. It averts syncope from sudden fright, shock, or anaesthetics. In syncope, if the first few whiffs are of no avail it should not be pushed. For the relief of tetanic convulsions it must be administered *between* the spasms.

Inhalations of amyl nitrite are valuable in hæmoptysis, being in fact almost a specific. Menorrhagia is controlled by a single inhalation a day. Good results in post-partum hæmorrhage. If not efficacious at first, provided sufficient has been inhaled to induce full physiological action, subsequent inhalations rarely do any good.

Amyl nitrite decomposes on keeping or on exposure, and cannot be dispensed in mixtures except for immediate use. A few drops may be inhaled from a handkerchief, but it is most conveniently prescribed in glass capsules, containing 2 to 5 minims (0.12 or 0.3 ml). These are encased in cotton-wool and silk, and when snapped between the fingers permit inhalation without danger of overdose. The vapour should be directed to be inhaled slowly at first, and continued for three or four minutes.

See also Erythrol and Mannitol Nitrates, Nitro-glycerin

AMYLUM*Starch*

Starch obtained from maize, wheat, or rice is used for various purposes. *Internally* it is nutritive and demulcent. As a dusting powder it is the safest application to prevent

excoriation in infants. Alone or mixed with talc, fullers' earth, boric acid, &c., it is employed to absorb secretions, prevent chafing, and allay inflammation. *Freshly prepared* enemias of starch, with or without opium, are commonly employed in irritable states of the rectum, &c.

R Glycerin Amyli ℥iv	15 grammes
Ung. Lanæ Co ℥iv	15 "
Ol. Rosæ gtt j	1 drop

A soothing application for chapped hands. It is especially useful to surgeons for counteracting the effects of strong antiseptics on the hands.

R Zinc Oxidi ℥ss	2 grammes
Adipis Benzoatis ℥ij	8 "
Adipis Lanæ ℥ij	8 "
Liq. Calcis ℥ij	8 "
Glycerin Amyli ℥ij	8 "
Ol. Rosæ gtt j	1 drop

An emollient cream for irritable skin.

R P. Zinc Oxid	5 parts
Pulv. Indis	5 "
Pulv. Amyli	90 "

The dusting powder. For infants or sensitive skins.

ANETHI FRUCTUS

Dill Fruit

The ripe fruit of *Pucedanum graveolens* (Umbellifere). It is a domestic carminative, stimulant. Of service in the flatulent disorders of infancy, hiccup, &c., and as a vehicle for more active or less agreeable remedies, especially to disguise the taste and to prevent the griping effects of purgatives. The distilled saturated water is preferable for children.

AQUA ANETHI Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mls.)

OLEUM ANETHI Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mls.)

ANISI FRUCTUS

Anise Fruit

The ripe fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum* (Umbellifere). Like dill and caraway it is a useful carminative, stomachic, and flavouring agent. The distilled water or spirit is a useful addition to cough mixtures, especially for children.

AQUA ANISI Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mls)

OLEUM ANISI Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml)

SPIRITUS ANISI 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES

Chamomile Flowers

The dried flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis* (Compositæ) Aromatic, stomachic, carminative, and tonic. They are useful in dyspepsia, and are a popular domestic remedy. Externally the hot decoction or the flowers made into a poultice are used to relieve pain.

Preparations

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS ET PAPAVERIS B.P.C.
Chamomile Flowers 10, Poppy Capsules 5, Water to 100
Used as a soothing fomentation

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.18 ml) Given with purgatives, in pills, it prevents griping

R Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0.03 gramme
Pil Coloc Co gr ij	0.20 "
Ol Anthemidis gr ss	0.03 "
For one pill	<i>Antibilious Pill</i>
R Tinct Carminativæ ℥v	0.3 ml
Tinct Rhei Co ʒss	2.0 mls
Syr Zingib ʒj	4.0 "
Inf Anthemidis ad ʒj	to 30.0 "
Take three times a day	<i>Tonic and Stomachic</i>

ANTIMONIUM

Antimony

LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI *Solution of Antimony Chloride* A reddish liquid coloured by impurity. Externally it has been applied as an escharotic to cancerous growths. Is reported to cause but little pain or inflammation, and to leave a clean and healthy surface.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM B.P. *Antimony Oxide* A greyish-white, insoluble powder, possessing emetic, alterative, and diaphoretic properties. It is generally prescribed as Pulvis Antimonialis. Antimony compounds are external

and internal irritants They are depressants Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.6 to 0.12 gramme)

Antidotes Emetics, strong solution of tannin, stimulants and demulcents

Preparations

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS B.P. A mixture of antimony oxide 1 part, and calcium phosphate, 2 parts Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 gramme)

James's Powder is an analogous preparation, but with some slight unascertained difference of composition

R Pulv Antimonialis gr ij	0.12 gramme
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0.03 "
Ext Hyoscyami gr iss	0.10 "

1 or one pill Take twice a day *Chronic Rheumatism*

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM B.P. *Sulphurated Antimony* A dull red powder consisting of a mixture of antimony sulphides and oxides It is alterative, diaphoretic emetic Its action is uncertain, being dependent upon the acidity of the stomach Used in chronic rheumatism syphilis and cutaneous eruptions Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 gramme)

Incompatibles Acids, acidulated food, &c

Solubility Insoluble in water

Antidotes Emetics, strong tannin solution, stimulants and demulcents

R Pil Rhei Co gr ij	0.10 gramme
Pil Hyd Subchlor Co gr iij	0.20 "
P Sapo Cast gr j	0.06 "

For one pill Every other night *Bilious Dyspepsia*

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM B.P. *Tartarated Antimony Tartar Emetic* A combination of acid potassium tartrate and antimonious oxide It is emetic, diaphoretic and a powerful depressant Useful in the early acute stage of bronchitis and pneumonia, but should not be continued after free secretion of mucus has been established Its administration has been largely abandoned in favour of ipecacuanha Dose, as a diaphoretic, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.0025 to 0.008 gramme), as an emetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 17 cold water, almost insoluble in alcohol

Antidotes Strong tannin solution, stimulants and demulcents

R Antim Tart gr $\frac{1}{4}$	25 mils
Potass Nitrat gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.3 gramme
Tinct Camph Co M $\frac{1}{2}$	0.6 mil
Mist Amygdali ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	to 150 mils
Take every three hours	Only Acute Bronchitis

Preparation

VINUM ANTIMONIALE B.P. Antimonial Wine
Sherry wine containing 2 grains (0.12 grammes) of tartarated antimony in each fluid ounce (30 mils) Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.5 to 2 mils) as a diaphoretic, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils) as an emetic

R Vin Antimonial M $\frac{1}{2}$	0.6 mil
Syrup Papaveris $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	2.0 mils
Aq ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	to 150 "
Take every four hours	Spasmodic Cough

APIOL

Apiol

A greenish oily liquid obtained from common parsley, *Carum Petroselinum* (Umbelliferae) Used as an emmenagogue, and stated to be of service in malaria

Dose, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mil)

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water

On account of its pungency and insolubility it should be prescribed in gelatin capsules or perles, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mil) in each

R Ext Ergotæ gr j	0.06 gramme
Apiol Mij	0.20 "
For one capsule	One to be taken three times a day
	<i>Amenorrhœa and Dysmenorrhœa</i>

APOCYNUM

Canadian Hemp

The rhizome and root of *Apocynum Cannabinum* (Apocynaceæ) This is known in America as Indian hemp, but it must not be confounded with *Cannabis indica* It is emetic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and cathartic Good results have attended the use of apocynum in cases

of feeble heart action accompanied by dropsy due to defective compensation when the pulse is feeble and either slow or rapid

Preparations

TINCTURA APOCYNI B.P.C. 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

R Tinct Apocyni M℥ss	0.6 mil
Tinct Digitalis M℥ss	0.3 "
Liq Strychnine M℥ss	0.1 "
Liq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15.0 mils
Take three times a day	℥ss in 10

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM

Apomorphine Hydrochloride

An alkaloid obtained by heating morphine hydrochloride in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid. Occurs in greyish-white acicular crystals. A powerful and prompt emetic and hence valuable in cases of poisoning. It is usually injected hypodermically. In very small doses a useful expectorant and sedative in bronchitis and cough.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.002 gramme) as an expectorant $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.016 gramme) or less as an emetic. Hypodermically as an emetic, $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.003 to 0.006 gramme).

Incompatibles Alkalies iodides and bromides, ferric salts

Antidotes Strychnine chloral chloroform

Preparations

INJECTIO APOMORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA B.P. 1 in 100 Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

SYRUPUS APOMORPHINÆ B.P.C. Contains $\frac{1}{32}$ grain apomorphine hydrochloride in each fluid drachm. Useful as an expectorant in cough and chronic bronchitis. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Syr Apomorph ℥ss	2 mils
Syr Pruni Virg ℥ss	2 "
Liq ad ℥ss	to 15 "
Take three times a day	Dry Irritable Cough

ARGENTUM

Silver

The continued internal use of silver salts causes discoloration of the skin

ARGENTI ACETAS *Silver Acetate* A white crystalline powder Solubility 1 in 100 water Action similar to silver nitrate, but less caustic

ARGENTI CHLORIDUM *Silver Chloride* A white, insoluble powder, blackening on exposure to light It is antiseptic and a nerve sedative Given in chronic dysentery, gastralgia, syphilis, epilepsy, and various neuroses Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) in pill

ARGENTI CITRAS *Silver Citrate* A white, slightly soluble powder Astringent and antiseptic Used as a dusting powder with kaolin as diluent, or as an ointment (strength 1 to 2 per cent) In lotion for gonorrhœa (strength 1 in 4000) *Solutions do not keep*

ARGENTI CYANIDUM *Silver Cyanide* A white insoluble powder It is antiseptic and sedative Given in epilepsy and chorea Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.001 to 0.003 gramme) in pill

ARGENTI IODIDUM *Silver Iodide* A yellowish insoluble powder given in gastralgia, syphilis, and epilepsy Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme) in pill Its protracted use is stated not to cause discoloration of the skin, but this statement requires corroboration

ARGENTI LACTAS *Silver Lactate* A white powder Astringent and antiseptic Used in ointment (5 to 10 per cent) or as a lotion for surgical use 1 in 1000 to 1 in 500 For injection in gonorrhœa or for a gargle 1 in 1,000 is strong enough

Solubility 1 in 20 of water *Solutions do not keep*

ARGENTI NITRAS *Silver Nitrate, Lunar Caustic* In colourless, tabular crystals *Externally* is astringent, escharotic, and hæmostatic *Internally* is said to be astringent, alterative, and tonic Used in epilepsy, chorea, &c It is applied directly to ulcers, morbid growths, &c Weak lotions are used to paint bedsores, the affected parts, in laryngitis, pharyngitis, &c Still weaker solutions are

used as injections in gonorrhœa and gleet, and as lotions in ophthalmia. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.016 to 0.03 gramme) in pill.

Solubility Freely soluble in water, 1 in 18 alcohol.

Incompatibles Organic matter of any kind, chlorides, phosphates, tannic acid, &c.

Antidotes Solution of common salt, emetics, milk, white of egg, demulcents.

The stains produced on the unbroken skin may be removed by solution of potassium cyanide. The latter should be quickly and thoroughly washed off.

R Argenti Nitratis gr 11 0.25 gramme

Aq. Dest. ad $\overline{3j}$ to 30.00 mls.

The application To be painted on the affected part
For Bedsores, Laryngitis

R Argenti Nitratis gr 1j 0.12 gramme

Aq. Dest. ad $\overline{3j}$ to 30.00 mls.

The lotion To be injected twice a day.

Gleet or may be applied for Granular Eclids.

Antidotes Emetic, stomach tube, ammonia, and stimulants, artificial respiration.

ARGENTI OXIDUM *Silver Oxide* A brownish insoluble powder. Astringent, sedative, and tonic. It is not so powerful an escharotic as the nitrate. Given in dyspepsia, gastrodynia, uterine hæmorrhage, chronic diarrhœa. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme) in pill.

Incompatibles Ammonia, creosote, tannic acid, extracts, and organic substances generally.

ARGENTI PROTEINATUM *Silver Proteinate* known as *Protargol* *Novargan*. A brownish-yellow powder readily soluble in water. Soluble 1 in 2, water. Antiseptic and bactericide. Useful in gonorrhœa, conjunctivitis and purulent ophthalmia. Lotions may be made from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent, even 25 per cent is sometimes used in ophthalmic practice.

Many organic silver compounds are prepared under trade names. The activity of any preparation appears to depend on the degree of ionisation. The following are some of the better known —

ARGYROL *Silver Vitellin*. Stated to contain 30 per cent of silver. It is freely soluble in water, the solution does not coagulate albumen. Used as an injection in

gonorrhœa, commencing with 2 per cent solutions, gradually increased to 5 per cent. For purulent conjunctivitis, &c, the solution may be even stronger. Is favourably reported upon.

COLLAGOL *Colloid Silver* Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme). Antiseptic and bactericide. Lotions may be 0.1 to 1 per cent, ointments 5 to 10 per cent. Soluble 1 in 20 of water.

See also Colloids

ARMORACIÆ RADIX

Horseradish Root

The fresh root of *Cochlearia Armoracia* (Crucifera). Diaphoretic and stimulant, having properties similar to mustard. The compound spirit is frequently given in atonic dyspepsia and rheumatism, and is a pleasant flavouring agent. The compound syrup is used for whooping cough, and seems to be beneficial.

Preparations

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

SYRUPUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Sp Armoraciæ Co ʒj	4 0 mls
Sp Ammon Arom ℥ss	1 2 "
Inf Rhei Co ad ʒj	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day	Tonic in <i>Dyspepsia</i>

ARNICÆ FLORES

Arnica Flowers

The dried flowers of *Arnica montana* (Compositæ). Arnica is an irritant both to the stomach and intestinal tract and may induce paralysis of the nervous centres. It is rarely given internally, and even externally the tincture should be very largely diluted with water before application to sprains or bruises. On some skins it produces extensive dermatitis, and should not be employed when the skin is broken.

Dose of Tinctura Arnicæ Flerum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

ARSENICUM

Arsenic

Arsenic is not used medicinally in the free state

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM Arsenious Acid, Arsenious Anhydride, White Arsenic Occurs as a heavy, white, inodorous powder All its soluble preparations are irritant poisons and the insoluble compounds are probably so far acted on by the gastric secretion as to become so In very small doses it is alterative, antiperiodic, and tonic

Externally arsenious acid is a powerful caustic, made into a paste with charcoal and starch mucilage, it is sometimes used to destroy superficial morbid growths

Internally it is of service in the treatment of chronic skin affections especially when the skin is dry and scaly, in pemphigus acne lichen chronic urticaria, in chronic malaria and as a prophylactic it is frequently beneficial when quinine fails or is not tolerated, in chlorosis, in pernicious anæmia especially when injected subcutaneously, in chorea rheumatoid arthritis, dysmenorrhœa, and as a general tonic in debility, arsenic, combined with general treatment, is often beneficial

Preparations of arsenic should always be taken immediately *after* a meal The course of treatment commencing with a very small dose, should not extend over more than three weeks at a stretch, after a rest of a week or so, it may be resumed

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 100 water, 1 in 5 glycerin

Incompatibles Salts of iron and magnesia, lime water, tannic acid

Antidotes Emetics stomach syphon, freshly precipitated ferric hydrate (made by adding calcined magnesia to ferric chloride) dialysed iron, milk and white of egg, magnesia

Preparations

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS B.P. *Fowler's Solution*
Arsenious Acid 1 Potassium Carbonate 1, Compound Tincture of Lavender 3, Water to 100 Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.12 to 0.5 mil)

LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICUS B.P.
Arsenious Acid 1, Hydrochloric Acid 1 2, Water to 100 Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.12 to 0.5 mil)

LIQUOR POTASSII ARSENATIS ET BROMIDI B P C *Liquor Arseni Bromidi, Clemens' Solution*
 Arsenious Acid 1, Potassium Bicarbonate 1, Bromine 0.5
 (by volume), Water to 100 Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.12 to
 0.5 ml)

PASTA ARSENICALIS B P C Arsenious Acid 2,
 Morphine Acetate 1 Creosote to mass Used to destroy
 nerves before stopping teeth

ARSENII BROMIDUM In yellowish-white crystals
decomposed by water Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.001 to 0.004
 gramme) in pills

ARSENII IODIDUM In orange-red crystals, soluble
 in water or alcohol Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.003 to 0.012
 gramme) May be given in pills but is commonly
 administered as Donovan's solution

Preparation

LIQUOR ARSENII ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI B P
Donovan's Solution Arsenious Iodide 1, Red Mercuric
 Iodide 1, Water to 100 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to
 1.2 ml) Useful in skin disorders, neuritis, epilepsy and
 syphilis It is incompatible with acids, sal volatile, and all
 alkaloidal preparations

R Liq Arsenicalis ℥iv	0.25 mil
Sodu Bicarb gr viij	0.50 gramme
Sp Chloroformi ℥v	0.30 mil
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30.00 "

Take in a little water three times a day, after food
Chronic Eczema

R Liq Arsenicalis ℥iij	0.2 mil
Potassu Citratis gr xv	1.0 gramme
Vin Colchici ℥v	0.3 mil
Tr Camicifugæ ℥viij	0.5 "
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	2.0 "
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15.0 "

Take in a little water three times a day, after food
Rheumatism

R Liq Arsenici Hydrochlor ℥iij	0.2 mil
Acid Nit-Hyd Dil ℥v	0.3 "
Linct Quininae ℥ss	2.0 "
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15.0 "

Take in a little water three times a day, after meals
Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis

R Acid Arseniosi gr $\frac{1}{10}$ 0 002 gramme
 Ferri Sulph Essicc gr ij 0 100 "
 Ext Gentianæ q s a sufficiency

For one pill Take twice a day, after food *Chlorosis*

R Acid Arseniosi gr $\frac{1}{10}$ 0 002 gramme
 Pulv Opii gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 030 "
 Quininæ Sulph gr j 0 060 "
 D D A Ext Icacagaci q s a sufficiency
 For one pill Take three times a day, after food
Typhoid Diarrhœa

R Ferri et Ammon Cit Virid 8 parts
 Sodii Arsenatis 1 part
 Aq Dest ad 200 parts

This closely resembles *Zambelelli's Injection of Iron Arsenate*, with which excellent results have been recorded in the treatment of pernicious anæmia, chorea, and chronic malaria. Dose, 0 5 to 1 mil To be injected deeply into the gluteal region every third day. If a piece of ice is held against the buttock for a minute or two, the insertion of the needle is scarcely noticed.

R Acid Arseniosi gr $\frac{1}{10}$ 0 001 gramme
 Pil Ferrig gr v 0 300 "
 For one pill Take after each meal for three weeks,
 then discontinue for 1 week *Anæmia*

R Acid Arseniosi gr $\frac{1}{10}$ 0 002 gramme
 Ferri Redacti gr ij 0 120 "
 Quininæ Sulphatis gr j 0 060 "
 Ext Gentianæ q s a sufficiency
 For one pill Take twice daily, after food
Chronic Malaria

R Liq Donovanii ℥℥ 0 6 mil
 Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ℥℥℥ 2 0 mils
 Spirit Chlorof ℥℥ 0 3 mil
 Inf Gent Co ad $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 0 mils
 Take three times daily, after meals *Syphilis*

R Sodii Arsenatis gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 0025 gramme
 Pulv Guaiaci gr ij 0 1000 "
 P Antim Sulphurati gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0300 "
 For one pill Take twice daily, after food
Chronic Eczema

R Acid Arsenosi gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0025 gramme
Alum gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0300 "
Str. chalc. gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0010 "
Phil. Ferr. gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.2500 "

For one pill Take twice a day, after food

Loric and Antiperiodic

ARSENOBENZOL *Ehrlich-Hata "606", Salvarsan, Ahasisan, Arsphenamine, Arsphenolamine* Occurs as a yellow crystalline powder, very unstable in air. Soluble 1 in 5, water, 1 in 12, alcohol. Introduced as a steriliser of the system.

For full particulars of arsenobenzol treatment, the reader is referred to the excellent chapter in "The Extra Pharmacopœia 'Martindale'" *The importance not only of sterilising the water used but of removing dead micro-organisms must be insisted upon.*

Arsenobenzol is given in all forms of syphilis, in malaria, yaws, leprosy, plague, pernicious anæmia, &c. Average intramuscular or intravenous dose, 0.5 gramme for an adult, 0.2 gramme for a child.

Patients should be warned that unpleasant symptoms may supervene.

One of the drawbacks to the use of arsenobenzol for injection was the difficulty of preparing the *neutral* solution. This has been overcome by a modification of arsenobenzol which is easily prepared for injection. It is known as *Ehrlich-Hata "914", Neosalvarsan, Neopharsvan, Novarsenobillon (N A B)*, &c.

This is an orange-yellow powder, readily soluble in water, yielding a yellow solution, *neutral* to litmus.

ASAFETIDA

Asafetida

A gum-resin obtained from the root of *Ferula foetida* and other species (Umbelliferae). Antispasmodic, stimulant, and laxative, given in hysterical and nervous affections, in flatulent distension of the bowels.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Preparations

PILULA ALOES ET ASAFETIDÆ B.P. A 4-grain pill contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains each of aloes, asafetida and hard soap. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme).

TINCTURA ASAFETIDÆ B.P. 1 in 5. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Useful in mixtures, in

ASPARAGIN

Asparagin Lithum

In colourless crystals having a slight acid reaction
Soluble 1 in 50 of water almost insoluble in alcohol
Diuretic Is given in drops cardiac dropsy, and gout

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) in pill or in aqueous solution

AURANTII CORTEX

Bitter Orange Peel

The fresh and dried outer part of the pericarp of *Citrus Aurantium* var *Bigaradia* (Rutaceæ) Orange peel is a bitter tonic, carminative, and stomachic

Preparations

INFUSUM AURANTII B.P. 1 in 20 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM B.P. Dried Orange Peel 2½ Lemon Peel 1, Cloves $\frac{1}{2}$, Water to 100 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

SYRUPUS AURANTII B.P. Tincture of Orange 1, Syrup 7 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Much used as a flavouring agent

TINCTURA AURANTII B.P. Fresh Orange Peel 1,
Alcohol 4 Dose, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

The foregoing preparations of bitter orange peel are all agreeable flavouring agents, and may be used freely

R	Tinct Auranti	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	10 mls
	Spirit Chlorof	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	0.6 ml
	Inf Casc millz ad	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30.0 mls

Take three times a day *Mild Tonic and Stomachic*

R	Sodu Bicarb	gr $\overline{\text{ss}}$	1 gramme
	Syrup Zingiberis	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 mls
	Sp Ammon Aroni	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 "
	Inf Auranti Co ad	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30 "

Take three times a day, an hour after meals
Tonic in Dyspepsia

AURUM

Gold

AURI BROMIDUM *Auric Bromide Gold Tribromide*
A dark-brown powder, soluble in water 1 in 75. Given in hysteria, epilepsy, nervous dyspepsia, Bright's disease, migraine, alcoholic neurasthenia, &c Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.001 to 0.012 gramme) in pill or mixture. Small and frequent doses give the best results

Preparations

LIQUOR AURI ET ARSENII BROMINATUS B.P.C
Syn, *Liquor Auri et Arseni Bromidi*. Each 10 minims contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain arsenious anhydride and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain gold tribromide. Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 ml)

R	Auri Tribromidi	gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 gramme
	Kaolini	gr 1	0.060 "
	Ung Parasani	q s	a sufficiency

For one pill Take every three hours
Hystero-epilepsy

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM

Balsam of Peru

A balsam obtained from the trunk of *Myroxylon Peruvianæ* (Leguminosæ). It is disinfectant, antiseptic, carminative, and expectorant. Applied *externally* to sore nipples, to chilblains, to indolent ulcers, and as a parasiticide.
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)

Solubility Freely soluble in chloroform; mixes with an equal bulk of 90 per cent alcohol, but is thrown out on the addition of a larger quantity.

R Bals Peru ℥℥	1 mils
Ung Resin ℥j	30 grammes
The application to be spread on lint	<i>bedsores</i>
R Bals Peruvian ℥j	1 mils
Ung Laur Co ℥j	30 grammes
The ointment	<i>for Sore Nipples</i>
R Symp Sulphur Camphor, et Bals Peru	
To be used in place of ordinary toilet soap	<i>for Diseases</i>

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM

Balsam of Tolu

A balsam obtained from *Miconia tolufera* (Leguminosæ). Is chemically the Balsam of Peru in properties, used almost entirely as an expectorant in cough mixtures &c.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1.0 gramme)

Preparations

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS B.P. *Syrup of Balsam of Tolu* 1 in 10 **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

TINCTURA TOLUTANA B.P. *Tincture of Balsam of Tolu* 1 in 10 **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils). Mixtures containing this require a suspending agent, such as mucilage of acacia, almond mixture, &c.

R Tinct Tolu ℥ss	0.6 mil
Vin Ipecac ℥ij	0.2 "
Mist Amygdalæ ℥ij	8.0 mils
Aq Anisi ad ℥ss	to 15.0 "
Take in a little water when cough is troublesome	
R Syrup Tolu ℥ss	2 mils
Syrup Scillæ ℥ss	2 "
Inf Scutellæ ad ℥iv	to 15 "
Take in a little water three times a day	

Old Croup

BAPTISINUM

Baptisin

An eclectic resinoid obtained from *Baptisia tinctoria* (Wild Indigo) (Leguminosæ). Appears as a brown powder,

insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol Purgative and emetic in large doses, mild laxative and hepatic stimulant in small Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill

TINCTURA BAPTISÆ *Tincture of Baptisia* Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls)

R. Baptisæ gr j	0.06 gramme
Aloin gr ss	0.03 "
Ext Cascaræ gr j	0.06 "
Ext Hyosey gr ss	0.03 "

For one pill Take every other night

Cholagogue and Laxative

R. Tinct Baptisæ ℥xv 1 ml
 Tinct Podophyll Amm ℥xv 1 "
 Syrup Zingib ad ʒj to 4 mls
 One teaspoonful at bedtime, in a little water

Cholagogue

BARIUM

Barium

BARI SULPHAS A heavy non-crystalline white powder, practically insoluble in water or acids. Chemically pure barium sulphate is an absolutely inert non-toxic compound, which makes it invaluable as a contrast medium in X-ray work. For this purpose from 2 to 6 ounces (60 to 180 grammes) is given mixed with cornflour.

Barium sulphate has been found useful in dysentery and enteritis, also in cases of duodenal ulcer, being quite inert probably acts as a protective agent.

BARI SULPHIDUM A greyish powder, soluble in water with decomposition. It is administered as an alterative in syphilitic affections.

Dose, 1 to 2 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme) in pills. These should be varnished or keratin coated so that solution takes place in the intestines.

The chief use of barium sulphide is as a depilatory, for which purpose, if perfectly fresh, it is efficient.

R. Barii Sulphidi Recentis ʒij 8 grammes
 Pulvis Amyli ʒij 8 "

Mix and preserve in a stoppered bottle. For use, make a little into a thin paste with water and spread over the skin. After five or ten minutes (according to the strength of the sulphide) scrape off with a bone knife, and bathe the part with warm water. If there is any soreness or inflammation, apply a little cold cream after bathing.

BELLADONNA

Belladonna *Deadly Nightshade*

All parts of the plant *Atropa Belladonna* (Solanaceæ) contain practically the same mydriatic principle, atropine. This alkaloid is a virulent poison, acts on the skin as an anodyne and local anæsthetic and is of service in relieving neuralgic, osteoarthritic and other pain.

Belladonna is diuretic and antispasmodic, and is given for cardiac palpitation, dysmenorrhœa, constipation, laryngismus stridulus, colicæ, the night sweats of phthisis, nocturnal incontinence of urine, cystitis, spasmodic asthma and whooping cough, it is employed both *externally and internally* in neuralgic affections, to check secretion of milk to relieve cramp whether of body or limbs, spasm of sphincter of uterus, bladder, or rectum, in chorea &c. Instilled into the eye it dilates the pupil. Some persons exhibit idiosyncrasy towards belladonna, quite moderate doses producing delirium and occasionally an erythematous rash.

Incompatibles Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, tannic acid and astringent tinctures mercuric chloride.

Antagonists Morphine pilocarpine muscarine, acetylcholine eserine.

Antidotes Emetics stomach syphon, tannic acid, large doses of charcoal and water, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain pilocarpine nitrate hypodermically (the best).

Preparations

CHLOROFORMUM BELLADONNÆ B.P.C. 1 of Liquid Extract in 2. Used as a paint on unbroken skin to relieve neuralgia.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ B.P. Contains 0.25 per cent belladonna alkaloids. Relieves pain and checks the secretion of milk.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ LIQUIDUM B.P. Contains 0.75 per cent belladonna alkaloids. This preparation of belladonna root enters into the official plaster, liniment, ointment and suppository.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ SICCUM B.P. Prepared from belladonna leaves. Contains 1 per cent belladonna alkaloids. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme).

GLYCERINUM BELLADONNÆ B P C Green Extract of Belladonna 8, Water 1, Glycerin to 16 Affords relief in acute inflammations Lint soaked in glycerin of belladonna and applied to the breasts arrests the secretion of milk in nursing women

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ B P Liquid Extract 10, Camphor 1, Water 2, Alcohol to 20 Alone or combined with other liniments is useful in neuralgic or rheumatic pains

SUPPOSITORIA BELLADONNÆ B P Each suppository contains $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.001 gramme) belladonna alkaloids Useful in allaying pain

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ B P Prepared from belladonna leaves Contains 0.035 per cent belladonna alkaloids Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil) Useful in the spasm of asthma and whooping cough Full doses given for incontinence of urine

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ B P Contains 0.6 per cent of belladonna alkaloids Relieves neuralgic pain Useful application for spasm of sphincter For spasm of urethra or chordee it may be smeared along the underside of the penis

R Ung Belladonnæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ 30 grammes

To be smeared thickly over boils or carbuncles and covered with lint

R Glycerin Belladonnæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ 30 mils

Paint thickly over the boil and cover with lint wrung out in hot water

R Ext Belladonnæ gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.010 gramme

Alum gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.015 "

Strychninæ Sulph gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.001 "

Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.015 "

For one pill Take twice a day

Chronic Constipation

R Ext Belladonnæ gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.015 gramme

Pil Rhei Co gr ij 0.200 "

For one pill Take every night

Constipation

R Tr Belladonnæ $\mathfrak{M}\text{v}$ 0.3 mil

Tr Camph Co $\mathfrak{M}\text{xv}$ 1.0 "

Syr Aurant $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ 2.0 mils

Aq Camph ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to 30.0 "

Take three times a day when required

Palpitation and Heart Pain

- R Tr Belladonnæ ℥ij 0 1 ml
 Bromoform ℥i 0 06 "
 ℥ in Ipecac ℥v 0 3 "
 Mist Amygdalæ ℥ij 8 0 mls
 Aq ad ℥ss to 15 0 "
 Take every four hours *Whooping Cough*
- R Tr Belladonnæ ℥v 1 0 ml
 Tr Lobelia Ether ℥x 0 6 "
 Aq Chlorof ad ℥j to 30 0 mls
 The draught *Spasmodic Asthma*
- R Tr Belladonnæ ℥viij 0 5 ml
 Ext Kava Liq ℥v 1 0 "
 Inf Buchu ad ℥j to 30 0 mls
 Take in half a tumbler of barley water every six hours
Irritable Bladder
- R Emp Belladonnæ 6 in diameter, on thin leather
 To be applied to the breasts *To check Flow of Milk*
- R Chlorof Belladonnæ ℥j 30 mls
 Linum Belladonnæ ℥j 30 "
 To be painted several times a day over the painful part
Lumbago
- R Linum Belladonnæ
 Linum Chloroformi
 Linum Aconiti aa ℥j of each 30 mls
 The liniment 1 tablespoonful to be rubbed into
 the painful area, the part then to be covered with hot
 spongiopline *Lumbago*
- R Ammonii Benzoatis gr 1 0 6 gramme
 Liq Ammonii Citratis ℥j 4 0 mls
 Tr Belladonnæ ℥viij 0 5 ml
 Spirit Chlorof ℥viij 0 5 "
 Dec Agropyri ad ℥j to 30 0 mls
 Two tablespoonfuls in a wineglassful of water every
 four hours *Nephritis*

ATROPINA *Atropine* The active principle of belladonna Dose, $\frac{1}{160}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0 0003 to 0 0006 gramme) In acute mania larger doses are given—up to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0 030 gramme) Solubility 1 in 500 water, 1 in 40 olive oil, freely soluble in chloroform, alcohol, ether, glycerin, and oleic acid

Preparations

OCULENTUM ATROPINÆ B P C Contains 1 per cent atropine Used to dilate the pupil

UNGVENTUM ATROPINÆ. B P Contains 2 per cent atropine Used to relieve neuralgic pain

ATROPINÆ SULPHAS *Atropine Sulphate* Best antidote in fungus and opium poisoning Dose, $\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0 0003 to 0 0006 gramme) Solubility 1 in 4 alcohol, freely soluble in water, insoluble in chloroform, ether, and oils Incompatibles Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, salts of mercury

Preparations

LAMELLÆ ATROPINÆ B P Each contains $\frac{1}{300}$ grain atropine sulphate Discs containing up to $\frac{1}{300}$ grain are used to paralyse the accommodation

LIQUOR ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS B P Contains 1 gramme of salt in 100 mls Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0 03 to 0 06 ml), hypodermically 1 to 2 minims (0 06 to 0 12 ml)

R Atropinæ gr iv	0 25 gramme
Cocainæ gr viij	0 50 "
Acid Oleici ℥iv	15 00 mls
D D A Methyl Salicyl ad ℥j	to 30 00 "

The Pigment 30 drops to be gently rubbed into the affected part *Neuralgia and Lumbago*

R Atropinæ Sulphatis gr ss	0 03 gramme
Cocain Hydrochlor gr ij	0 12 "
D D A Aq Dest Steril ad ℥c	to 10 00 mls

The eye drops

HOMATROPINA *Homatropine* This has practically superseded atropine as a mydriatic, dilating the pupil as quickly and as certainly The effects pass off quickly, the eye regaining its normal condition in about one-fourth the time A 2 per cent solution of homatropine, or 2 per cent each of cocaine and homatropine in castor oil, may be dropped into the lower lid in place of watery solutions, and is not so readily washed out by the tears

HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM *Homatropine Hydrobromide* Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 001 to 0 002 gramme)

Preparations

INJECTIO HOMATROPINÆ HYPODERMICA B P C 0 6 per cent solution Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0 1 to 0 5 ml)

LAMELLÆ HOMATROPINÆ Gelatin discs containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grain in each

BENZONUM

Benzoin

A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin* and other species (See 100). It is white, it is unispecific and sticky, *internally* an expectorant. Burned in the form of concentrated paper it is a useful sedative in the sick room while the vapours relieve coughs and hoarseness. A teaspoonful of the simple tincture added to a quart of water forms a milk. *Tail Tinctum* largely employed in the toilet and for healing irritable skin eruptions.

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and caustic alkalis.

Preparations

NEBULA BENZOINI COMPOSITA B.P.C. Contains oil of pine, oil of eucalyptus, oil of cassia, menthol, glycerin and tincture of benzoin. Useful as a nose and throat spray in catarrh.

TINCTURA BENZOINI B.P.C. 1 m 10 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA B.P. *Frar's Balsam*. Contains benzoin, aloes, storax and balsam of tolu. Applied on lint to cuts and small wounds, it is a popular household remedy. Added to hot water, the vapour is inhaled in bronchitis &c. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

R. Tinct Benz Co ʒss 20 mls

Vin Ipecac Mʒij 05 ml

Syrup Pruni Virg ʒss 20 mls

Mucil Acacia ʒss 20 "

Aq. Amari ʒij to 300 "

Take in a little water three times a day

Chronic Bronchitis

BENZOLUM

Benzol Benzene

For *internal* use benzol should readily crystallise in cold weather. It is miscible with alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed oils. It is an antiseptic and antispasmodic, occasionally given in catarrh, cough, influenza, and whooping cough.

Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil) in gelatin capsule or as an emulsion

R Benzol Puriss ℥ij	8 mils
Ol Menth Pip ℥ss	2 "
Ol Amygdala ad ℥ij	to 60 "

Dose for *ad lib*, 30 drops on sugar three times a day
Children one quarter the quantity *Pertussis*

Benzol destroys pedicul. A single application is generally sufficient. Care must be taken not to use benzol near a light or fire, as it is exceedingly inflammable. A little sprinkled about the room is said to be useful in whooping cough.

BERBERIS

Berberis

The dried stem of *Berberis aristata* (Berberideæ), an Indian shrub. Is used in India and the East as a bitter tonic in intermittent fevers.

Preparations

TINCTURA BERBERIDIS. B.P. 1 in 10 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Tinct Berberidis ℥ss	2.00 mils
Quinin Hydrochlor gr j	0.06 gramme
Syr Zingib ℥ss	2.00 mils
Inf Alstoniæ ad ℥ss	to 15.00 "

Take every four hours *Malaria*

BERBERINA *Berberin* Obtained chiefly from *Berberis vulgaris* (Berberideæ). It is antiperiodic, tonic, and stomachic. The salts in use are the carbonate, hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulphate. They are sparingly soluble in water. Given in malaria, vomiting of pregnancy, and dyspepsia.

Dose of the salts, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill

R Berberin Sulph gr ij	0.120 gramme
Ext Anthemidis gr j	0.060 "
Ol Anthemidis ℥i	0.016 mil

For one pill Twice a day

Dyspepsia

BETEL

Betel

The dried leaves of *Piper Belle* (Piperaceæ), an Indian and Malayan shrub. Betel is stimulant and carminative, and is commonly chewed throughout the East.

BISMUTHUM

Bismuth

BISMUTHI BENZOAS *Bismuth Benzoate* A tasteless white powder insoluble in water. Has been used *externally* as an antiseptic in place of iodoform. *Internally* it is a gastro-intestinal antiseptic and mild astringent. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

BISMUTHI CARBOLAS *Phenol-bismuth* An insoluble powder containing about 14 per cent phenol. Given as a gastric and intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

BISMUTHI CARBONAS *Bismuth Oxycarbonate* (*Subcarbonate*) An odourless and tasteless white powder, insoluble in water. Useful in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and chronic vomiting. *Externally* is a soothing dusting powder. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

Preparations

GLYCERINUM BISMUTHI CARBONATIS B.P.C. *Clen or Bismuthi* Contains about 50 per cent bismuth oxycarbonate as a very fine precipitate, therefore therapeutically active. Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.4 mls).

TROCHISCUS BISMUTHI COMPOSITUS. B.P. Each lozenge contains Bismuth Oxycarbonate 2 grains, Heavy Magnesium carbonate 2 grains, and Precipitated Chalk 4 grains. Useful in gastric catarrh and as an antacid.

BISMUTHI CITRAS *Bismuth Citrate* A white, tasteless and odourless powder almost insoluble in water, stomachic and astringent. Given in diarrhoea, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme).

BISMUTHI ET CERII SALICYLAS *Bismuth and Cerium Salicylate* A double salt, supposed to combine the virtues of both metals, given to check vomiting and summer diarrhoea, &c. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

BISMUTHI NAPHTHOLAS Known as *Orphol*. Introduced as an intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Given in diarrhoea and dysentery. Dose, 8 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 gramme).

BISMUTHI NITRAS *Bismuth Trinitrate* In colourless hygroscopic crystals with very acid reaction, is decom-

posed by water, but freely soluble in glycerin. Dissolved in the latter it is used as an application in eczema.

BISMUTHI OLEAS. Occurs in greyish-white pasty masses.

BISMUTHI OXYCHLORIDUM *Bismuth Oxychloride*
An insoluble, tasteless, and perfectly smooth white powder. Is used in the manufacture of iacc powders. Applied as a lotion to mucous membrane or raw places, it acts as a soothing protective. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

BISMUTHI OXYIODIDUM *Bismuth Subiodide*
Brownish red, tasteless, odourless, insoluble powder. An internal and external antiseptic, applied as a dusting powder in place of iodoform. Given in gastritis, typhoid fever, &c. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

BISMUTHI OXYIODOGALLAS Known as *Airof*, *Airoform*, *Airogen*. Occurs as a greyish, odourless and tasteless powder. Introduced as a substitute for iodoform. Astringent and protective in skin diseases. May be applied directly, or as an ointment (1 in 10).

BISMUTHI SALICYLAS *Bismuth Salicylate*. A white, tasteless, and odourless powder, insoluble in water. An internal and external antiseptic. May be dusted on wounds and suppurating sores, is useful in diarrhoea and typhoid fever. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme). Thioform is stated to be dithio-salicylate of bismuth. Recommended as a desiccant antiseptic powder.

BISMUTHI SUBGALLAS *Bismuth Subgallate* known as *Dermatol*. A tasteless, odourless, insoluble yellow powder. A useful antiseptic and sicative. Employed in gastro-intestinal affections, and may be dusted on clean wounds. As a dusting powder and ointment is useful in eczema. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS *Bismuth Oxynitrate*. An insoluble white powder with an acid reaction. Possesses the general properties of bismuth, but its acidity is a drawback. Should not be prescribed with alkaline carbonates. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

Preparations

LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRATIS B.P.
Contains the equivalent of 5 per cent bismuth oxide.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Sedative and astringent. Useful in all forms of vomiting and dyspepsia, in gastric ulcer and in diarrhoea.

BISMUTHI TRIBROMPHENAS Known as *Xeroform*. An almost tasteless insoluble powder, introduced as a surgical antiseptic in place of iodoform. Is administered internally as an intestinal antiseptic in summer diarrhoea. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

R Bismuth Carb gr x	0.60 gramme
Vin Pepsini ℥j	4.00 mls
Infus Nucis Vom Mij	0.50 ml
P Acacia gr iij	0.25 gramme
Aq Menth Pip ad ℥j	to 30.00 mls
Take every four hours	<i>Dyspepsia</i>

R Bismuth Carb gr x	0.60 gramme
P Acacia gr iij	0.25 "
Aq Hydrocyan Dil Mij	0.25 ml "
Liq Morphine Fied Mx	0.60 "
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15.00 mls
Take three times a day when necessary	<i>Subacute Gastritis</i>

BROMUM

Bromine

Bromine is not used medicinally in the free state. The bromides are considered under the headings of their respective bases.

BROMOFORMUM *Bromoform* A heavy, colourless liquid, having a sweet taste similar to chloroform. Soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water. A powerful sedative and antispasmodic. Chiefly used in whooping cough. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil) according to age. May be administered in capsules containing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0.03 to 0.06 mil) dissolved in oil, or in emulsion as—

R. Bromoform ℥j	0.06 mil
Tinct. Aurant. ℥x	0.60 "
Tinct. Sengga ℥iij	0.20 "
Mucil. Tragac. ad ℥j	to 4.00 mls

Take four or five times a day, shaking well before each dose.

Pertussis

ELIXIR BROMOFORMI B.P.C. *Mistura Bromoformi Composita* Contains 2 per cent bromoform. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls).

SYRUPUS BROMOFORMI COMPOSITUS B.P.C. Contains Bromoform 0.15 per cent, Codeine 0.05 per cent. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls).

BRYONIA

White Bryony Vitis Alba

A tincture made from the fresh root of *Bryonia dioica* (Cucurbitaceæ) has been resuscitated. In small doses it is given in palsy and for cough, in large doses it is a hydragogue cathartic.

TINCTURA BRYONIÆ B.P.C. 1 in 10. Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 mil).

BUCHU

Buchu Bucco

The dried leaves of *Baiosma betulina* (Rutaceæ). Buchu acts as a diuretic and astringent disinfectant to the urinary tract. It is useful in irritable bladder, especially in

catarrh, in incontinence of urine, in dyspepsia and gastric debility

Preparations

INFUSUM BUCHU B P 1 in 20 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) A most useful vehicle for urinary antiseptics, diuretics and sedatives

TINCTURA BUCHU B P 1 in 5 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Potass Bicarb gr λ v	1 gramme
Tinct Hyoscyami $\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 mls
Inf Buchu ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30 "
Take three times a day	<i>Catarrh of Bladder</i>

R Tinct Buchu $\overline{\text{ss}}$	40 mls
Hevamin	0.5 gramme
Tinct Belladonnae \mathbb{M} v	0.3 ml
Dec Agropyri ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 300 mls
Take every six hours in water	<i>Cystitis</i>

R Potassu Acetatis gr λ	0.6 gramme
Tinct Scillae \mathbb{M} vij	0.6 ml
Tinct Digitalis \mathbb{M} v	0.3 "
Inf Buchu ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 300 mls
Take every four hours	<i>Diuretic</i>

R Sodii Benzoatis gr λ	0.6 gramme
Tinct Hyoscyami \mathbb{M} xv	10 ml
Sp Chloroform \mathbb{M} x	0.6 "
Inf Buchu ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 300 mls
Take every four hours	<i>Cystitis</i>

BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Croton-Chloral Hydrate

Occurs in pearly white scales possessing a pungent odour and unpleasant taste. It is analgesic, hypnotic, and antispasmodic, and is one of the most useful remedies for facial neuralgia.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 50 water, freely soluble in glycerin and strong alcohol

Antidotes Atropine, strychnine, caffeine, artificial respiration

Preparations.

SYRUPUS BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATIS B P C.
 Contains 2 grains of butyl-chloral hydrate in each fluid drachm Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls). An analgesic in neuralgia

R Butyl-Chloral Hyd gr x 0 6000 grammie

Gelsem Hydrochl gr ʒ℥ss 0 0003 "

For one cachet Take one at once Repeat in thirty minutes if necessary, but not again within six hours

Acute Facial Neuralgia

R Butyl-Chloral Hyd gr viij 0 5 grammie

Phenazoni gr v 0 3 "

Spirit Chlorof ℥℥v 1 0 mil

Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj to 30 0 mls

Take every two hours for three doses, but not again until after six hours

Facial Neuralgia

CHLORBUTOL. *Trichlor-tertiary-butyl-alcohol* Known as *Chloretone* Occurs in white needles slightly soluble in water Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 grammie) in cachet Is hypnotic, and *externally* a local anæsthetic and weak antiseptic Given to prevent sea-sickness A saturated aqueous solution may be used for spraying the throat and nostrils

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS

Night-blooming Cereus

By some prescribers cactus is regarded as a more generally applicable heart tonic than digitalis It is given in cardiac weakness associated with defective nutrition, so is especially valuable in cases of extreme irregularity of the heart's action due to debility, but is to be avoided if this action is of nervous origin Cactus lowers the temperature in fever, but in certain cases with a subnormal temperature it restores it more quickly than strychnine, this apparently contradictory action is due to the effect on the heart

Preparation

TINCTURA CACTI GRANDIFLORI ʒ i in 5 Dose, 3 to 15 minims (0 2 to 1 mil)

R Tinct Cacti Grandiflor ℥℥ 0 60 mil
 Ir Nucis Vom ℥℥ 0 25 „
 Sp Chloroformi ℥℥ 1 00 „
 Inf Cumbæ ad 3ss to 15 00 mls
 Take one tablespoonful when pain is felt in the heart
Cardiac Tonic

R Tinct Cacti Grandiflor ℥℥ 0 3 mil
 Caffein Cit gr iij 0 2 gramme
 Liq Strichnina Hyd ℥℥ 0 2 mil
 Aq Chlorof ad 3ss to 15 0 mls
 Take in a little water every four hours
Dyspeptic Palpitation

CAFFEINA

Caffeine Theine Guanine

A principle obtained from the leaves of *Camellia Thea* (Ternstroemiaceæ). In colourless silky needles. Caffeine is a diuretic and a cardiac stimulant. Much used in heart disease, especially as a stimulant in aortic or mitral obstruction but it does not take the place of digitalis. As a diuretic is valuable in cardiac dropsy, in migraine and bronchial asthma. Apt to induce insomnia.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme) in pill or cachet

Solubility 1 in 80 water, freely soluble in alcohol

CAFFEINÆ CITRAS *Caffeine Citrate* A white powder (not a true salt) with bitter acid taste. Soluble 1 in 32 water. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0 1 to 0 6 gramme). This salt may be prescribed for headache in the granular effervescent form—*Caffeinæ Citras Effervescens*—dose, 1 to 2 drachms 4 to 8 grammes)

CAFFEINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM *Caffeine Bromide* Occurs in glassy crystals discolouring on exposure. Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0 06 to 0 25 gramme)

CAFFEINÆ SODIO-BENZOAS } The sodio-benzoate
CAFFEINÆ SODIO-SALICYLAS } and sodio-salicylate
 are soluble in 2 parts of water. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme). For *Hypodermic Injection* 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme)

CAFFEINÆ VALERIANAS Given in hysteria and whooping cough. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0 06 to 0 20 gramme) in pill

MIGRAININ Said to be *Caffeine-phenazone Citrate*
Recommended in headache and migraine Dose, 5 to 15
grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet

R Caffeina Citratis gr iv 0.25 gramme
Tinct Digitalis Mv 0.30 mil
Decoct Agropyri ad \tilde{z} j to 30.00 mls
Take every four hours *Diuretic*

R Caffeina Sodio-Benzoylatis gr v 0.3 gramme
Ammonii Benzoatis gr viij 0.5 "
Sp Chlorof Mx 0.6 mil
Dec Paraceta ad \tilde{z} j to 30.0 mls
Take every three hours *Partial Suppression of Urine*

R Caffeina gr iij 0.20 gramme
Phenazon gr iv 0.25 "
Phenacetin gr v 0.30 "
For one cachet Take one at once, and repeat if
necessary in an hour *Migraine*

R Caffeina Citratis gr v 0.3 gramme
Tinct Cacti Grand Mv 0.3 mil
Tinct Cimicifugae Mv 0.3 "
Aq Chlorof ad \tilde{z} ss to 15.0 mls
Take three times a day *Cardiac Tonic*

THEOCIN A synthetic body said to be identical with
a rare principle, theophylline, contained in tea-leaves,
introduced as a diuretic in place of caffeine Dose, 3 to
6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 gramme), in dilute solution, imme-
diately after meals

THEOCIN-SODIUM and **THEOCIN-SODIUM ACETATE**
are more soluble compounds Dose as for Theocin

CAJUPUTI OLEUM

Oil of Cayuput

A bluish-green oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca
Leucadendron* (Myrtaceae) Is stimulant, aromatic, and
carminative, and is given in flatulent colic, gastric spasm,
&c As a liniment it is employed as a gentle irritant for
rheumatic pains, chilblains, and similar inflammatory
conditions

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil)

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol and in the fixed and
volatile oils

Preparation

SPIRITUS CAJUPUTI B.P. 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)

R Spirit Cajuputi ℞	1.0 mil
Tinct Chlorof et Morph Co ℞	0.6 "
Sp Armorace Co ℞	2.0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 10.0 "

The draught to be taken at once *Colic*

R Spirit Cajuputi ℞	0.6 mil
Tinct Cardui Co ℞	2.0 mls
Tinct Carminativa ℞	1.0 mil
Syr Auranti ℥ss	2.0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take in a little water when required *Flatulent Colic*

R Ol Cajuputi) pts æq equal parts
Lin Belladon	
Lin Chloroformi	

The liniment *Chronic Rheumatism*

CALAMINA*Prepared Calamine*

A pinkish impalpable powder, consisting of zinc oxide coloured with iron earths &c. It is slightly astringent, and is largely employed in skin lotions and dusting powders. A well-prepared lotion should leave a smooth, closely adherent film.¹

R Calamine ℥iv	15 grammes
Glycerin ℥ss	2 mls
Liq Picis Carbonis ℞	2 "
Aq Rose ad ℥viij	to 250 "

Chronic Eczema

R Calamine ℥iv	15.00 grammes
Hydrarg Perchlor gr j	0.06 gramme
Aq Lauracerrisi ℥ss	15.00 mls
Glycerin ℥ss	2.00 "
Aq Sambuci ad ℥vj	to 200.00 "

The lotion *Pityriasis*

¹ It is important to note that calamine and zinc oxide lotions for weeping surfaces, as in chronic eczema, should be spread very thinly otherwise a sensation of heat is produced.

R Calaminæ ʒij 8 0 grammes
 Ol Olivæ ʒiv 15 0 mls
 Acid Carbolic M℥x 0 6 mil
 Liq Picis Carbonis M℥v 0 3 "
 Liq Calcis ad ʒij to 60 0 mls
 To be painted on and covered with gauze
Irritable Eczema

Should the film of calamine be too dark-coloured when dry, a proportion of zinc oxide may be substituted, the therapeutic effects being identical *Consult also Zinci Oxidum and Colloids*

CALCIUM

Calcium

CALCII BROMIDUM *A* nearly white odourless, deliquescent powder with saline bitter taste Freely soluble in water or alcohol Dose, 8 to 30 grains (½ to 2 grammes) Useful in chorea and epilepsy

CALCII CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS *Precipitated Chalk* Occurs as a fine white insoluble crystalline powder Its chief use is as an antacid and as a basis for tooth powders Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes)

CALCII CHLORIDUM. *Calcium Chloride* A crystalline deliquescent salt which for medicinal purposes is generally desiccated *Internally* it is given for the reduction of lymphatic glands, profuse menstruation, chorea, and intestinal hæmorrhage, *externally* it acts as a hæmostatic and styptic Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme)

R Calci Chloridi gr xv 1 gramme.
 Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ʒss 2 mls
 Aq Anisi ad ʒj to 30 "
 Take three times a day *Intestinal Bleeding*

CALCII HIPPURAS *Calcium Hippurate* An almost insoluble white powder Is antilithic, and is given in cystitis, &c Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in cachet

CALCII HYDRAS *Slaked Lime* A white odourless powder with a caustic taste Slightly soluble in water (1 in 900), more soluble in a solution of cane sugar

CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS *Calcium Hypophosphite* Take the sodium salt this is given as a nervous tonic. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 grammes). It is most conveniently given in the compound syrup with other hypophosphates. See Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus.

Solubility 1 in 5 cold water

CALCII LACTAS *Calcium Lactate* Occurs as a granular white mass soluble about 1 in 20 of cold water. Almost without taste. It increases the coagulability of the blood and is given before operations. Useful to prevent children in rickets and in tubercular disease.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

R. Calcii Lact gr. x	10 grammes
Syrup Aurant Mxx	12 mil
Tr Calumbæ Mxx	12 "
Aq Dest ad 5j	to 300 mils

Take three times a day

(Children)

CALCII LACTOPHOSPHAS A white crystalline powder freely soluble in water. May be administered in milk but generally given as Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis. Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 grammes)

Preparations

SYRUPUS CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS B.P. Prepared from calcium lactate, phosphoric acid, sugar and

water, flavoured with orange-flower water. A pleasant and excellent method of administering lime and phosphates to children. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.).

CALX SULPHURATA. *Calcium Sulphide*. A greyish-white powder with a strong odour of hydrogen sulphide. It is administered in small but frequent doses for acne, boils, carbuncles, &c. Also used as a depilatory in a manner similar to barium sulphide, but is not so efficacious. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) in pill or tablet.

CRETA PRÆPARATA *Prepared Chalk*. Should be absolutely free from gritty particles. It is antacid and astringent, and is given in heartburn, diarrhoea, rickets, &c. Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes). In the form of *whiting* it is the readiest antidote to poisoning by corrosive acids. *Externally* it is mildly astringent, and is sometimes employed as a dusting powder to moist eczema.

A mixture of chalk and oil with a little vinegar (to liberate carbonic acid gas), well stirred in and applied *promptly*, alleviates pain of burns and scalds almost at once.

Preparations

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS B.P. *Aromatic Chalk Powder* is prepared chalk associated with aromatics and carminatives. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes). It is a safe remedy for simple diarrhoea, especially in children. Combined with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of opium, it constitutes **PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO**. B.P. Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes).

MISTURA CRETÆ B.P. *Chalk Mixture*. Consists of chalk suspended in sweetened cinnamon water by the aid of gum acacia. Useful in simple diarrhoea. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.).

MISTURA CRETÆ COMPOSITA B.P.C. *Board of Health Cholera Mixture*. Each fluid ounce contains aromatic chalk powder, 9 grains, sal volatile, 9 minims, tincture of catechu, 30 minims, compound tincture of cardamom, 18 minims, and tincture of opium, 3 minims, combined with chalk mixture. Dose, 1 fluid ounce (30 mls.) for an adult. Useful in cholera and diarrhoea.

℞ Pulv Cretæ Aromat gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Tinct Card Co ℥v	1.0 ml
Mist Cretæ ad ʒss	to 15.0 mls
Take every four hours	<i>Simple Diarrhoea</i>

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ B P 1 in 10 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Calumbæ ℥xv	1 mil
Tinct Aurantii ℥xv	1 "
Syr Aurantii ℥ss	2 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15 "

Take in a little water three times a day, before meals
Tonic for Children

R Pulv Calumbæ gr v	0 3 gramme
Pulv Rheiz gr v	0 3 "
Pulv Cinnam Co gr v	0 3 "
Sodu Bicarb gr x	0 6 "

For one cachet, an hour after each meat meal
In Atomic Dyspepsia

R Ferri et Ammon Cit gr viij	0 5 gramme
Tinct Aurantii ℥x	0 6 mil
Syrup Mori ℥j	4 0 mls
Infus Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take three times a day
Tonic in Convalescence

R Tinct Calumbæ ℥ss	2 0 mls
Acid Nit-Hyd Dil ℥viij	0 5 mil
Syrup Aurantii ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take in a little water three times a day
Mild Hepatic Tonic

COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM In the East this drug is used as a substitute for calumba. It contains a large amount of berberine, and is decidedly unpleasant to the taste.

Dose of Tinctura Coscinni, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls), Infusum Coscinni, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (8 to 30 mls).

CAMBOGIA

Gamboge

A gum resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii* (Guttiferae). It is a powerful hydragogue and drastic purgative. Causes griping, and action is uncertain. Rarely used alone. It enters into Pil Cambogiæ Co. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0 03 to 0 12 gramme).

CAMPHORÆ

Camphor

Obtained from *Cinnamomum Camphora* (Laurineæ)
Externally camphor is a mild rubeficient, anæsthetic, and antiseptic. *Internally* it is sedative, antispasmodic, anaphrodisiac diaphoretic and carminative, in large doses it is deliriant and poisonous. It is a favourite ingredient in liniments for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica &c. Dissolved in olive oil (*camphorated oil*) it is a popular application for the milder chest affections of children. A saturated alcoholic solution (*Rubum's Essence*) is a household remedy for colds—3 or 4 drops on sugar.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme)

Preparations

AQUA CAMPHORÆ B.P. 1 in 1000 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) Mildly carminative and diaphoretic

CHLOROFORMUM CAMPHORATUM B.P.C. Camphor 2 Chloroform 1. A well-known remedy for toothache. Lister applied to the cavity or rubbed on the gums

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ B.P. 1 in 5 Stimulant, rubeficient and counter-irritant. Useful in infantile bronchitis

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATUM B.P. Camphor 12.5 Oil of Lavender 0.5 Strong Solution of Ammonia 25, Alcohol to 100. Useful in neuralgia, rheumatism, &c

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ B.P. 1 in 10 Given on sugar for colds. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml) Diaphoretic and expectorant

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA B.P. *Paragoric* Tincture of Opium 5, Benzoic Acid 0.5, Camphor 0.3 Oil of Anise 0.3 Alcohol (60 per cent) to 100. Useful in allaying coughs

R Camphoræ gr 11 0.2 gramme
 Ext Hyoscyami gr 11 0.1 "
 For one pill Take at bedtime and repeat in 12 hours if required
Chordee

R Spirit Camphoræ ℞℥	1 mil	
Tinct Valerianæ Anm ℞℥℥	2 mils	
Mucil Acaciæ ʒss	2 "	
Aq Caryoph ad ʒj	to 30 "	
Take three times a day		<i>Hysteria</i>
R Camphoræ gr j	0 060	gramme
Pul Ipecac gr ʒ	0 015	"
Morphinæ Hyd gr ʒ	0 008	"
DD \ Plumbi Acet gr ij	0 100	"
For one pill Every three hours		<i>Diarrhœa</i>
R Camphoræ ʒj	4	grammes
Chloral Hydrat ʒj	4	"
Acid Carbolic Cryst ʒj	4	"
Thymol gr ℥v	1	gramme
To be applied to the hollow tooth on cotton-wool		<i>Toothache</i>
R Spirit Camphoræ ℞℥v	1 0 mil	
Ti Belladonnæ ℞℥	0 6 "	
Mucil Acaciæ ℞℥℥	2 0 mils	
Potass Bromid gr ℥	1 2	gramme
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils	
The draught To be taken at the commencement of a paroxysm		<i>Spasmodic Asthma</i>
R Linim Camphoræ ʒj	30 mils	
Olei Terebinth ʒj	30 "	
The liniment		<i>Lumbago</i>
R Linim Camph Co ʒj	30 mils	
Linum Saponis ʒj	30 "	
Linum Aconiti ʒj	30 "	
		<i>Stimulating Liniment</i>

ACIDUM CAMPHORICUM *Camphoric Acid* In colourless needles or scales, practically insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and ether Is antieatarrhal and antiseptic Given in gonorrhœa, chronic cystitis, and as an intestinal disinfectant Recommended for night sweats of phthisis Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme) in cachet

CAMPORA MONOBROMATA *Camphor Monobromide* Is well spoken of as a hypnotic in lumbago, delirium tremens, whooping cough, &c Has been suggested in chorea, spermatorrhœa and epilepsy Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme) in cachet or pill Must not be given where there is gastric irritation

CANNABIS INDICA

Indian Hemp

The dried flowering or fruiting tops of *Cannabis sativa* (Urticaceæ) grown in India. It is exhilarant, narcotic, and anodyne. It is useful in insomnia, dysmenorrhœa, migraine and painful neuralgic and rheumatic affections. An overdose produces a peculiar delirium and catalepsy. Best given in small and frequent doses.

Antidotes. Stomach pump or emetics, followed by artificial respiration and stimulants.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ B.P. A soft oleo-resinous extract of deep green colour. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) in pills.

TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ B.P. 1 in 20. Mixtures containing this require the addition of a suspending agent, such as acacia mucilage. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil). It is an ingredient of compound tincture of chloroform and morphine.

R	℞ Cannabis Ind	℥℥	0.6 mil
	Phenazoni	gr viij	0.5 gramme
	Mucil Acaciæ	℥ss	2.0 mils
	Aq Chlorof	ad ℥j	to 30.0

The draught

Sciatica or Neuralgia

R	℞ Cannabis Ind	gr ss	0.03 gramme
	Pulv Opii	gr ss	0.03 "
D D A	Camphoræ	gr ij	0.10 "

For one pill

Dysmenorrhœa

R	℞ Cannabis Ind	gr ss	0.03 gramme
	℞ Hydrastis	gr j	0.06 "
	Camphoræ	gr j	0.06 "

For one pill

Menorrhagia

CANNABINÆ TANNAS *Cannabin Tannate* A brownish powder, insoluble in water. A somewhat uncertain hypnotic. Suggested in hysteria, dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme) in pill or cachet.

CANTHARIS

Cantharides Lytta Spanish Fly

The dried beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Coleoptera). Externally cantharides act as an irritant and vesicant, and

are employed as a counter-irritant in neuritis, pleurisy, pericarditis, &c Weak preparations are used as stimulants to promote the growth of hair As absorption takes place fairly rapidly, the areas treated must not be extensive *Internally* very small doses (of the tincture) are said to stimulate the genito-urinary tract, and are given as a uterine stimulant in atonic amenorrhœa, in chronic parenchymatous nephritis, pyelitis, chronic cystitis, gleet, and impotence, in incontinence of urine of the aged, &c, but are *contra-indicated* if there is inflammation of any kind Cantharides are no longer official All preparations are now made from the active constituent cantharidin, thus ensuring greater uniformity

Antidotes Stomach tube, emetics, opium, morphine subcutaneously

CANTHARIDIN A crystalline principle obtained from cantharides, is a powerful vesicating agent, only suitable for outward application Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain should be prescribed in an ounce (30 grammes or mls) of ointment or lotion

Preparations

ACETUM CANTHARIDINI B P 1 in 2000 in acetic acid Stimulates the growth of hair

COLLODIUM VESICANS B P This is *Liquor Epispasticus* containing pyroxylin Useful as a blistering agent where plasters cannot be applied

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS B P 1 in 5000 A mild counter-irritant

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDINI B P 1 in 500 Used for blistering purposes

LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS B P 1 in 250 Useful as a vesicant to relieve inflammation in pleurisy, pericarditis, neuralgia, &c The area painted should not exceed 1 inch in diameter

TINCTURA CANTHARIDINI B P 1 in 10,000 Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.3 mil) Used principally in hair lotions

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDINI B P 1 in 3000 A counter-irritant

R Emp Cantharidin for the right ear

After-Treatment Wash the blister with tepid water, prick with a sterilised needle, and cover with Boric Acid Ointment one-quarter strength

R Liq Epispastici ℥iv 15 mls

Paint twice over the neuralgic spot (area must not be larger than a shilling) Prick bleb with a sterilised needle and cover with Boric Acid Ointment one-quarter strength, spread on lint

R Emp Calefacientis 4 in X 6 in
Place over stomach for gastric pain

R Aceti Cantharidin ℥ij 8 mls

Spirit Myrcæ Co ℥ij 8 "

Aq Rosmarini ad ℥vj to 200 "

The stimulating hair wash

R Cantharidin gr j 0.06 gramme

Spirit Rosmarini ℥iv 15.00 mls

Ol Ricini ℥ij 8.00 "

Spirit Rect ad ℥vj to 170.00 "

A small quantity to be rubbed into the scalp every night for six times, the head must then be thoroughly washed with soap and water containing a little ammonia, to prevent the accumulation of cantharidin *Alopecia*

R Unguent Cantharidin ℥iv 15 grammes

Adipis Præp ℥j 30 "

Ol Neroli gtt j 1 drop

Ol Rosæ gtt j 1 "

The stimulating pomade for the hair

CAPSICI FRUCTUS

Capsicum Fruit

The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum minimum* (Solanaceæ). Externally it is a powerful rubefacient, stimulant, and irritant. Internally it is stomachic and carminative. Useful in atonic dyspepsia, diarrhoea, &c. Dose of the powdered fruit, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.06 to 0.06 gramme) in pill.

Preparations

TINCTURA CAPSICI B.P. 1 in 20 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil) Useful as a carminative in dyspepsia. It allays the craving for alcohol.

TINCTURA CAPSICI FORTIOR B.P.C. *Tinnsbull's*
Tincture of Capsicum 1 in 3 Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06

to 0.2 ml) A counter-irritant for lumbago and rheumatism Useful for unbroken chilblains

UNGUENTUM CAPSICI B.P. About 1 in 4 A counter-irritant for lumbago, rheumatism and sciatica It is known as *Chillie Paste*

CALORIT (*Collobell*) A warming and stimulating compound of oil-resin of capsicum with mustard oil, eucalyptol, safrol and pinene in a bland neutral basis Supplied in collapsible tubes

Calorit is of value as a rubefacient in rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, &c It entirely supersedes the mustard plaster as an application to the chest or back when counter-irritation is desired

R Pulv Capsici gr ss	0.030 gramme
Pil Saponis Co gr ij	0.200 "
Ol Anthemidis gr ½	0.016 "

For one pill, after each meat meal *Painful Dyspepsia*

R Tinct Capsici ℥j	4 mls
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Decoct Cinchonæ ad ̄vj	to 200 "
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The gargle *Hoarseness and Simple Sore Throat*

R Ung Capsici ℥j	30 grammes
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To be well rubbed into the affected part *Sciatica*

R Tinct Capsici ℥v	0.3 ml
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Acid Sulph Aromat ℥x	0.6 "
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Tinct Opii ℥v	0.3 "
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Syrup Aurantii ℥ss	2.0 mls
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Aq Camph ad ̄j	to 30.0 "
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Take three times a day *Diarrhœa*

CARBON TETRACHLORIDUM

Carbon Tetrachloride

A heavy mobile colourless liquid having an agreeable pungent odour not unlike chloroform Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether

May be applied locally for neuralgia Iodine dissolved in carbon tetrachloride has been used for skin sterilisation prior to operating

It has been found by some to be a specific for thread-worm, but was thought to be dangerous owing to its rapid absorption It has, however, been shown that the specific action of some drugs is delayed when administered in a solution of magnesium sulphate

Trial experiments of the administration of carbon tetrachloride and magnesium sulphate together have been found to yield very satisfactory results.

Dose, 50 to 80 minims (3 to 5 mls) for an adult, children may be given 3 to 4 minims (0.25 ml) for each year.

R Carbon Tetrachlor Purif ʒj	4 mls
Ol Amygd Dul ʒij	5 "
Pulv. Acacia ʒss	2 grammes
Fr Carminativa Mx	0.2 ml
Sol Magnesi Sulph (Sat) ad ʒj	to 30 ml
The draught Take fasting 1 or 3 times a day	

CARDAMOMI SEMINA

The dried ripe seeds of *Allettaria Cardamomum* (Scitamineae). They are stomachic, carminative, and generally cordial. The compound tincture is one of the most pleasant and grateful of adjuncts. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

Preparations

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA B.P. Cardamom Seed 1 Caraway Fruit 1 Cinnamon Bark 2 in 70 Dose, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Carminative and flavouring agent.

TINCTURA CARMINATIVA B.P.C. Contains cardamoms, ginger, caraway, cinnamon and clove. Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.1 to 0.6 ml). A useful and pleasant addition to purgatives to prevent griping.

R Tinct Cardam Co ʒss	2 mls
Syr Zingiberis ʒj	4 "
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take three times a day	
Carminative	
R Tinct Cardam Co ʒss	2 mls
Tinct Rhei Co ʒss	2 "
Sodu Bicarb gr xv	1 gramme
Inf Calumbre ad ʒj	to 30 mls
Take three times a day	
Atropic Dyspepsia	
R Tinct Carminativæ, Mx	0.6 ml
Glyc Piprura ʒss	2.0 mls
Vin Pepsini ʒj	4.0 "
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30.0 "
Take three times a day	
Digestive Tonic	

CARUI FRUCTUS

Caraway Fruit

The dried fruit of *Carum Carvi* (Umbelliferae) Is aromatic, stimulant, and carminative. A pleasant flavouring agent and corrective of purgatives. Locally the oil is antiseptic and is applied to carious teeth.

Preparations

AQUA CARUI B P 1 in 10 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) Sometimes given to infants as a carminative in teaspoonful doses

OLEUM CARUI B P Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml.)

CARYOPHYLLUM

Cloves

The dried flower buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (Myrtaceae) Cloves are aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. The oil is antiseptic, stimulant, and irritant. Applied locally it causes tingling followed by anaesthesia. It is a popular and useful remedy for carious teeth. Preparations of cloves are used in a manner similar to those of caraway.

Preparations

AQUA CARYOPHYLLI B P C 1 in 40 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI B P 1 in 40 Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI B P Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml)

CASCARA SAGRADA

Cascara Sacra Bark

The dried bark of *Rhamnus Purshianus* (Rhamnaceae) It is a simple laxative and aperient, hepatic and intestinal tonic, and is especially useful in chronic constipation. Provided old and mature bark has been used in its preparation, the extract does not cause griping or other unpleasant symptoms. Unlike other laxatives, the dose of cascara does not need to be increased, even when the drug is used habitually.

The most reliable preparation is the liquid extract. This is bitter, but the taste may be covered by suitable aromatics. Equally efficacious and more pleasant to take is *Cascara Aromatica*.

For the treatment of chronic constipation cascara should be administered in small but frequently repeated doses.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ LIQUIDUM MISCIBILE B.P. 1 in 1. Practically tasteless, but not so active as the ordinary liquid extract.

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ LIQUIDUM, B.P. 1 in 1. Miscible with all this but incompatible with acids. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Useful in chronic constipation particularly so when combined with liquid paraffin.

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ SICCUM B.P. A solid extract of cascara bark prepared with water.

SYRUPUS CASCARÆ AROMATICUS B.P. Liquid Extract of Cascara 5, Infusure of Orange 2, Alcohol 1, (Cinnamon Water 3 Syrup to 20. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls). The bitter taste of the cascara is well disguised.

R Cascara Aromatica $\overline{3j}$	30 mls
Syrup Rhei $\overline{3j}$	30 "
Syrup Sennæ $\overline{3ij}$	60 "

A laxative syrup for children. Fifteen drops to a teaspoonful according to age at bedtime. *Constipation*

R Ext Cascari gr \overline{ij}	0.120 gramme
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
Ext Bellad gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 "

For one pill. Take every night. *Constipation*

R Ext Cascari gr \overline{ij}	0.200 gramme
Strychninæ Sulph gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.001 "
Olco-Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "

For one pill. Take at bedtime. *Chronic Constipation*

R Ext Cascari Liq \overline{Mxx}	20 mls
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq \overline{Mxx}	20 "
Sp Ammon Aromat \overline{Mv}	0.3 ml
Aq Citri ad $\overline{3ss}$	to 150 mls

One tablespoonful every night at bedtime

Laxative.

R Ext Cascaræ gr ʒj	0 100 gramme
Oleo-Resin Piperis gr ½	0 008 "
Aloni gr ½	0 008 "
P Ipecac gr ¼	0 016 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr ¼	0 010 "
For one pill, at bedtime	Constipation

CASCARILLA

Cascarilla

The dried bark of *Croton Eluteria* (Euphorbiaceæ) Is aromatic, stomachic, carminative, and a mild stimulant expectorant, a useful addition to cough mixtures

Preparations

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ B P 1 in 20 Dose, ʒj to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ B P 1 in 5 Dose, ʒj to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Sodii Bicarb gr xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Cardam Co ℥xx	1 2 mls
Sp Chlorof ℥v	0 3 ml
Infus Cascarillæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take in a little water three times a day

Atonic Dyspepsia

R Acid Sulph Dil ℥vñj	0 5 ml
Tinct Camph Co ℥xv	1 0 "
Vin Ipecac ℥v	0 3 "
Infus Cascarillæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take in a little water twice a day

Expectorant Cough Mixture

CASTOREUM

Castor

The dried preputial follicles of the Beaver, *Castor Fiber* (Rodentia), and their secretion Is reputed to be antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and a nervine stimulant It is very unpleasant to the taste

Preparations

TINCTURA CASTOREI B P C 1 in 20 Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Castorei ℞℥℥	2 0 mls
Tinct Pulsatillæ ℞v	0 3 mil
Tinct Carminativæ ℞℥ij	0 5 "
Syr Aurantii ℥j	4 0 mls
Inf Valerianæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 "
Take twice daily when required <i>Hysteria</i>	

CATECHU

Catechu Catechu Pallidum

An extract prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier* (Rubiaceæ). It is a powerful astringent. Given in diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, and as a remote astringent in hæmorrhages. As a gargle or lozenge it may be employed for relaxed sore throat. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 0 gramme).

Incompatibles Alkalies, metallic salts, gelatin, ferric salts.

Preparations

PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS B P Catechu 4, Kino 2 Krameria Root 2, Cinnamon Bark 1, Nutmeg 1. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0 6 to 4 grammes). Useful in diarrhoea, given in mixtures.

TINCTURA CATECHU B P 1 in 5 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

R Pulv Catechu Co gr ℥v	1 00 gramme
Syrup Zingib ℞℥℥	2 00 mls
Tinct Opii ℞℥iv	0 25 mil
Mist Cretæ ad ℥j	to 30 00 mls

Take in a little water every four hours while diarrhoea continues.

CATECHU NIGRUM

Black Catechu Cutch

Prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* (Leguminosæ). In India, the East, and in the North American colonies it is generally used in place of *Pale Catechu*. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme).

R Tincture Catechu ℞℥℥	2 0 mls
Tincturæ Opii ℞v	0 3 mil
Tincturæ Coto ℞℥	0 6 "
Tinct Belladonnæ ℞℥ij	0 2 "
Aq Pimentæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

Take in a little water every six hours

Chronic Dysentery

CAULOPHYLLIUM

Caulophyllum Blue Cohosh

Consists of the rhizome and rootlets of *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (Berberidaceæ) Diuretic, emmenagogue and anthelmintic Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes)

Preparations

EXTRACTUM CAULOPHYLLI LIQUIDUM B P C
1 in 1 Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

LIQUOR CAULOPHYLLI ET PULSATILLÆ B P C
Liquid Extract of *Caulophyllum* 5, and Liquid Extract of *Pulsatilla* 1 (in 20) Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)
Useful in dysmenorrhœa and uterine disorders

LIQUOR CAULOPHYLLI ET PULSATILLÆ COMPOSITUS B P C Liquid Extract of *Caulophyllum* 3, Liquid Extract of *Pulsatilla* 1, Liquid Extract of *Aletris* 2, Liquid Extract of Blackhaw 4 (in 20) Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls) Uterine sedative and tonic

CAULOPHYLLIN A resinoid powder obtained from *Caulophyllum* It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and anthelmintic Chiefly used as an emmenagogue and parturient Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill

R <i>Caulophyllini</i> gr ʒij	0.020 gramme
Ext <i>Viburni</i> gr ½	0.016 "
Ext <i>Ergotæ</i> gr ʒ	0.008 "
For one pill Every six hours	Uterine Tonic
R Ext <i>Caulophylli</i> Liq ℥v	1 mil
Tinct <i>Pulsatillæ</i> ℥xv	1 "
Ext <i>Viburni</i> Liq ℥xv	1 "
Syrup <i>Zingiberis</i> ʒj	4 mls
Dec <i>Tritici</i> ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take every four hours	Dysmenorrhœa

CEREVISÆ FERMENTUM

Beer Yeast

The cells of *Saccharomyces Cerevisiæ* (Gymnoasceæ), obtained chiefly in the process of brewing beer Yeast contains the water-soluble vitamin B Dose, ½ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) of liquid yeast, 8 to 30 grains (0.5 to 2.0 grammes) of dried yeast given in tablets A popular remedy for boils and acne It is useful for constipation

NUCLEIN A liquid prepared from yeast and stated to contain 5 per cent nucleic acid. Doses of 1 fluid drachm (4 mls) three times a day, persisted in for some time, are stated largely to increase the number of the leucocytes, which destroy noxious bacilli. Good results are reported in tuberculosis, tonsillitis, diphtheria, &c

LEVURINE is a French preparation made from yeast. It is recommended for boils and carbuncles. Dose, 1 fluid drachm (4 mls) with meals

CERI OXALAS

Cerium Oxalate

An insoluble granular white powder. Is always contaminated with traces of lanthanum and didymium. Said to be a nerve sedative. Given in vomiting of pregnancy and hysteria, sea-sickness, and other forms of gastric disturbance.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or cachet

R Ceri Oxalatis gr. ij	0.200 gramme
Creosoti Mss	0.030 "
Strychnini gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 "

For one pill Every three hours *Obstinate Sickness*

R Ceri Oxalatis gr. iv	0.25 gramme
Bismuthi Subcyklatis gr. ʒ	0.30 "
D D A Cocain Hydrochlor gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 "

For one cachet Every four hours

Vomiting of Pregnancy

CHAULMOOGRÆ OLEUM

Chaulmoogra Oil Gynocardia Oil

The fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Taraktogenos Kinsab* (Biximere). Generally appears as a soft fat. The ointment has been recommended in psoriasis, eczema and other chronic skin diseases. Given internally and applied externally in leprosy.

Dose in capsules 5 to 10 minims, gradually increased to half a fluid drachm (0.3 to 0.6 mls, increased to 2 mls)

Preparations

UNGUENTUM CHAULMOOGRÆ B.P. Contains 10 per cent of the oil, but this proportion is much increased by some practitioners

R Oī Chaulmoogræ ℥x o 6 mil
 Pulv Acaciæ gr xxx 2 o grammes
 Aq Cinnam ad ʒss to 15 o mls
 Take three times a day in a wineglassful of milk
Leprosy

CHINOSOL

Oxyquinoline Sulphate

A yellow crystalline powder, freely soluble in water. It is an antiseptic, germicide, and disinfectant. For cleansing surgical instruments, catheters, &c, solutions may be used 1 in 1000, in midwifery 1 in 2000 for irrigations, for cleansing wounds 1 in 2000 to 1 in 1000.

Chinosol 1 part
 Powd Boric Acid 9 parts
 Powd Talc 10 "
 The dusting powder For Perspiring Feet, &c

CHIRATA

Chnelta

The dried plant of *Swerthia Chnata* (Gentianæ). A simple bitter tonic, free from tannin, and can therefore be given with iron. Is prescribed like Calumba, q v, but is less pleasant.

Preparations

INFUSUM CHIRATÆ B P 1 in 20 Dose, ʒ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

TINCTURA CHIRATÆ B P 1 in 10 Dose, ʒ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Auranti ʒss 2 mls

Tinct Chirata ʒss 2 "

Take one teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of sherry before each meat meal *Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Ferri et Ammon Cit gr viij o 5 gramme

Syrup Auranti ʒss 2 o mls

Inf Chirata ad ʒj to 30 o "

Take three times a day *Iron Tonic*

CHLORAL FORMAMIDUM

Chloral Formamide Chloralamide Chloramide

Colourless crystals of bitter taste. Sedative and hypnotic, and said to be of special service in sea-sickness.

Useless where there is pain Dose, 15 to 45 grains (1 to 3 grammes) in eachet or wine Incompatible with alkalis

R Chloralamid gr xxx	2 grammes
Potass Bromid gr xx	2 "
Ext Glycyrrh Liq 3ss	2 mls
Vin Xerici 3iv	15 "
Aq Dest ad 3j	to 30 "
One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose	
<i>Hypnotic, or to prevent Sea-sickness</i>	

CHLORAL HYDRAS

Chloral Hydrate

Occurs in colourless crystals possessing a pungent but not acrid odour and taste It is a powerful hypnotic, antispasmodic, and general depressant *Externally*, when combined with morphine, cocaine, camphor, menthol, &c, it is used as a local anodyne in neuralgia It may be given in simple and febrile insomnia, cerebral congestion, mania, delirium tremens Very useful in tetanus and strychnine poisoning Best results are obtained by injection *per rectum*, the chloral being dissolved in starch mucilage If necessary keep patient under chloroform until remedy is absorbed from the bowels

Chloral hydrate is *contra-indicated* in Bright's disease, cardiac affections, or for the aged It is of no use in insomnia accompanied by pain

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Solubility Freely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether

Antidotes Stomach tube, emetics, stimulants, hot strong coffee, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically Maintain bodily heat by hot-water bottles

Incompatibles Alkalis and their carbonates It liquefies on rubbing with camphor, menthol, thymol, or phenol With alkaloids, phenazone, phenacetin, and similar bodies it is liable to form only insoluble compounds

Preparations

CHLORAL CAMPHORATUM B P C Chloral Hydrate 1, Camphor 1 Applied to the skin it relieves the pain of neuralgia and rheumatism

LIQUOR BROMIDI COMPOSITUS B P C Contains 15 grains chloral hydrate in each fluid drachm Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

SYRUPUS CHLORAL B P 1 m 5 A useful form for administration Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils).

R Chloral Hydrat gr $\lambda\lambda$	1 gramme
Syrup Aurantii $\tilde{\text{ss}}$	4 mils
Aq ad $\tilde{\text{ss}}$	to 30 "
The draught, at bedtime	<i>Hypnotic</i>

R Chloral Hydrat gr $\lambda\lambda$	1 gramme
Potass Bromid gr $\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 grammes
Syrup Aurantii $\mathbb{M}\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 mils
Aq Caryophylli ad $\tilde{\text{ss}}$	to 30 "
The sleeping draught	<i>Hypnotic in Mania</i>

R Cocainæ gr v	0 3 gramme
Menthol gr $\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 0 grammes
D D A Chloral Camphor ad $\tilde{\text{ss}}$	to 30 0 mils
To be painted over the affected part	<i>Neuralgia</i>

R Chloral Hydrat gr λ	0 6 gramme
Potass Bromid gr λ	0 6 "
Tinet Hyoseyami $\mathbb{M}\lambda$	0 6 mil
Ext Glycyrrh Liq $\tilde{\text{ss}}$	2 0 mils
Aq Carui ad $\tilde{\text{ss}}$	to 15 0 "
One tablespoonful for a dose	<i>Hypnotic</i>

CHLOROFORMUM

Chloroform

A colourless volatile liquid of characteristic ethereal odour. When inhaled under suitable conditions chloroform is a general anæsthetic. Special works should be consulted regarding its administration.

Applied to the skin it produces a sensation of cold followed by local anæsthesia, used as a liniment it acts as a rubefacient, and is of service in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. Internally it is sedative and carminative, and is commonly added to mixtures as a sweetening agent, especially when it is inadvisable to give sugar.

Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0 06 to 0 3 mil) in solution or capsule.

Solubility Sparingly soluble in water, freely in ether, alcohol, the fixed and volatile oils.

Antidotes Stomach tube, emetics cold douche, artificial respiration, inversion of the body, amyl nitrite inhalation.

Preparations

CALX CHLORINATA CUM ACIDO BORICO. *Eusol*
Consists of a mixture of equal parts chlorinated lime
and finely powdered boric acid. It is used for the extem-
poraneous preparation of eusol, which is an excellent
general antiseptic.

LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORINATÆ CUM ACIDO BORICO.
Eusol Chlorinated Lime 1 part, Boric Acid 1 part,
Water to 80 parts. The solution contains approximately
0.5 per cent hypochlorous acid. It should be freshly
prepared every three weeks, and should be stored in amber-
stopped bottles in a cool place. For intravenous injection
0.85 per cent sodium chloride should be added.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ CUM ACIDO BORICO.
B.P.C. Dakin's Solution Prepared from chlorinated
lime, sodium bicarbonate and boric acid. It is about the
same strength as eusol, and should be carefully stored in
amber-stopped bottles.

**LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ CUM SODII BICAR-
BONATIS.** *B.P.C. Daufresne's Solution* Prepared from
chlorinated lime, sodium carbonate and sodium bicar-
bonate. Adjusted to contain 0.45 to 0.5 per cent sodium
hypochlorite. Being practically neutral it may be used
for the continuous irrigation of wounds. It is an excellent
general antiseptic.

CHRYSAROBINUM*Chrysarobin*

A crystalline yellow powder obtained from *Andira
Ayaroba* (Leguminosæ). It consists chiefly of chrysarobin,
but contains varying proportions of chrysophanic acid.
Internally it is a powerful irritant and purgative, and its
use has been discontinued. *Externally* it is irritant and
antiparasitic, and is used in ringworm, psoriasis, eczema,
acne, dhobie's itch, &c.

The stains on the skin may be removed with benzol or
dilute solution of chlorinated lime.

Solubility Practically insoluble in water. Hot benzol,
oil of turpentine, chloroform, fats, and oils dissolve it
freely, but most of the chrysarobin comes out again on
cooling.

PIGMENTUM CHRYSAROBINI *B.P.C.* 1 in 10 *A.*
useful preparation which does not stain the linen. *A.*

similar preparation but which does not give rise to skin tension is Vermisol Chrysarobini (q.v.)

UNGUENTUM CHRYSAROBINI B.P. 1 in 25 Used in psoriasis. Thoroughly diluted with soft paraffin it is used in many skin affections.

R Chrysarobini	5 parts
Acid Salicylic	2
Ichthamol	5
Paraff. Moll	to 100 "
Constitutes Univer Ung Chrysarobini Co ^o Psoriasis	

R Hydrag Ammon gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Unq. Picis Liq ʒij	8.0 grammes
Unq. Chrysarobini ʒiv	15.0 "
Unq. Paraffini ʒiv	15.0 "

The ointment Psoriasis and Eczema

R Chrysarobini ʒj	4.0 grammes
Ol. Caryophylli Mx	0.6 mil
Adipis Benz ʒj	30.0 grammes

This ointment is almost a specific for *dhobie's*, or washerman's itch, so common in the East. This strength is also suitable for ringworm of the body.

CIMICIFUGÆ RHIZOMA

Cimicifuga Actæa Black Snake Root Black Cohosh

The dried rhizome of *Cimicifuga racemosa* (Ranunculaceæ). It acts on the gastric secretion like a bitter, and is credited with anodyne antirheumatic and antineuralgic properties. Has been recommended in chorea, amenorrhœa, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c.

Dose of Tinctura Cimicifugæ 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls). Extractum Cimicifugæ Liquidum, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls).

R Tinct Cimicifugæ Mxxx	2.0 mls
Sodu Bromidi gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Sodu Salicylatis gr ʒ	0.6 "
Syrup Auranti Mxxx	2.0 mls
Aq. Dest. ad ʒss	to 15.0 "
Take every four hours Iumbago	

R Ext Cimicifugæ Liq Mx	0.6 mil
Sodu Salicylatis gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Tinct Colchici Mx	0.3 mil
Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss	to 15.0 mls
Take three times a day Chronic Rheumatism	

R Tinct Cimicifugæ ℥℥℥	2 0 mls
Ammon Chlorid gr viij	0 5 gramme
Ext Glycyrrh Liq ʒss	2 0 mls
Tinct Aconiti ℥ij	0 2 ml
Aq Dest ad ʒss	to 15 0 mls

Take every four hours

Amenorrhœa with Headache, Ovarian Neuralgia

CIMICIFUGIN A yellowish-brown resinoid powder obtained from cimicifuga Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme) in pill May be given in place of other preparations of cimicifuga

R Cimicifugin gr j	0 06 gramme
Ext Gossypii gr ss	0 03 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr j	0 06 "
Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr j	0 06 "

For one pill Take twice a day when needed

Amenorrhœa

CINCHONA

Cinchona

The dried bark of various species of *Cinchona* (Rubiaceæ) is used for the manufacture of galcoical preparations and for the extraction of the alkaloids Red Bark (*Cinchona succubra*) is now official, and its preparations only need be considered It should contain not less than 2 5 per cent of quinine Various other species have been used from time to time, but their therapeutic effects do not differ in any material degree

Cinchona is stomachic, astringent, tonic, antineuralgic, antipyretic, and antiperiodic It is a useful tonic in dyspepsia, neuralgia, and debilitated conditions generally, in intermittent and remittent fevers (malarial types) Dose, 5 to 60 grains (0 3 to 4 grammes)

Incompatibles Alkalies and their carbonates, metallic salts, iodides

Preparations

ELIXIR CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ A preparation of good repute as a mild tonic and general stimulant Particularly useful for those requiring a stimulant, but who refuse any of the ordinary alcoholic drinks It consists of brandy medicated with cinchona and pleasant aromatics as Caraway, Coriander, &c Dose, ʒ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LIQUIDUM B P Contains 5 per cent of cinchona alkaloids Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1.0 mil)

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ ACIDUM B P 1 in 20 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ B P Contains 1 per cent of cinchona alkaloids Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA B P Contains 50 per cent of the simple tincture together with bitter orange peel and serpentary rhizome Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) A pleasant aromatic bitter

R Tincture Cinchonæ M℥ss	2.0 mls
Animon Carb gr ij	0.1 gramme
Glycerum M℥ss	1.0 mil
Mucilag Acacie M℥ss	1.0 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.0 mls

Take three times a day *Stimulant Tonic*

R Extract Cinchonæ Liquid M℥ij	0.5 mil
Acid Nit Hyd Dil M℥ss	0.6 "
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	2.0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15.0 "

Take in a little water three times a day *Acid Tonic*

R Syrup Cinchonæ ℥ss	2.0 mls
Syrup Glycerophosph Co ℥ss	2.0 "

One teaspoonful three times a day

A mild Tonic in Nervous Debility

R Potassu Chloratis gr x	0.6 gramme
Glycerini ℥ss	2.0 mls
Dec Cinchonæ ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Use to gargle the throat, it may be swallowed

R Tincture Cinchonæ Co M℥ss	2.0 mls
Acid Nit-Hyd Dil M℥ij	0.5 mil
Liq Strychninæ Mij	0.2 "
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30.0 mls

Take three times a day *A strong Tonic*

R Ferru Pyrophosph gr v	0.3 gramme
Liq Strychninæ Mij	0.2 mil
Vin Pepsini ℥ss	2.0 mls
Elisir Cinchonæ ℥ij	8.0 "
Aq Carui ad ℥iv	to 15.0 "

Take three times a day, immediately after meals

In Atonic Dyspepsia

- R Syrup Hypophosphi Co $\overline{3}$ ss 2 o mls
 Eluxir Cinchonæ ad $\overline{3}$ ij to 8 o "
 Take twice a day, after the principal meals *A light Tonic*
- R Ext Cocæ Solubil Liq $\overline{3}$ ss 2 o mls
 Fluxir Cinchonæ ad $\overline{3}$ ss to 15 o "
 Take in a little water four times a day *Stimulant*

CINNAMOMI CORTEX

Cinnamon Bark

The dried inner bark obtained from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Laurinæ). It is stomachic, carminative, antispasmodic, and somewhat astringent. Oil of cinnamon is a powerful antiseptic. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, flatulence, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and is commonly used as a flavouring agent. Applied on cotton-wool to a carious tooth, it frequently alleviates toothache.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grammes)

Preparations

AQUA CINNAMOMI B P 1 in 10 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) A useful carminative for children

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. B P Equal parts of cinnamon bark, cardamom seeds and ginger. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4.0 grammes) Useful in diarrhœa

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI B P 1 in 5 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

OLEUM CINNAMOMI B P Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil) on sugar Antiseptic Gives relief in cold and influenza

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI B P 1 in 10 (of oil) Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mls)

- R Pulv Cinnamomi Co gr xv 1.0 gramme
 Pulv Ipecacæ gr xv 1.0 "
 For one cachet Take every night *Dysentery*
- R Pulv Cinnamomi gr v 0.3 gramme
 Bismuth Salicyl gr x 0.6 "
 Salol gr iij 0.2 "
 For one powder Take three times a day *Diarrhœa*

OLIVERI CORTEX *Oliver's Bark, Black Sassafras*
The bark of *Cinnamomum oliveri* (Laurineæ), commonly used in Australia in place of cinnamon

Dose of Tincture Oliveri, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

COCA *

Coca Coca

The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca* and its varieties (Linææ) The physiological action depends chiefly upon the alkaloid cocaine, of which the leaf contains from 0.1 to 1 per cent. It is given as a general stimulant and tonic. The leaves when chewed or small doses of the liquid extract, are stated to facilitate muscular exertion. Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes)

Preparations

ELIXIR COCÆ B P C Contains 1 in 6 of the miscible liquid extract. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls)

EXTRACTUM COCÆ B P C (D D A) Prepared by evaporating the liquid extract to a soft extract. Contains on average about 2 per cent cocaine. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.12 to 0.6 grammes) in pills

EXTRACTUM COCÆ LIQUIDUM B P, 1898 (D D A) (Not included in the 1914 *Pharmacopœia*) 1 in 1. Not standardised. Contains on average about 0.5 per cent coca alkaloids. This preparation forms a turbid and unsightly mixture with water. For this reason *Extractum Cocæ Liquidum Miscibile B P C* should be prescribed in its place. It contains the active principles of the leaf, yet forms a clear mixture with water. A single dose recommended for hæmorrhage due to piles. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

TINCTURA COCÆ B P C (D D A) 1 in 5. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Contains approximately 0.1 per cent cocaine

VINUM COCÆ B P C (D D A) 1 in 8. Dose, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mls)

* Coca leaf or any preparation or admixture of coca leaf containing 0.1 per cent or more of coca alkaloids comes within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act (D D A)

R Extract Kolaæ Liq ʒss	2 0 mls
Extract Carnus gr ʒ	0 6 gramme
Ext Malt ʒj	1 0 mls
Vin Cocæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 "
Take three or four times a day	
<i>Nutritive and Stimulant</i>	

R Extract Cocæ gr ij	0 100 gramme
Phosphori gr ʒ	0 001 "
Strychnine gr ʒ	0 001 "
Quin Sulph gr ss	0 030 "
For one pill, twice a day	
<i>Tonic</i>	

R Ext Cocæ Liq "Miscible" ʒss	2 mls
Elixir Cinchonæ ad ʒss	to 15 "
Take in a little water three or four times a day	
<i>Stimulant</i>	

COCAINA *Cocaine* (D D A) An alkaloid obtained from coca leaves. The crystals are colourless, and have a bitter taste, which is succeeded by a sensation of tingling and numbness. Injected hypodermically or applied to the mucous membrane, cocaine produces local anæsthesia. Hypodermic solutions should be made with sterile salt solution (0.6 per cent), and not with distilled water. To obtain the full physiological effect, take 10 minims of a 5 per cent solution of the hydrochloride into the syringe and insert the nozzle under the skin, press out one or two minims, and leave the syringe *in situ*. After two minutes the needle may be pushed further on in two or three different directions, several minims being injected into each place (Rowell). For extractions a cotton wad soaked in a 10 per cent solution should be pressed around the gum for at least five minutes. In ophthalmic practice 2 per cent solutions are strong enough to produce complete local anæsthesia.

NOTE—Solutions of cocaine cannot be sterilised by boiling, as decomposition takes place.

Solubility of the Alkaloid Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether or chloroform, about 1 in 10 of the fixed oils, 1 in 100 of liquid paraffin.

Antidotes Stomach syphon, emetics, inhalation amyl nitrite, ammonia, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically.

Preparations

OCULENTUM COCAINÆ B.P.C. (D.D.V.) Contains 2 per cent cocaine. Used for ophthalmic work.

OLEUM COCAINÆ (D.D.A.) A 2 per cent solution in almond oil. Useful in earache. The same strength in castor oil is used for the eyes, for smearing catheters, &c.

UNGUENTUM COCAINÆ B.P. (D.D.V.) Contains 3 per cent cocaine. Relieves pain in neuralgia and irritation in pruritus.

HOME OFFICE EYE DROPS, SOLUTION NO. 1 V 0.5 per cent solution of cocaine in castor oil. Applied with a camel hair brush. This preparation is exempt from D.D.V. regulations.

COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM (D.D.V.) The salt of cocaine more generally used. Occurs in a whitish crystalline powder with a slightly bitter taste. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.006 to 0.016 grammes).

Solubility 2 in 1 water, 1 in 3, alcohol or glycerin, insoluble in fats.

Incompatibles Borax, lead acetate, mercuric chloride and silver nitrate.

Preparations

INJECTIO COCAINÆ HYPODERMICA B.P. (D.D.A.) Contains 5 per cent cocaine hydrochloride. Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil).

LAMELLÆ COCAINÆ B.P. (D.D.V.) Each contains $\frac{1}{10}$ grain cocaine hydrochloride. For ophthalmic use.

VERNISOL COCAINÆ (D.D.V.) Contains 2 per cent cocaine hydrochloride. Smearcd thinly over eruptions, as shingles, herpetic patches, chilblains, &c., and allowed to dry to a thin film, it affords relief. There is no sensation of tension as with collodion, and it is easily removed by water.

COCAINÆ NITRAS (D.D.V.) Freely soluble in water or alcohol. Is usually employed in place of the hydrochloride in solution as in application before the use of silver nitrate. Dose, same as the hydrochloride.

COCAINÆ SALICYLAS (D.D.A.) Freely soluble in water or alcohol. Solutions keep well. Dose, same as the hydrochloride.

R	Acid Tannic gr xxx	2 grammes
	Sp Rect ij	8 mils
	Cocain Hydrochlor gr viij	0.5 grammes
	Acid Carbolic gr v	0.6 "
	Hydrarg Subchlor ij	4 grammes
D D \	Ung Lanæ Co ij	30 "
	The ointment	<i>Hæmorrhoids</i>
R	Cocainæ gr viij	0.5 grammes
	Ol Olivæ ijiv	15.0 grammes
D D A	Liq Calcis ijiv	15.0 "
	The soothing application	<i>Burns, Sore Nipples, Pruritus, &c</i>
R	Cocain Hydrochlor gr ij	0.100 grammes
	Sodii Chloridi gr v	0.3 "
D D \	Aq Dest Steril ad ij	to 30.000 mils
	The lotion One drop to be instilled into the eye when discomfort is felt	<i>Conjunctivitis</i>
R	Cocainæ Hydrochlor gr xx	1.2 grammes
	Spirit Rect ij	8.0 mils
	Glycerin Acid Carbolic Mxx	1.0 mil
D D A	Aq Rosæ ad ij	to 30.0 mils
	To be painted over the affected part	<i>Pruritus Vaginæ</i>
R	Cocainæ Hydrochlor gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 grammes
	Sodii Bromid gr ij	0.200 "
D D A	Aq Dest ad ss	to 15.000 mils
	Take every half-hour for three or four doses	
	<i>Sea-sickness Also of service in Vomiting of Pregnancy</i>	
R	Cocainæ Hydrochlor	0.75 grammes
	Atropin Sulph	0.10 "
	Sodii Nitris	3.50 "
	Glycerin	33.00 mils
	Methyl Salicylatis	0.10 mil
D D A	Aq Dest	ad 100.00 mils
	<i>Closely resembles a popular spray remedy for asthma and hay-fever</i>	

Synthetic Substitutes for Cocaine

AMYDRICAINE *Benzoyl-tetramethyl-diamino-ethyl-dimethyl-carbinol Hydrochloride* Known as *Alypin*. A crystalline powder freely soluble in water. Solutions may be sterilised by boiling. For minor dental operations up to 2 mils (30 minims) of a 1 per cent solution is sufficient.

If desired 1 or 2 drops of adrenalin solution (1 in 1000) may be added

AMYLOCAINE *Benzoyl-ethyl-dimethyl-aminopropionol Hydrochloride* Known as *Stovaine* In powdery white crystals, soluble in water or alcohol An important local anæsthetic and vaso-dilator comparatively non-toxic because so slowly diffusible Stated to be more powerful than cocaine and to be free from disagreeable after-effects not causing syncope, nausea or vertigo

Dose By the mouth and hypodermically, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.02 to 0.05 gramme) For lumbar anæsthesia, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.02 to 0.1 gramme) The maximum dose should not exceed 2 grains (0.13 gramme)

Injections for Spinal Anæsthesia

Chaput's Solution Stovaine 10, Sodium Chloride 10, Distilled Water 50

Barker's Solution Stovaine 5, Glucose 5, Distilled Water 90 Average dose, 1 ml

Tuffier's Solution Stovaine 10 per cent, in normal salt solution (0.9 per cent)

BENZAMINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM *Benzoyl-vinyl-diaceton-alkamine Hydrochloride* Known as *Belacaine Hydrochloride* *Belacaine* *Eucaine Hydrochloride* A local anæsthetic occurring as a white crystalline powder, soluble in water or alcohol Solutions may be sterilised by boiling Incompatible with silicic acid **Dose**, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

BENZAMINÆ LACTAS *Benzoyl-vinyl-diaceton-alkamine Lactate* known as *Belacaine Lactate* A local anæsthetic occurring as a white crystalline powder, soluble in water or alcohol Solutions may be sterilised by boiling Incompatible with silicic acid **Dose**, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

The anæsthetic action takes about twenty minutes for full development, but the toxic power is only about one-fifth that of cocaine

The following solutions are commonly employed For ophthalmic operations and dentistry, 2 to 3 per cent, for infiltration anæsthesia 0.1 (one-tenth) per cent, for regional anæsthesia, 2 to 3 per cent, for operations on nose, ear and throat 10 to 15 per cent Solutions containing under 1 per cent of benzamine lactate should be

ETHOCAINE *Diethylanil-oethyl-p-amino benzoyl hydrochloride* Known as *Eucocaine*, *Acrocaine*. A powerful but transient local anesthetic occurring as a colourless crystalline salt freely soluble in water.

Solutions of ethocaine frequently develop a deep yellow tinge, but it has been shown that there is no deterioration of the anesthetic properties.

Dose By the mouth, or by subcutaneous injection, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme). 0.25 to 2 per cent solutions are used for hyperdermic injection.

ORTHOCAINE The methyl ester of *meta-amido-para-oxylbenzoic acid* known as *Iminobenz*, *Orthoform*, *Neu*. A white crystalline powder, only slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. Local analgesic and antiseptic. Dose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.1 to 0.2 gramme). Has been given in cancer and ulcer of the stomach.

PHENOCAINE *Para-diethoxyethenyl-diphenylamidine hydrochloride* Known as *Holocaine*, *Hydrochloride*. Occurs in white needles, soluble in water, 1 in 90. Quicker and stronger than cocaine. Used in solutions of about 2 per cent, but should not be injected subcutaneously.

CODEINA

Codena

An alkaloid obtained from opium or from morphine. Occurs in colourless crystals. Is a hypnotic. Useful in cough, whooping cough and in diminishing glycosuria in diabetes.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)

Solubility: 1 in 80 of water, freely in alcohol, chloroform or dilute acids.

CODEINÆ PHOSPHAS *Codena Phosphate* The salt in most general use. Freely soluble in water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)

Preparations

LINCTUS CODEINÆ B.P.C. Contains 0.25 per cent. codena phosphate. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

SYRUPUS CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS B.P. Contains 0.5 per cent. codena phosphate. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls.) Useful in allaying irritating cough.

R Syrup Codenæ Phosph $\overline{5ss}$ - mls

Syrup Prun. Virg $\overline{5ss}$ 2 "

The linctus A teaspoonful occasionally.

Troublesome Cough

R Syrup Codenæ Phosph $\overline{5ss}$ - 0 mls

Liq. Piceæ Aromat. $\overline{℥ss}$ 0.6 ml

Lixir Diurnoph. et Ierpini ad $\overline{5j}$ to 4.0 mls

The cough syrup A teaspoonful occasionally.

Phthisical Cough

R Codenæ gr \overline{j} 0.060 gramme

Lxt Nucis Vom gr $\overline{\frac{1}{4}}$ 0.016 "

Lxt Caseinæ gr \overline{ss} 0.030 "

For one pill Take three times a day. *Diabetes*

APOCODEINE The hydrochloride has been used as an expectorant and sedative in chronic bronchitis. Not emetic like apomorphine. It is weaker than codeine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)

COLCHICUM

Colchicum Meadow Saffron

The corm and seeds of *Colchicum autumnale* (Liliacæ) are used in medicine both containing the same alkaloid, colchicine. Colchicum is a gastro-intestinal irritant, and in

large doses acts as a purgative and emetic. It controls the pain and inflammation of gout, rheumatism, and allied affections. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme).

Antidotes. Emetics, stimulants and demulcents.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI B.P. Prepared by expressing the juice from the fresh corms and evaporating, after clarification, to a soft extract. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme), in pills.

TINCTURA COLCHICI B.P. 1 in 10 (seeds). Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil). Useful in gout.

VINUM COLCHICI B.P. 1 in 5 (corm). Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls).

COLCHICINA *Colchicine*. The active principle of colchicum. Soluble in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, &c. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.001 to 0.0025 gramme).

COLCHICINÆ SALICYLAS *Colchicine Salicylate*. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.001 to 0.0025 gramme). *Hypodermically* not more than $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.002 gramme) at one time.

R Ext Colchici gr j	0.06 gramme
Ext Rhei gr j	0.06 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr j	0.06 "
Ext Belladon gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 "

For one pill. Take twice a day. *Gout*

R Vin Colchici ℥viij	0.5 mil
Magnes Sulph gr xxx	2.0 grammes
Potass Bicarb gr xxx	2.0 "
Sodii Salicylatis gr x	0.6 gramme
Aq Chlorof ad $\bar{5}$ j	to 30.0 mls

Two tablespoonfuls with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing, three times a day. *Gouty Rheumatism*

R Tinct Colchici ℥viij	0.5 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥ij	0.2 "
Lithii Citratis gr v	0.3 gramme
Syr Glycyrrhiz Co ad $\bar{5}$ j	to 4.0 mls

Take one teaspoonful three times a day, after food. *Gout*

R Tinct Colchici ℥viij	0.5 mil
Tinct Cimicifugæ ℥v	0.3 "
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥ij	0.2 "
Sodii Bicarb gr xv	1.0 gramme
Inf Gent Co ad $\bar{5}$ j	to 30.0 mls

Take in a little water every four hours. *Gout.*

COLLODIUM

Colloidion

A colourless, inflammable solution of pyroxilin in a mixture of ether and alcohol. When applied to the skin it dries rapidly to a thin transparent film. Occasionally causes a good deal of pain especially if applied over a large surface.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE is colloidion containing Canada balsam and castor oil. As its name implies it leaves a more pliable film.

R Acid Salicylic	15 parts
Extract Cannabis Ind	2 "
Collodu Flex	to 100 "
The application	<i>Solvent for Corns and Warts</i>

R Acid Tannic	10 parts
Acid Benzoic	5 "
Bals Peru	2 "
Collodu Flex	83 "
	<i>4 useful Styptic</i>

R Iod. Resub gr \	0.6 ml
Collodu ad 3ij	to 80 muls
The pigment	<i>Ringworm</i>

COLOCYNTHIS

Colocynth

The dried pulp of the fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis* (Cucurbitaceæ). It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic, occasions griping, and should not be prescribed alone. Combined with milder purgatives and carminatives it usually operates without inconvenience. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme).

Antidotes. Stomach pump followed by 30 minim dose of tincture of opium (mouth or rectum). Afterwards stimulants and demulcent drinks.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM B.P.
Contains colocynth, extract of aloes, scammony resin, curd soap, and cardamom seeds. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme).

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA B P Colocynth pulp, aloes, scammony resin, potassium sulphate, and oil of clove Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme).

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI B P Compound Pill of Colocynth 2, Extract of Hyoscyamus 1 Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

R Ext Colocynthidis Co gr 11j 0.20 gramme
Pulv Saponis gr j 0.06 "
Ol Ment Pip ℥ss 0.03 mil

For one pill, at bedtime occasionally *Constipation*

R Ext Coloc Co gr 11j 0.20 gramme
Pil Hydrarg gr ss 0.03 "
Ext Hyoscyami gr j 0.06 "
P Capsici gr ½ 0.02 "

For one pill Take one or two at bedtime *Aperient*

R Pil Coloc Co gr 11j 0.20 gramme
Ext Nucis Vom gr ½ 0.01 "
P Piperis Nig gr j 0.06 "

For one pill *Aperient*

R Ext Coloc Co gr 11j 0.200 gramme
Podophyllin gr ½ 0.010 "
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss 0.030 "
Oleo-Resin Zingib gr ½ 0.016 "
Ol Cinnam gr ½ 0.016 "

For one pill One or two for a dose

Antibilious Aperient Pill

CONDURANGO

Condurango

The bark of *Gonolobus Condurango* (Asclepiadææ) was originally introduced as a specific for cancer, but is quite useless. Appears to be an alterative, and is given in syphilis and dyspepsia.

Preparations

TINCTURA CONDURANGO. 1 in 5 Dose, ½ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

EXTRACTUM CONDURANGO LIQUIDUM B P C 1 in 1 Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 mls)

VINUM CONDURANGO B P C 1 in 10 Dose, ½ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

R Tinct Condurango Mxxx	2.0 mils
Potass Iodid gr ʒ	0.3 gramme
Liq Hydrarg Perchlor Mxxx	1.2 mil
Inf Gent (o ad ʒ)	to 30.0 mils

Take twice a day Syphilis

CONII M

Conium Maculatum

Both the dried seeds and the fresh top of *Conium maculatum* (hemlock) are used in medicine. Conium is a narcotic poison. It was formerly supposed to possess anodyne and other properties and was used as an application to wounds and sores. It was also used in phthisis, whooping cough, syphilis, neuralgia, &c. It has now almost fallen into disuse.

Antidotes: Stomach pump, emetics, atropine, strychnine, picrotoxin, calicine.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM CONII LIQUIDUM B.P.C. Prepared from the seeds. Standardised to contain 1 per cent of alkaloidal hydrochlorides. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil).

TINCTURA CONII B.P., 1898 1 in 5 (seeds). Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils).

SUCCUS CONII B.P., 1898 Prepared from the juice of the fresh plant. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils).

UNGUENTUM CONII B.P., 1898 Gives relief in hæmorrhoids, pruritus ani and anal fissure.

CONINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM *Conine Hydrobromide*. Freely soluble in water. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.002 to 0.008 gramme). In tetanus doses up to 1 grain have been given. *Hypodermically* $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.01 gramme). Given in acute mania, neuralgia, and whooping cough.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS

Lily of the Valley

The entire plant, *Convallaria Majalis* (Liliaceæ), is used in medicine. Convallaria controls the heart's action when the derangements of the organ are due to reflex influence, it diminishes the number of pulsations, relieves the

pressure, improves the tone of the arteries, and renders respiration easy and regular

Preparations

EXTRACTUM CONVALLARIÆ. B P C An aqueous dry extract from the flowers Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme).

EXTRACTUM CONVALLARIÆ LIQUIDUM B P C 1 in 1 (flowers) Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

TINCTURA CONVALLARIÆ B P C 1 in 8 (flowers) Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mils)

R Tinctura Convallariæ ℥viij	0.5 mil
Caffeine Citratis gr ij	0.1 gramme
Liq Strychninæ ℥iij	0.2 mil
Aq Chlorof ad ʒss	to 15.0 mils
Take every four hours	Mitral Regurgitation
R Tinctura Convallariæ ℥i	0.30 mil
Liq Trinitrini ℥j	0.00 "
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥iij	0.20 "
Sp Ether Co ℥v	1.00 "
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30.00 mils
Take three times a day	Cardiac Stimulant

COPAIBA

Copaiba Balsam Copaiva

The oleo-resin obtained from *Copaifera Langsdorffii* and other species (Leguminosæ) is diuretic and stimulant to the mucous membrane generally, it is used in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, as gonorrhœa and gleet, and occasionally as a disinfectant-expectorant in bronchitis. It is unpleasant to take, and causes disagreeable eructations, sometimes sets up an erythematous rash.

Dose, ʒ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils), of Oleum Copaibæ, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mils)

Preparations

LIQUOR COPAIBÆ B P C 1 in 2 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) Diuretic and genito-urinary antiseptic

LIQUOR COPAIBÆ ET BUCHU, ET CUBEBÆ B P C Solution of Copaiba 8, Liquid Extract of Buchu 1, Liquid Extract of Cubebs 1 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to

8 mils) Antispasmodic, diaphoretic and diuretic Useful in
gleet and gonorrhoea

R Copraibz \mathfrak{z}_{ss}	2 0 mils
Sp Ether Nit \mathfrak{M}_{ss}	0 6 mil
Liq Potasse \mathfrak{M}_{ss}	0 6 "
Mucil Acacia \mathfrak{z}_{j}	4 0 mils
Aq Cinnamon ad \mathfrak{z}_{j}	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day	Gonorrhoea

R Copraibz \mathfrak{M}_{ss}	1 2 mil
Bile Fern \mathfrak{M}_{ij}	0 2 "
Tinct Benzoin \mathfrak{M}_{ss}	0 6 "
Mucil Acacia \mathfrak{z}_{j}	4 0 mils
Syrup Aurant \mathfrak{z}_{ss}	2 0 "
Inf Buchu ad \mathfrak{z}_{j}	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day diluted with an equal volume of water	Later stages of Gonorrhoea

R Copraibz \mathfrak{M}_{ss}	1 2 mil
Mucil Acacia \mathfrak{z}_{j}	1 0 mils
Tinct Belladonna \mathfrak{M}_{ij}	0 2 1 il
Ext Santal Liq \mathfrak{z}_{ss}	2 0 mils
Dec Irtica ad \mathfrak{z}_{j}	to 30 0 "
Take in a wineglassful of water three times a day	Gonorrhoea

R Ol Copraibz	
Ol Camelbz	
Ol Santal \mathfrak{z}_{j} \mathfrak{M}_{ij}	of each 0 2 mil
Mucil Acacia \mathfrak{z}_{ss}	2 0 mils
Syrup Tolu \mathfrak{z}_{ss}	2 0 "
Dec Hordei ad \mathfrak{z}_{j}	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day	

1 disinfectant Expectoration in Bronchitis

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS

Coriander Fruit

The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* (Umbelliferae) Chiefly used as a flavouring agent It is carminative and stomachic As a stomachic in pills, to prevent griping 1 minim (0 06 mil) of oil of coriander may be given In mixtures coriander water (1q coriandri) is pleasant and grateful

COTO CORTEX

Cato Bark

The bark of an undetermined species The tincture and liquid extract are given in diarrhoea and dysentery,

and to check night sweats Dose, 1 to 8 grains (0.6 to 0.5 gramme)

Preparation.

TINCTURA COTO B.P.C. 1 in 10 Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

EXTRACTUM COTO LIQUIDUM. B.P.C. 1 in 1 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)

R Tinctura Coto Mij	1.00 mil
Oil Cajuputi Mj	0.06 ,
Silol gr iij	0.20 gramme
Mucil Acacia ʒss	2.00 mls
Aq ad ʒj	to 30.00 ,
Take every four hours	Diarrhoea

COUMARINUM

Coumarin

A crystalline odorous principle contained in Tonkin beans, *Dipteris odorata* (Leguminosæ), but manufactured synthetically, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and fats. Used to perfume ointments, and pomades — $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 1 ounce (0.016 to 30 grammes). One part will modify, but not entirely mask, the odour of 50 parts of iodoform. The following is occasionally used. Iodoform, 95 parts, Bals. Peru, 3 parts, Coumarin, 2 parts

CREOSOTUM

Creosole

A mixture consisting principally of guaiacol with other phenols obtained in the distillation of wood tar. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. To a certain extent it is escharotic, and produces slight local anæsthesia. It is useful to check sickness, diarrhoea, and cholera, in the treatment of phthisis, both *internally* and when inhaled either from a dry inhaler or from boiling water. For phthisis the quantity should be gradually augmented.

Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml) in mixture or capsule

Solubility Very sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol, ether, or glycerin

Antidotes Emetics, stomach tube, Epsom or Glauber's salt

Preparations

PILULA CREOSOTI B.P.C. Each pill contains 1 minim creosote. Used in flatulent dyspepsia. Dose, 1 pill.

SPIRITUS CREOSOTI B.P.C. 1 in 10. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Used in bronchitis and phthisis.

UNGUENTUM CREOSOTI B.P. Contains 10 per cent creosote. Used in psoriasis and eczema.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE Known as *Creosol*. A light brown oily liquid, insoluble in water, soluble in the fixed and volatile oils, alcohol, chloroform, &c. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mls). Is decomposed in the system into creosote and carbonic acid. It does not appear to possess any great advantage over creosote.

GUAIACOL The principal constituent of beechwood creosote. An almost colourless oily liquid. Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml). Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme). Guaiacol is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, and all fixed and volatile oils. It is also sufficiently soluble for medicinal purposes in sherry wine, orange wine, elixir of orange, &c. Guaiacol is used principally in phthisis as a substitute for creosote. It is said to cause less discomfort.

GUAIACOL BENZOATE Known as *Benzosol*. In colourless crystals. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet. Is slowly decomposed in the system.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE Known as *Duocol*. An insoluble white powder containing over 90 per cent guaiacol. Undergoes slow decomposition and is an unirritating method of exhibiting guaiacol. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.

GUAIACOL CINNAMATE Known as *Styracol*. White crystals, insoluble in water. Given in intestinal phthisis and vesical catarrh. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

GUAIACOL POTASSIUM SULPHONATE Known as *Thiocol*. Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme). Soluble in water. Recommended in phthisis, chronic cough, &c.

GUAIACOL SALICYLATE Known as *Guaiacol-Salol*. A crystalline powder useful in phthisis and as an intestinal

antiseptic and disinfectant Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet

GUALACOL VALERIANATE Known as *Geosote* A liquid compound Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil) in capsule

R Creosoti ℥ij 0.06 mil
Cocain Hydrochlor gr ½ 0.01 gramme
D D A Cerni Ovalat gr ij 0.10 "
For one pill One pill on rising, followed by another
later in the day if necessary *Sickness of Pregnancy*

R Creosoti ℥iij 0.2 mil
Tinct Card Co ℥v 1.0 "
Tinct Carminativæ ℥v 0.3 "
Syrup Aurant ʒss 2.0 mls
Aq ad ʒj to 30.0 "
Take three times a day *Flatulent Dyspepsia*

R Creosoti ℥ij 0.1 mil
Ol Morrhuæ ad ʒj to 4.0 mls
One teaspoonful three times a day, after food *Phthisis*

R Creosoti ʒij 8 mls
Acid Carbolic ʒij 8 "
Tinct Iodi ʒj 4 "
Sp Ætheris ʒj 4 "
Sp Chlorof ad ʒj to 30 "

Yeo's Inhaler mixture, 6 or 8 drops to be dropped in the inhaler, which is to be used hourly, and as often as the patient wakes in the night

R Guaiacol ℥ij 0.2 mil
Syrup Picis Aromat ʒj 4.0 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒss to 15.0 "
Take in a little water every four hours *Phthisis*

R Guaiacol ℥ij 0.2 mil
Tinct Benz Co ℥xv 1.0 "
Syrup Tolu ʒss 2.0 mls
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒss to 15.0 "
Take in a little water three times a day *Cough*

R Bismuth Carbonatus gr v 0.3 gramme
Guaiacol Salicyl gr x 0.6 "
For one cachet Every four hours *Dianthæa*

R Guaiacol Carbonatus gr v 0.3 gramme
For one cachet Three times a day for six months *Phthisis*

CROTONIS OLEUM

Croton Oil

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium* (Euphorbiaceæ). *Externally* it is irritant and vesicant. *Internally* it is one of the most powerful of hydragogue cathartics the motions frequently being stained with blood.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0.03 to 0.06 mil) in almond oil.

Preparation

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS *Croton Liniment*. A very powerful irritant and counter-irritant. It induces such painful inflammation that it is now rarely employed.

CUBEBÆ FRUCTUS

Cubebæ

The dried unripe fruits of *Piper Cubeba* (Piperaceæ). Cubebæ are stimulant, excrementive and diuretic. They are employed as a stimulant and disinfectant to the genito-urinary tract in gonorrhœa and in bronchitis, laryngitis, &c. Many of the so-called bronchial lozenges depend for their usefulness upon cubebæ. Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes).

Preparations

OLEORESINA CUBEBÆ B.P., 1885. An ether soluble extract of cubebæ. Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls).

TINCTURA CUBEBÆ B.P. 1 in 5. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

OLEUM CUBEBÆ B.P. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mls) in capsule. Used as an inhalant in chronic bronchitis.

R Pulv. Cubebæ $\overline{3j}$	30.0 grammes
Pulv. Sacchari $\overline{5j}$	30.0 "
Ol. Limonis Mij	0.1 mil
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. $\overline{5ij}$	8.0 mls
Syr. Aurant. q. s.	a sufficiency

Make an electuary. Take a teaspoonful three times a day.

Gleet

Coppers

CUPPI ARSENIS *Copper Arsenate* A yellowish-green powder soluble in all acids. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.0006 to 0.002 gramme). Given for chlorosis and menia and recommended in intestinal ankyrosis in cholera, dysentery, dysentery, and typhoid. Rarely used.

CUPRI OLEAS *Copper Oleate* A dark green pasty oil. Diluted 1 in 10 with soft paraffin, it is employed as a parasiticide in ringworm. A 50 per cent ointment may be used for removing corns and warts.

CUPRI SULPHAS. *Copper Sulphate* Occurs in blue crystals (*Blue Stone*), freely soluble in water and glycerin. It is a mild caustic, and is sometimes substituted for silver nitrate. In small doses it is astringent, and is given in diarrhoea, in large doses it is emetic. In dilute solution ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) it is used as an injection in gonorrhoea and as an astringent lotion for the eyes. Dose as an astringent, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0.016 to 0.12 gramme), as an emetic, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

Incompatibles. Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, iodides, vegetable astringents.

Antidotes. If vomiting has not occurred, use stomach pump or syphon. Give milk and white of egg freely. Poultice the abdomen.

CUPRUM ALUMINATUM *Lapis Divinus* *Wound Stone* A fused mass of copper sulphate, saltpetre, and alum, with a trace of camphor. Used as an astringent in lotions in place of copper sulphate. It is employed as a mild caustic in tinea faciei, and is a popular remedy for touching small ulcers, &c.

R Cupri Sulphatis gr ss	0.030 gramme
P Opn gr i	0.005 "
DD \ P Manna gr j	0.060 "
For one pill Every 4 hours	<i>Chronic Diarrhoea</i>
R Cupri Sulphatis gr ij	0.12 gramme
Aq Dist ad ʒj	to 30.00 mls
	<i>1 strength 1 or 2 at pr.</i>
Cupri Aluminat gr ij	0.12 gramme
Aq Dist ad ʒj	to 30.00 mls
The injection To be used twice a day	<i>Gleet</i>
R Cupri Sulphatis	
1 cup Sulphuris	
Zinci Sulphat 1i gr ij of each	0.12 gramme
Aq Dist ad ʒij	to 30.00 mls
The injection To be used four times a day	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>

CUSPARIA CORTEX

Cusparia Bark

The dried bark of *Cuscuta Oppenalis* (Rutaceæ). It is an aromatic bitter, and may be prescribed in place of columba or chiretta.

Preparations

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ B.P. 1895 1 in 20 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

TINCTURA CUSPARIÆ 1 in 5 Dose, ʒ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinctura Cuspariæ ʒss	20 mls
Tinctura Capsici ℥i	0.3 ml
Sodu Bicarb gr ss	1.0 gramme
Inf Rhei ad ʒss	to 15.0 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Stom. Dyspepsia</i>
R Tinct Auranti ℥ss	2 mls
Sp Ammon Arom ℥ss	1 ml
Syr Zingiberis ℥ss	2 mls
Inf Cuspariæ ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take three times a day	<i>Tonic</i>

CUSSO

Kousso

The dried panicles of pistillate flowers of *Bayera anthelmintica* (Rosaceæ). Only used as a tennicide, and now rarely employed.

Dose, of the powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (8 to 15 grammes) in half a pint of hot water or mixed with syrup of orange as a confection

DAMIANA

Damiana

The leaves of *Turnera aphrodisiaca* (Portulacæ) appear to act as a nervine tonic and perhaps diuretic. Credited with aphrodisiac properties

Preparations.

EXTRACTUM DAMIANÆ. B P C Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

EXTRACTUM DAMIANÆ LIQUIDUM B P C 1 in 1 Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

TINCTURA DAMIANÆ 1 in 5 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

℞ Extract Damianæ gr 1ij	0.200 gramme
Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002 "
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002 "
For one pill Three times a day	Sexual Debility
℞ Extractum Damianæ gr 1j	0.12 gramme.
Quininæ Sulph gr ss	0.03 "
Extract Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.02 "
Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr. j	0.06 "
For one pill Three times a day	Nervine Tonic
℞ Tinct Damianæ \mathfrak{z} j	4 mls.
Tinct Phosphori $\mathfrak{M}\text{v}$	1 mil
Tinct Quininæ \mathfrak{z} ss	2 mls
Syr Auranti \mathfrak{z} ss	2 "
Vin Auranti ad \mathfrak{z} ss	to 15 "
Take in a little water three times a day	Nervine Tonic

DATURA

Datura

The dried leaves and seeds of *Datura fastuosa* (Solana-ceæ). They contain an alkaloid hyoscyne (scopolamine) and their preparations are used in India and elsewhere in place of belladonna or stramonium (q v).

Preparation

TINCTURA DATURÆ SEMINUM B P 1 in 4 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.)

DIGITALIS FOLIA

Digitalis Leaves Foxglove

The dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* (Scrophularinæ). The leaves must not only be dried very carefully, but must be preserved from contact with moist air or the drug becomes uncertain and valueless. *Digitalis* is a cardiac stimulant, but is not suitable for all kinds of heart-failure. Its prescription should be limited to cases characterised by a weak, rapid, easily depressible pulse, with cyanosis, dyspnoea, or œdema, accompanied by valvular or mitral insufficiency. It may be administered, either alone or combined with strychnine or nitroglycerin, in sudden heart-failure. It is a useful diuretic in cardiac dropsy, renal congestion, &c. It is contra-indicated in all cases where it is undesirable to increase arterial tension, as in aneurism, fatty degeneration of heart, apoplexy &c. It should be borne in mind that *digitalis* is not excreted rapidly, and is therefore cumulative, toxic symptoms sometimes appearing after prolonged administration although the individual doses be small.

Note on Physiological Standardisation. Various methods have been suggested, but none is absolutely reliable.

Antidotes. Emetics (not after absorption is presumed), stomach siphon, tannic acid, strong coffee, alcohol, external heat, recumbent posture, which must be maintained for some days after acute symptoms have disappeared.

Incompatibles. Preparations of cinchona, iron salts, and iodides.

Preparations

INFUSUM DIGITALIS B.P. 1 in 140. Must be freshly prepared. Dose, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (7 to 15 mls.)

SUCCUS DIGITALIS The juice expressed from fresh leaves and preserved with alcohol. Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 ml.)

TINCTURA DIGITALIS B.P. 1 in 10. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml.) Used in heart affections.

R Infus Digitalis ʒj	4 0 mls
Potassi Acetatis gr x	0 6 gramme
Tincturæ Opii ℥v	0 3 ml
Aq Chlorof ad ʒss	to 15 0 mls
Take three times a day	Cardiac Dropsy

R Succa Digitalis ℥x	0 6 mil
Syr Auranti ℥j	4 0 mls
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	0 1 mil
Aq Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls
The draught	<i>Nervous Palpitation</i>

R Pulv Digitalis gr j	0 06 gramme
Pulv Scillæ gr j	0 06 "
Pil Hydrarg gr j	0 06 "
Ext Hyoscyami gr ij	0 12 "
One pill Twice a day	<i>Cardiac Dropsy</i>

R Tinct Digitalis ℥x	0 6 mls
Spirit Chlorof ℥xv	1 0 "
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Cardiac Debility</i>

R Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 30 mil
Liq Trinitrini ℥j	0 06 "
Tinct Strophanthi ℥ij	0 20 "
Caffein Hydrobrom gr j	0 06 gramme
Spirit Armoraciæ Co ad ℥j	to 4 00 mls
Take in half a wineglassful of water twice or three times a day	<i>Cardiac Tonic</i>

R Tinct Digitalis ℥viiij	0 5 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥ij	0 2 "
Syr Glycerophosph Co ad ℥j	to 4 0 mls
One teaspoonful three times a day	<i>Mitral Regurgitation</i>

DIGALEN A proprietary solution said to contain in each dose of 1 mil (15 minims) $\frac{1}{4}$ milligramme of a digitalis glucoside closely allied to digitoxin For œdema or cardiac debility

DIGITALINUM Under the name *Digitalin* various principles of very uncertain composition and action have been introduced into medicine, the doses varying enormously Some of these compounds appear to be almost devoid of action upon the heart, therefore, it is proposed only to describe—

DIGITOXIN (*Digitaline Crystallisé*) This is undoubtedly the most active and reliable of the glucosides It is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but insoluble in water Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0 25 to 0 5 milligramme) It is cumulative in action and very potent Maximum

dose in twenty-four hours should not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (1 milligramme). It may be prescribed as follows:

R. Digitoxin gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.5 milligramme.
Sp Chloroformi Mx	10 mil
Glycerini ℥j	40 mil
Vin Aurant ad ℥ij	to 50 "

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose.

DUBOISINA

Duboisine

A mydriatic alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Duboisia myopodroides* (Solanaceæ). Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.25 to 1 milligramme). It is used in the same way as hyoscine with which it appears to be identical.

DUBOISINÆ SULPHAS *Duboisine Sulphate*. A soluble salt. Dose and uses the same as the alkaloid.

Preparation

LAMELLÆ DUBOISINÆ B.P.C. Each disc contains $\frac{1}{300}$ grain duboisine sulphate.

ELATERIUM

Elaterium

A dried sediment from the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber *Cebalium Elaterium* (Cucurbitaceæ). Elaterium depends for its action upon the principle, elaterin, a violent hydragogue cathartic, and in large doses an irritant poison. It is occasionally given in ascites but owing to the risk attending its use is not often prescribed. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.005 to 0.03 gramme).

ELATERINUM The active constituent of elaterium. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.005 to 0.006 gramme).

Preparation

PULVIS ELATERINI COMPOSITUS B.P. 1898. Elaterin 1, Milk Sugar 39. A convenient form for administering elaterin. Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme).

ERGOTA

Ergot

The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fungi) originating in the ovary of common rye. Very opposite views are held

as to the value of ergot either as an ecboic or as a hæmostatic. It induces continued tonic contraction of the pregnant uterus, but has little action in non-pregnancy. Very small doses (5 to 15 drops) of the liquid extract may be given *during labour* when parturition is simply retarded by insufficient uterine action, but not if there is the slightest impediment to delivery. *After labour* it is administered to prevent hæmorrhage, when the dose may be much larger. If bleeding is severe, it is customary to employ a *freshly prepared* hypodermic injection.

As a general hæmostatic ergot is given (although by many its value is questioned) in epistaxis, menorrhagia, dysentery with bloody stools, renal and pulmonary hæmorrhage.

When ergot is employed only reliable preparations should be used. Unsound material or too high a temperature during manufacture results in preparations almost devoid of activity. Concentration must be conducted *in vacuo*, and temperature should not rise above 100° F. If *reliable* ergotin or liquid extract is not obtainable, the *freshly made infusion* should be employed (1 ounce to a *pint of boiling water*). Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes).

Preparations

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ B P *Ergotin* Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme) in pills

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM B P 1 in 1 Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

INFUSUM ERGOTÆ B P 1 in 20 An extremely active preparation Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

INJECTIO ERGOTÆ HYPODERMICA B P Contains 33 per cent extract of ergot Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 ml)

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ AMMONIATA B P 1 in 4 Should not be prescribed with iron salts Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Ext Ergotæ gr j	0.06 gramme
Ext Gossypii gr ss	0.03 "
Ferr Sulph Exsicc gr j	0.06 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr j	0.06 "
For one pill Twice daily	<i>Emmenagogue</i>

R Ext Ergotæ Liq ℥℥	2 5 mls
Acid Gallic gr x	o 6 gramme
Aq Cannam ad ʒj	to 30 o mls
The draught	Uterine Hæmorrhage
R Ext Ergotæ Liq ℥xxx	2 o mls
Liq Strychninæ ℥ij	o 2 mil
Aq Pimentæ ad ʒss	to 15 o mls
Take every three hours	Retained Placenta
R Ext Ergotæ Liq ℥xxx	2 oo mls
Potass Iodid gr ij	o 2 gramme
Ammon Carb gr ij	o 12 "
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 o mls
Take twice daily	Uterine Fibroid
R Ext Ergotæ Liq ℥xv	1 o mil
Tinct Belladon ℥v	o 3 "
Syrup Auranti ʒss	2 o mls
Inf Cascarillæ ad ʒss	to 15 o "
Take three times a day	Antigalactagogue

ERIODICTYON

Yerba Santa

Consists of the dried leaves of *Eriodictyon Californica* (Hydrophyllacæ). These are aromatic and stimulant to the mucous membrane. As a tonic expectorant the fluid extract is sometimes useful in chronic bronchitis, catarrh, &c. Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes).

EXTRACTUM ERIODICTYI LIQUIDUM *Extractum Yerba Santa Liquidum* 1 in 1 Dose, 10 to 30 minims (o 6 to 2 mls)

SYRUPUS ERIODICTYI *Syrupus Yerba Santa* 1 (of liquid extract) in 8, combined with aromatics Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Ext Eriodictyi Liq ℥xxx	2 mls
Tinct Cubebæ ℥xv	1 mil
Tinct Camicifugæ ℥xxx	2 mls
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ℥xxx	2 "
Aq Camphoræ ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take three times a day	Chronic Bronchitis

ERYTHROL TETRANITRAS

Erythrol Tetranitrate

Occurs in hard crystals, insoluble in water. It explodes violently on percussion and requires to be handled with care. It should be powdered with a wooden pestle, when it may be made into pills with chocolate and cocoa butter. Like nitroglycerin it is a vaso-dilator and antispasmodic, but is less powerful and much less prompt. It may be given in angina pectoris, asthma, and dyspnoea.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.6 gramme), gradually increased to 2 grains (0.12 gramme).

Preparations

TABELLÆ ERYTHROL B.P.C. Tablets containing $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 grain erythrol tetranitrate.

MANNITOL HEXANITRAS Is equally as dangerous to handle (except under special precautions) as the former. Used in the same cases, but not so powerful. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme).

ERYTHROPHLÆI CORTEX

Casca Bark Ordeal Bark Sassy Bark

The bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense* (Leguminosæ). A powerful cardiac tonic and narcotic. By some it is preferred to digitalis, which it resembles in therapeutic effects. Useful in mitral disease and cardiac dropsy.

Preparation

TINCTURA ERYTHROPHLÆI B.P.C. 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

R. Tincturæ Erythrophlœi Mv	0.30 mil
Asparagin gr 1	0.06 gramme
Caffeinæ Citratis gr 1j	0.12 "
Aq. Chlorof. ad $\tilde{5}$ ss	to 15.00 muls

Take in a little water three times a day.

Cardiac Dropsy

ERYTHROPHLÆINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM Occurs as a yellowish-white powder, soluble in water or alcohol. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme). Used as a local anæsthetic. 0.1 to 0.2 per cent for ophthalmic practice, 50 per cent in eugenol for dental work.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus

TINCTURA EUCALYPTI B P C 1 in 5 *Tincture of Eucalyptus Leaves* Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls) Given occasionally in bronchitis, asthma, and in malarial complaints. Practically valueless.

OLEUM EUCALYPTI *Eucalyptus Oil* Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml) Externally, it is slightly irritant and rubefacient and if applied to the skin on lint and covered up produces vesication. It is antiseptic and disinfectant. Internally it is antiperiodic and is inhaled for sore throat and bronchitis. When sprayed into the air of a sick room it is a deodorant. It is a popular remedy for influenza relieving migraines to some extent.

UNGUENTUM EUCALYPTI B P *Eucalyptus Ointment* Contains 10 per cent of the oil, and may be used as an antiseptic dressing.

EUCALYPTOL *Cineol* Has no advantage over eucalyptus oil. Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml)

EUCALYPTI GUMMI KINO EUCALYPTI *Eucalyptus Gum Red Gum* Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes). Occurs in reddish grains or masses. A powerful astringent and styptic. Used in diarrhoea, dysentery, relaxed throat, &c.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM KINO EUCALYPTI GUMMI LIQUIDUM B P C 1 in 4 *Liquid Extract of Red Gum* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)

SYRUPUS KINO EUCALYPTI B P C *Syrup of Red Gum* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls) Astringent.

TINCTURA KINO EUCALYPTI B P C 1 in 4 *Tincture of Red Gum* Dose, 15 to 40 minims (1 to 2.4 mls) An astringent in diarrhoea.

TROCHISCUS KINO EUCALYPTI *Red Gum Lozenge* Contains 1 grain of red gum. Useful in relaxed throat.

R. Oi Eucalypti 5j 30 mls

Lin Terebinth Acet 5ij 60

The Miment Use twice a day Rheumatism

R Eucalyptol ℥iv	15 0 mls
Menthol ℥ij	7 5 "
Chloroform ℥ij	7 5 "

A few drops to be inhaled three times a day from an
 or nasal inhaler *Influenza Cold*

R Ol Eucalypti ℥ij	0 2 mil
Mucil Acacia ℥ss	2 0 mls
Syrupi ℥ss	2 0 "
Inf Lvs Prunul ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take three times a day *Pyelitis*

R Ext Eucalypti Gummi Liq ℥ij	10 mls
Aq Dist ad ℥xij	to 250 "

To be used frequently *Relaxed Throat*

The same strength may be used as a rectal or vaginal
 injection

R Ol Eucalypti ℥ij	0 2 mil
Infct Eucalypti fol ℥ss	2 0 mls
Ext Gummi Rub Liq ℥ss	2 0 "
Mucil Acacia ℥j	1 0 "
Dec Hordei ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take every four hours *Chronic Diarrhœa*

R Ol Eucalypti ℥ss	0 3 mil
Ol Cinnam ℥ss	0 3 "
Menthol gr x	0 6 "
Methyl Salicyl ℥v	0 3 "
Paraff Liq ℥j	to 30 0 mls

Used for spraying into the nostrils several times a day
Catarrh

EUONYMI CORTEX

Euonymus Bark Wahoo

The dried root-bark of *Euonymus alboburpureus* (Celastrine). In large doses it is cathartic, in small, a mild aperient and hepatic stimulant. Useful in chronic constipation. Not so irritating as podophyllin.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM EUONYMI B P *Euonymin*. A brown powder. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 12 gramme) in pills.

TINCTURA EUONYMI B P C 1 in 5. Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0 6 to 2 4 mls). Increases the flow of bile. Used in chronic constipation as a hepatic stimulant.

R Eucalyptin gr j	0 60 gramme
Ext Cascara gr j	0 06 "
Oleo Resin Zingib gr ½	0 02 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr j	0 01 "
For one pill Take every night	

Chronic Constipation

R Eucalyptin gr j	0 06 gramme
Iridin gr j	0 06 "
Phl Coloc et Hyosc gr ½	0 12 "
For one pill Every night	

Hepatic Congestion

R Tinct Eucalypti Mxxx	2 mls
Sodu Sulphatis ʒj	1 grammes
Syrup Zingiberis ʒss	2 mls
Inf Cuminum id ʒj	to 30 "
Take in a little water twice a day	

Hepatic Stimulant

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA

Snakeced

The dried plant of *Euphorbia pilulifera* (Euphorbiaceæ)
Recommended in diseases of the respiratory organs, angina
pectoris, dyspnoea, whooping cough, &c

Preparation

TINCTURA EUPHORBIAE B P C 1 in 5 Dose,
10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mls)

R Tinct Euphorbiae Piluliferæ Mx	0 6 mil
Tinct Belladonnae Mv	0 3 "
Spirit Ether Co Mxxx	2 0 mls
Dec Senegæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 "

Take in a little water every four hours

Bronchial Asthma

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM

Purified Ox Bile

Is a laxative cholagogue, useful in chronic constipation
Too nauseous to be given except in pills or gelatin capsules
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme)

R Fel Bovini gr iv	0 25 gramme
Pancreatin gr j	0 06 "
For one pill Take twice a day, after meals	

Cholagogue

R Fel Bovini gr v	o 30 gramme
Euonymi gr j	o 06 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr ½	o 02 "
Pil Ferri gr iij	o 20 "

For one capsule Take every night

Cholagogue and Tonic

FERRUM

Iron

Many compounds of iron are employed in medicine. Most of the salts, especially the persalts, are powerful astringents and hæmostatics, they are tonic, and in large doses are constipating. All the preparations of iron are hæmatinics, increasing the hæmoglobin and the number of red corpuscles. The administration of iron causes blackening of the teeth and tongue. Headache or a sensation of fulness in the head is a sign that iron does not agree or has been pushed too far.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS B P, 1885 *Tincture of Iron Acetate* Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml) Is little used

FERRI ARSENAS *Iron Arsenate* Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.004 to 0.016 gramme) This preparation can only be administered in such small doses as to be valueless for the iron effect. It is tonic and alterative.

FERRI ALBUMINAS *Iron Albuminate* A brown stable salt, soluble in water. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet or pill. A pleasant method of prescribing this for children is **LIQUOR FERRI ALBUMINATIS**, B P C. Contains 0.4 per cent of iron in a readily assimilable condition. It is free from astringency and does not discolour the teeth. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls) in milk, shortly after a meal.

FERRI BROMIDUM *Ferrous Bromide* Is tonic and alterative, recommended in bronchocele and uterine hæmorrhage. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in pill. It is commonly prescribed as *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi*, B P C, the dose being $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm (2 to 4 mls) or the compound syrup, *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi cum Quinina et Strychnina*, B P C, in the same dose.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS B P *Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachet. Useful in anæmia.

A popular method of taking iron carbonate is **PILULA FERRI**, B P, or *Blaud's Pill*. When properly made the pills should be fairly soft and dark olive-green inside, and contain 20 per cent of ferrous carbonate. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). They are largely given in anemia commencing with one after each meal gradually increased.

In cases of amenorrhea iron carbonate may be given as **MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA** B P *Griffith's Mixture*. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) three times a day.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS *Iron and Ammonium Citrate*. Occurs in thin deep red scales. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme). A valuable chalybeate and tonic useful in all cases where the stomach is too debilitated to assimilate a more astringent preparation.

VINUM FERRI CITRATIS B P. Contains 1.8 per cent of iron and ammonium citrate. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls).

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS *Iron and Quinine Citrate*. In greenish golden scales containing 15 per cent of quinine. A favourite tonic, combining the properties of both iron and quinine. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHAS *Iron Glycerophosphate*. In scales or powder. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in cachets or dissolved in effervescent water. Exceedingly useful in deficient nerve nutrition. See *Acidum Glycerophosphoricum*.

FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS *Ferrous Hypophosphite*. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill.

FERRI IODIDUM *Ferrous Iodide*. Is tonic and alterative. Given in syphilis, rheumatoid arthritis, and atonic amenorrhœa. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme). It may be conveniently given as *Pilula Ferri Iodidi* B P 1885. Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme), or as *Syrupus Ferri Iodidi* B P (which contains about 5 per cent ferrous iodide). Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

FERRI LACTAS *Ferrous Lactate*. In greenish crystals soluble 1 to 60 of water. Said to be very easily assimilated. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme).

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ B.P. *Easton's Syrup* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain of ferrous phosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of quinine and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of strychnine. It is a powerful hæmatinic, and is a useful tonic in convalescence.

FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS *Ferric Pyrophosphate* A soluble salt occurring in golden scales. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme). Readily assimilated.

FERRI SUCCINAS *Iron Succinate* A red-brown powder sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme), gradually increased. Given in cachet as a solvent of biliary calculi.

FERRI SULPHAS B.P. *Ferrous Sulphate* In bluish-green crystals. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme).
FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUS B.P. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme). Is a whitish powder left after driving off most of the water of crystallisation. Both of these are astringent chalybeites useful in anæmia. The latter salt when made up into pills with syrup of glucose dissolves very slowly and is generally well tolerated provided the commencing dose is small.

FERRI SUBSULPHAS *Monrel's Salt* This, the basic sulphate is largely used in America. It is said to be better tolerated than the pharmacopœial salt. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill.

FERRI VALERIANAS *Iron Valerianate* A brick-red powder of strong odour and styptic taste. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill. Useful in anæmia with hysterical affections.

FERRUM REDACTUM B.P. *Reduced Iron* Should contain at least 75 per cent. of finely divided metallic iron. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in cachet or pill. Tonic and hæmatinic. The medicinal value of iron in this form is generally attributed to arsenic present as an impurity.

FERRUM TARTARATUM *Tartarated Iron* In deep garnet-red scales, slowly but freely soluble in water. It does not derange the digestion. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

- R Tinct Ferri Acetatis ℥viij 0 5 mil
 Acid Acetic Dil ℥x 0 6 "
 Tinct Calumbæ ℥xxx 2 0 mls
 Sp Chloroformi ℥v 0 3 mil
 Aq Dest ad ̄j to 30 0 mls
 Take three times a day *Mild Tonic*
- R Liq Ferri Albuminat ʒj 4 mls
 Vin Ferri ʒj 4 "
 Inf Calumbæ ad ̄jss to 15 "
 Take three times a day, immediately after food
Suitable for delicate persons, Dyspeptic Debility
- R Liq Ferri Albuminatis ʒj 4 mls
 Take in a tablespoonful of milk four times a day
For Young Children
- R Ferri Bromidi gr ij 0 200 gramme
 Quininæ Bromidi gr ss 0 030 "
 Strychninæ Sulph gr ʒi 0 002 "
 For one pill Take twice a day *Tonic*
- R Mist Ferri Co ʒj 30 mls
 Take twice a day for a week, and every other night a
 5-grain pill of Aloes and Myrrh *Amenorrhœa*
- R Ferri Carb Sacch gr x 0 60 gramme
 Pulv Calumbæ gr ij 0 10 "
 Pancreatin gr j 0 06 "
 For one cachet Take three times a day *Anæmia*
- R Dec Aloes Co ʒiv 15 mls
 Mist Ferri Co ʒiv 15 "
 Take twice a day when required *Amenorrhœa*
- R Ferri et Ammon Citratis gr viij 0 5 gramme
 Tinct Gentianæ Co ʒss 2 0 mls
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥v 0 3 mil
 Aq Dest ad ̄j to 30 0 mls
 Take three times a day *Mild Tonic*
- R Ferri et Ammon Cit gr v 0 30 gramme
 Sodii Bicarb gr ʒv 1 00 "
 Tinct Cardam Co ℥xxx 2 00 mls
 Syrup Zingiberis ℥xxx 2 00 "
 Aq Dest ad ̄j to 30 00 "
 Take three times a day *Debility with Flatulence*
- R Ferri et Ammon Cit gr viij 0 5 gramme
 Tinct Quininæ ℥xxx 2 0 mls
 Syrup Auranti ʒj 4 0 "
 Inf Auranti Co ad ̄j to 30 0 "
 Take three times a day *Tonic*

R. Tinct Ferri Perchlor ℥vii 0 5 mil
 Tinct Strophanthi ℥v 0 3 "
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥x 0 6 "
 Aq Mentli Pip ad 3j to 30 0 mls
 Take every six hours *Functional Palpitation*

R. Liq Fern Pernitratis ℥x 0 6 mil
 Liq Strychninæ ℥v 0 3 "
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥x 0 6 "
 Aq Dest ad 3j to 30 0 mls
 Take three times a day *Chlorosis*

R. Ferri Phosphatis gr ij 0 100 gramme
 Quininæ Phosphatis gr j 0 060 "
 Strychninæ Phosphatis gr ʒv 0 002 "
 Acid Arseniosi gr ʒv 0 002 "
 For one pill Take twice a day *Alterative and Tonic*

R. Ferri Pyrophosph gr v 0 3 gramme
 Tinct Gent Co ℥xxx 2 0 mls
 Syrup Aurant ℥xxx 2 0 "
 Aq Cinnam ad 3ss to 15 0 "
 Take three times a day *A readily assimilated Tonic*

R. Ferri Sulphatis gr ij 0 12 gramme
 Pil Aloes et Myrrh gr ij 0 12 "
 Ol Rutæ ℥¼ 0 016 mil
 For one pill Take twice a day *Amenorrhœa*

R. Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc gr j 0 06 gramme
 Ext Aloes gr j 0 06 "
 P Saponis gr ij 0 12 "
 Ol Anthemidis ℥¼ 0 02 mil
 For one pill Take three times a day *Amenorrhœa*

R. Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr ij 0 100 gramme
 Strychninæ Sulph gr ʒv 0 001 "
 Acid Arseniosi gr ʒv 0 001 "
 Syrup Simp q s a sufficiency
 For one pill Take twice a day for two weeks, after-
 wards to be reduced to once a day *Anæmia*

R. Ferri Valerianatis gr j 0 06 gramme
 Zinci Valerianatis gr j 0 06 "
 Quininæ Valerianatis gr j 0 06 "
 One pill three times a day *Chlorosis with Hysteria*

FILIX-MAS

Male Fern

The dried rhizome of *Dryopteris Filix-mas* (Filicinae).
Dose, 60 to 180 grains (4 to 12 grammes)

Preparation

EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM B P Dose, 45 to 90 minims (3 to 6 mls) taken fasting, and followed after six hours by an aperient. It is anthelmintic, and is chiefly used to destroy tapeworm, for which purpose it is almost a specific. In cases where it fails pelletierine should be tried.

R Extract Filicis Liq	℥iss	6 mls
Mucil Acaeræ	℥iss	6 "
Aq Cinnamomi ad	℥iss	to 50 "

The draught to be taken in the morning before food, and followed in the afternoon by a tablespoonful of castor oil or a tablespoonful of Epsom salt in half a tumbler of warm water.

For an adult

Tapeworm

FÆNICULI FRUCTUS

Fennel Fruit

The dried ripe fruit of *Fœniculum Vulgare* (Umbelliferae). It is aromatic, stomachic, and carminative. The volatile oil is a useful corrective in aperients to prevent griping. Fennel water is given in the flatulent disorders of childhood and as a vehicle for less agreeable remedies.

Preparations

OLEUM FÆNICULI Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mls)

AQUA FÆNICULI B P 1 in 10 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) For infants a teaspoonful of fennel water is sufficient.

FÆNUGRÆCI SEMINA

Fœnugreek Seeds

Fœnugreek seeds have been used since remote times, and recently have been suggested in place of cod-liver oil in lymphatism, scrofula, rickets, as well as in gout and

diabetes, when it may be combined with insulin. When properly prepared it is readily taken by children.

Fœnugreek is rich in phosphates, lecithin and nucleo-albumin. It contains iron in an organic form. It also contains various alkaloidal bodies, which, like the alkaloids in cod-liver oil, stimulate the appetite and promote assimilation.

It should be given in the very finest powder, one or two teaspoonfuls at a time, in milk, porridge etc.

FORMALDEHYDUM

Formic Aldehyde Formahn Formol

Formaldehyde is an aqueous solution containing about 40 per cent of formic aldehyde. It is a powerful germicide and disinfectant. It is not suitable for the treatment of wounds, but being non-corrosive it finds many uses, when suitably diluted, for sterilising surgical instruments and the hands of operators, and for disinfecting sick rooms. It is also used for hardening microscopic objects and preserving anatomical specimens.

It may be employed in the strengths mentioned for the following purposes:

1 part in 10 of water for disinfecting bed linen and sterilising surgical instruments.

1 part in 100 for bathing sweaty feet.

1 part in 5 of glycerin for painting the throat in parasitic diseases. *It should not be applied freely.*

For disinfecting *untenanted* sick rooms, about a quarter of a pint of the 40 per cent solution should be evaporated for each 1000 cubic feet. Windows and doors and chimney should be closed as tightly as possible. After twenty-four hours the room may be opened. If it is desired to get rid of the irritating gas very quickly, a plateful of solution of ammonia may be placed on the floor. It is not destructive to carpets or fabrics.

Formaldehyde has been recommended in catarrh and influenza, 15 drops being added to half a pint of water at 130° F and slowly inhaled three or four times a day.

Preparations

LIQUOR FORMALDEHYDI SAPONATUS B P
Solution of formaldehyde with soap. A soapy solution of formaldehyde for use as a disinfectant. A similar article was introduced under the name Lysoform. Highly anti-

septic and relatively non-poisonous. Used in solutions $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.

PARAFORMALDEHYDUM *Paraformic Aldehyde, Trioxymethylene*. Known as *Paraform*. A polymer of formaldehyde. Occurs as a white powder or in small crystals. Heated in a suitable apparatus, it yields formaldehyde vapour and is an efficient disinfectant. For convenience paraform is usually supplied in compressed tablets, one or more being vapourised at a time.

AMYLOFORM Said to be a compound of formaldehyde and starch. An insoluble white powder, recommended as an antiseptic dressing for wounds and sores.

GLUTOL Said to be a compound of formaldehyde and gelatin. A whitish, insoluble powder, recommended as a dressing for burns, suppurating ulcers, &c.

FUCUS

Bladder Wrack

Fucus Vesiculosus (Fucaceæ) is a common British seaweed.

Preparations of bladder wrack have long been used in the treatment of gout, obesity, and menstrual derangement, but any virtues they possess are probably due to traces of iodine compounds.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM FUCI B.P.C. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in pills.

EXTRACTUM FUCI LIQUIDUM B.P.C. 1 in 1. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls). Chiefly used to cure obesity.

R Ext Fuci Vesiculosi Liq 5j	40 mls
Sodii Iodidi gr ij	0.2 gramme
Liq Thyroidi Mx	0.3 ml
Aq Chloroformi ad 5ss	to 150 mls

Take in a little water three times a day. *Obesity*

GALBANUM

Galbanum

A gum-resin obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua* (Umbelliferae). It is stimulant, expectorant, carminative, and antispasmodic. Externally it is stimulant, and may be used

in plasters instead of ammoniacum Internally it is generally prescribed with asafetida and myrrh Dose 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Preparation

PILULA GALBANI COMPOSITA. B.P., 1898 Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

R Pil Galbani Co	gr iv	0.250 gramme
Oleo-Resin Zingib	gr ½	0.008 "
Pepsini	gr ss	0.030 "

For one pill Take three times a day

Indigestion and Flatulence.

GALLA

Galls

Excrescences on the oak, *Quercus infectoria* (Cupuliferæ) caused by a species of *cynips* Galls are astringent and hæmostatic, but are not so much used as formerly, preference being shown for the definite principles tannic and gallic acids, of which they contain over 75 per cent Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grammes)

Preparations

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ B.P. 1 in 5 Useful in hæmorrhoids

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO B.P. Gall ointment containing 7.5 per cent opium Useful in hæmorrhoids

R Cocainæ	gr v	0.3 gramme
Morphinæ	gr v	0.3 "
Acid Oleic	℥j	4.0 grammes
D.D.A Ung Gallæ	℥x	40.0 "
The ointment		<i>Hæmorrhoids</i>
Does not discolour the linen like Ung Gallæ c Opio		

MYROBALANUM *Myrobalans* The dried immature fruits of *Terminalia Chebula* (Combretacæ) Official in India and the East as a substitute for galls, the principal constituent of the drug being tannin Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes) Myrobalans ointment and myrobalans and opium ointment take the place of the corresponding gall preparation

GELANTHUM

Introduced by Unna as a water-soluble skin varnish Spread in a thin layer on the skin, it leaves when dry a

smooth but extremely thin film. It takes up most of the drugs intended for skin treatment, but is too watery and leaves too poor a covering to be of much practical value.

VERNISOL is somewhat similar to gelanthum, but is superior as a water-soluble skin varnish. It appears to be a compound of vegetable gum with gelatin, and as sent out is a tenacious jelly which, when evenly distributed on the skin, dries in a few moments leaving a transparent flexible coating.

For the exhibition of remedial agents in whichunction is not desired the Vernisol compounds appear to be a cleanly and economical method of application. Vernisol is miscible with aqueous and spirituous liquids, fats, ichthamol, carbolic acid, the fixed and volatile oils, and most medicaments. The film is easily removed with a little warm water.

The directions for application are to smear a small quantity *thinly* over the affected part and allow it to dry. The result should be a thin, flexible, and perfectly smooth film which does not crack or peel. It is not suitable for the axillæ or other parts where there is much perspiration.

Mercury	5 0 parts	
Phenol	2 5 "	
Mercure Chloride	1 0 part	
Zinc Oxide	5 0 parts	
Vernisol	86 5 "	
This corresponds with Unna's No 88 Plaster		
Sulphur	5 0 parts	
Camphor	2 5 "	
Bals Peru	2 5 "	
Vernisol	90 0 "	
		<i>Acne</i>
Ichthamol	5 parts	
Sulphur	5 "	
Vernisol	90 "	
		<i>Chronic Psoriasis and Eczema</i>
Ichthamol	5 parts	
Zinc Oxide	5 "	
Vernisol	90 "	
		<i>Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis</i>
Zinc Oxide	10 parts	
Vernisol	90 "	
		<i>Affords great relief in Shingles</i>

Resorein	3 parts
Vernisol	97 "
Boric Acid	5 parts
Vernisol	95 "
Ammoniated Mercury	5 parts
Vernisol	95 "

GELATINUM

Gelatin

GLYCO-GELATIN A combination of gelatin, glycerin, and water. Is a favourite basis for pastilles, pessaries, and suppositories. With the addition of zinc oxide it constitutes **ZINC GELATIN "UNNA"** this may be combined with almost any medicament, and the various preparations have been found of considerable value in the treatment of skin diseases. The compounds in most general use are

Zinc Gelatin (plain)

"	"	with Sulphur 5 per cent
"	"	" Ammoniated Mercury 5 per cent
"	"	" Ichthamol 1, 2, 3, or 5 per cent

It is usually dispensed in little cubes, and the patient should be directed to place them in a pot surrounded by boiling water. As soon as the mixture is liquid it should be spread thinly on the affected part with a camel-hair brush and immediately covered with a thin layer of cotton-wool. The application is cleanly, and is readily peeled off when required.

See also Vernisol

GELSEMI RADIX

Gelsemium Root

The dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium nitidum* (Loganiaceæ). Gelsemium is a muscle-paralyser; it has been used for toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, it is sometimes prescribed in cases of tumultuous action of the heart due to temporary nervous excitement. The alkaloid gelsemine is a virulent poison.

Antidotes Emetics, atropine, strophanthin, artificial respiration.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM GELSEMI ALCOHOLICUM B.P., 1885
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme).

R Tinct Gentianæ Co ʒss	2 0 mls
Sp Annon Aromat ℥ss	1 2 "
Tinct Chlorof Co ℥ss	1 0 ml
Aq Carui ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Stomachic and Tonic</i>
R Alomi gr ss	0 03 gramme
Quinnæ Sulph gr ss	0 03 "
Ext Gentianæ gr ij	0 20 "
For one pill Twice a day	<i>Laxative and Tonic</i>

GLUCOSE

Pure glucose is used for artificial feeding, especially in the insulin treatment of diabetes mellitus, and before severe operations to prevent shock. It maintains strength and relieves thirst. About one pint of a 5 per cent solution in distilled water (this strength is isotonic with the blood) is injected beneath the skin of the arm near the axilla. Reservoir, tube, needle, and solution must be sterilised. May also be given by the rectum. This form of feeding specially useful in cases of gastric ulcer.

To prepare the isotonic solution, dissolve 50 grammes of pure anhydrous glucose in about 1000 mls of distilled water, boil gently in a flask for about ten minutes, cool, and adjust the volume to 1000 mls by the addition of sterilised distilled water.

To make an isotonic saccharo-saline solution, mix equal volumes of sterilised isotonic glucose solution and sterilised normal saline solution, containing 9.1 grammes sodium chloride per 1000 mls.

GLUCIDUM

Saccharin Glucosimide Gluside

A sweet compound derivable from toluene. It is antiseptic, but it finds its chief use as a substitute for sugar in cases of diabetes, obesity, &c. If used for long periods it sometimes causes indigestion, and the sweet taste becomes persistent.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grams (0.03 to 0.12 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 400 cold water, more readily in hot water and alcohol. Freely soluble in dilute alkalis and alkaline carbonates.

SOLUBLE SACCHARIN is used in the manufacture of compressed tablets, and is advertised under all sorts of

fancy names. Half a grain is equivalent in sweetening power to a good-sized lump of sugar.

Preparation

ELIXIR GLUSIDI B P C 1 in 20 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mls) A sweetening agent

GLYCERINUM

Glycerin Glycerol

Externally glycerin is emollient when diluted with water, and is employed in many forms of skin applications. As glyco-gelatin suppositories weighing 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes) or as an enema it is useful in simple constipation. *Internally* it enters into the composition of throat pastilles and is used as a solvent for many substances, as carbolic acid, alum, borax, &c. These glycerin compounds are considered under the respective drugs. Glycerin may be employed as a sweetening agent in diabetes in place of sugar. It is an especially useful adjuvant in iron mixtures, neutralising to a considerable extent the constipating effect without prejudicing the tonic properties.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls), as an enema, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.5 to 15 mls)

SUPPOSITORIA GLYCERINI B P A glyceero-gelatin mass containing 70 per cent glycerin. Useful in constipation.

R Glycerini ʒj	30.0 mls
Acid Borici gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Aq Rosæ ʒij	60.0 mls
The lotion	<i>For Chapped Hands</i>
R Glycerini ʒij	8.0 mls
Acid Salicylic gr ʒ	0.3 gramme
Ovi Vitelli ʒiv	15.0 grammes
Inf Lanæ Co ʒj	30.0 "
Ol Neroli gtt ij	0.1 ml
The application	<i>For Chapped Hands and Fissures</i>

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX

Liquorice Root

The peeled root and subterranean stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Leguminosæ). It is demulcent and slightly laxative, and is useful to disguise the taste of nauseous remedies. It is of service in catarrhal affections and in

irritation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary and urinary tract

Preparations

ELIXIR ADJUVANS B P C Liquid Extract of Liquorice 1, Aromatic Elixir 7 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) Useful for disguising the taste of nauseous drugs

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ B P An aqueous extract Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes)

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM B P Incompatible with acids Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils) May be used to disguise the taste of quinine sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate ammonium chloride, cascara sagrada, or senna It should always be prescribed with sufficient ammonium carbonate or sal volatile to keep the mixture faintly alkaline

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA B P C *Brown Mixture* Contains extract of liquorice, compound tincture of camphor, antimonial wine and spirit of nitrous ether Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) Useful for promoting expectoration in bronchitis and laryngitis

PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS B P Contains senna, liquorice root, sulphur, fennel fruit and sugar Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes)

GLYCYRRHIZINUM AMMONIATUM. *Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin* In scales of a brownish-red colour, soluble in water and possessing a very sweet taste It is expectorant and demulcent Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) As a flavouring agent 1 grain (0.06 gramme) is quite sufficient for one dose It should not be prescribed with acid mixtures

GOSSYPHII RADICIS CORTEX

Cotton-root Bark

The dried root bark of *Gossypium herbaceum* (Malvaceæ) It is said to be emmenagogue and to induce uterine constriction with as much certainty as ergot Of service in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa

Preparations.

DECOCTUM GOSSYPHII RADICIS CORTICIS B P 1 in 5 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils)

EXTRACTUM GOSSYPII Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pills

EXTRACTUM GOSSYPII RADICIS CORTICIS LIQUIDUM B P 1 in 1 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

TINCTURA GOSSYPII B P C 1 in 1 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Extract Gossypii gr ij	0.12 gramme
Alcohol Mij	0.20 ml

For one capsule Take twice a day

Dysmenorrhœa

R Extract Gossypii Liq Mij	1.0 ml
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Tinct Cimicifugæ Mx	1.0 "
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Spirit Chloroformi Mx	0.6 "
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Inf Valeriana ad 3ss	to 15.0 mls
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Take three times a day

Dysmenorrhœa

GRANATI CORTEX

Pomegranate Bark

The dried bark of the stem and root of *Punica Granatum* (Lythraceæ) It is astringent, chiefly used to expel tapeworm

Preparations

DECOCTUM GRANATI RADICIS B P, 1898 1 in 5 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 50 mls), followed in a few hours by a brisk purge

PELLETIERINA *Pelletierine* An alkaloid obtained from pomegranate bark. Of its salts, the *sulphate* and *bromide* are liquids, and are rarely used, but the *tannate* is an amorphous powder, and is considered a reliable anthelmintic for tapeworm. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme), followed in three hours by a dose of castor oil

GRINDELIA

Gum Plant

The dried herb of *Grindelia Camporum* (Compositæ) *Grindelia* is a cardiac sedative, but is chiefly employed as an antispasmodic and expectorant. Of service in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough. It may also be smoked in a cigarette with or without sramonium

Preparations

EXTRACTUM GRINDELIAE Dose, 2 to 3 grains (0.12 to 0.2 gramme)

EXTRACTUM GRINDELIAE LIQUIDUM B.P. 1 in 1
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.2 mls)

R Extract Grindeliae Liq	℥℥v	1.0 mil
Tinct Belladonnae ℥x		0.6 "
Sodii Bromid gr ℥v		1.0 gramme
Mucil Acaciae ʒss		2.0 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj		to 30.0 "

The draught *Spasmodic Asthma*

R Extract Grindeliae Liq	℥x	0.6 mil
Tinct Camph Co ʒss		2.0 mls
Tr Lobeliae ℥λ		0.6 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥xv		1.0 mil
Mist Ammoniaci ad ʒj		to 30.0 mls

Take twice a day *Bronchial Asthma*

GUAIACI RESINA*Guaiacum Resin*

The resin obtained from the stem of *Guaiacum officinale* or of *Guaiacum sanctum* (Zygophyllaceæ). It is a mild purgative, useful in chronic constipation, and is considered to be alterative and antirheumatic. The lozenges are of service in syphilitic sore throat. Combined with a small dose of sulphur, guaiacum is valuable in warding off attacks of gout. In dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa it is often given with excellent results. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in mixture or cachet.

Preparations

CONFECTIO GUAIACI COMPOSITA B.P.C. *Chelsea Pensioner*. Contains guaiacum resin, rhubarb, cream of tartar, nutmeg, sulphur, and honey. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes). An old remedy for gout and rheumatism.

MISTURA GUAIACI B.P. A suspension of guaiacum resin (2.5 per cent). Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls).

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA B.P. 1 in 5 with oil of nutmeg, oil of lemon and solution of ammonia. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Useful in rheumatism.

TROCHISCUS GUAIACI RESINÆ B P Each lozenge contains 3 grains of guaiacum resin Useful in tonsillitis and pharyngitis

R Apol Cryst gr ij 0 12 gramme
Pulv Guaiaci gr xv 1 00 "

For one cachet Take just before the expected period
Dysmenorrhœa

R Troch Sulph et Guaiaci Co
Two lozenges to be taken every night

To ward off Gout

R Pulv Guaiaci gr xv 0 8 gramme
Ext Petroselin Liq ℥ss 1 0 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥ss 0 6 "
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒj to 30 0 mls

Take twice a day when required *Amenorrhœa*

R Tinct Guaiaci Ammon ℥ss 2 0 mls
Tinct Cinchonæ ʒj 4 0 "
Mucil Acaciæ ʒj 4 0 "
Lithi Citratis gr v 0 3 gramme
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj to 30 0 mls

Take three times a day *Gout*

R Pulv Guaiaci gr xvij 0 50 gramme
Pulv Ext Cascariæ gr ss 0 03 "

For one cachet Take every night *Mild Laxative*

GUARANA

Guarana

A dried paste made from the seeds of *Paulinia Cupana* (Sapindaceæ) It is slightly astringent, and contains from 2 5 to 5 per cent of caffeine It is a nervous tonic, and may be used for most purposes for which caffeine is suitable Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0 6 to 4 grammes)

Preparations

ELIXIR GUARANÆ B P C 4 in 5 of the tincture
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls) Useful in sick headache

TINCTURA GUARANÆ B P C 1 in 4 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Phenacetin gr v 0 3 gramme
Pulv Guarane gr xxx 2 0 grammes

For one powder Take at once and repeat in 15 hour if necessary
Sick Headache

R	inet Guarantē ʒj	1 0 mls
	Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	0 2 ml
	Sodu Bicarb gr ʒ	1 2 grammes
	Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take three times a day with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing

Bilious Headache

GUTTA PERCHA

Gutta Percha

A solution of gutta percha in chloroform—LIQUOR GUTTA PERCHA is useful as a protective covering for small cuts and abrasions. As the film left on evaporation is unaffected by water, it forms an excellent method of applying, and localising the effects of, certain remedies to the skin, thus

PIGMENTUM CHRYSAROBINI

Chrysarobin	1 part
Liquor Gutta Percha	9 parts

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM

Logwood

The heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum* (Leguminosæ). A mild astringent, given in diarrhœa, dysentery, and some forms of hæmorrhage.

Preparations

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI B P 1 in 20 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls.).

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI LIQUIDUM B P C 1 in 1 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls.).

R	Cretæ Præp gr xv	1 00 gramme
	Pulv Tragacanth gr ij	0 12 "
	Syrup Simp ʒss	2 00 mls
	Tinct Warburgi ʒss	2 00 "
	Dec Hæmatoxyl ad ʒj	to 30 00 "

Take three times a day

Diarrhœa

R	Ext Hæmatoxyl Liq ʒss	2 0 mls
	Tinct Opi ℥v	0 3 ml
	Aq Caryoph ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take every four hours

Chronic Diarrhœa

SAPPAN *Sappen* The heart-wood of *Cassalpinia sappan* (Leguminosæ) Sappen contains astringent

principles analogous to logwood, and its preparations are employed for similar purposes throughout India

Dose of Decoctum Sappan, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

HAEMOGLOBINUM

Hæmoglobin

The principal constituent of red blood-corpuscles. In brownish powder or scales soluble in water, containing iron in a readily assimilable form. Administered as a hæmatinic in secondary anæmia chlorosis, &c

Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) in mixture or cachet. It is supposed to be absorbed and transformed into blood colouring matter

R Hæmoglobin gr	1	0.30 grammes
Liq Sodii Arsenatis Mj		0.06 mil
Syrup Glycerophosph Co	5j	4.00 mls
Aq Chlorof ad	5j	to 30.00

Take three times a day Anæmia

HÆMOL is said to be hæmoglobin reduced by zinc. Dose as a hæmatinic, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme) in cachet, before meals

HÆMOGALLOL is said to be hæmoglobin reduced by pyrogallol. Dose as a hæmatinic, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme) in cachet, before meals

HAMAMELIS

Hamamelis *Witch-hazel*

The dried bark and dried and fresh leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana* (Hamamelidaceæ). Hamamelis is rich in tannic acid, and is a powerful astringent, in repute as a hæmostatic and for checking mucous discharges

Preparations

EXTRACTUM HAMAMELIDIS B.P.C. An alcoholic extract of the bark. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme) in pills

EXTRACTUM HAMAMELIDIS LIQUIDUM B.P. 1 in 1 of the dried leaf. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil). A powerful astringent for internal or external use

HAMAMELIN. An alcoholic extract of leaf or bark dried and powdered. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme)

LIQUOR HAMAMELIDIS B P *Distilled Extract of Witch-hazel* This, the official preparation, is obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and young tops with weak spirit. It contains a minute trace of volatile oil, and is of little use as a remedial agent. Dose, 1 to 3 fluid drachms (4 to 12 mls).

Most of the advertised preparations of *witch-hazel*, which this is intended to imitate, are manufactured in a similar manner, but generally contain acetanilide in solution, and to this substance most of the virtues attributed to *witch-hazel distillate* are probably due.

TINCTURA HAMAMELIDIS B P 1 in 10 of the bark. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). A dilution 10 to 20 times useful for hæmorrhoids and to check bleeding.

UNGUENTUM HAMAMELIDIS B P 1 of liquid extract in 10. Largely used for piles.

R Ext Hamamelidis Liq ʒi	4 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 60 "
To be injected into the bladder	Hæmorrhage
R Tincturæ Hamamelidis ʒi	4 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 60 "
The lotion	For Bruises and Abrasions
R Ext Hamamelidis gr v	0.3 gramme
Ol Theobromatis gr x	0.6 "
For one suppository	Piles
R Ext Hamamelidis Liq ʒi	80 mls
Cocain Hydrochlor gr x	0.6 gramme
D D A Ung Lanæ Co ʒj	30.0 grammes
The ointment	Piles

HEMIDESMI RADIX

Hemidesmus Root Indian Sarsaparilla

The dried root of *Hemidesmus indicus* (Asclepiadaceæ). Used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Reputed to be alterative and tonic, but there is little evidence of its value.

Preparations

DECOCTUM HEMIDESMI B P C 1 in 10 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls).

SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI B P, 1898 About 1 in 10 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

HEXAMINÆ

Hexamine Hexamethylenetetramine Urotropine
Iminoforn Iornin Formamine

Occurs in colourless crystals having an alkaline reaction, soluble in water. A valuable diuretic, uric acid solvent and genito-urinary antiseptic. It is given in cystitis due to staphylococci or streptococci, pyelitis, phosphaturia and whenever the urine is decomposing, for nocturnal enuresis of children when due to *B. coli*, and is especially useful to destroy the large number of typhoid bacilli present in the urine after the second week of the disease. Has been used in gout and rheumatism. Hexamine only acts as a genito-urinary antiseptic when the urine is acid. If alkaline or neutral no decomposition takes place consequently formaldehyde is not liberated. In such cases sodium acid phosphate must be administered before the hexamine.

It should be remembered that citrates and tartrates render the urine alkaline, and are therefore antagonistic to hexamine.

In cases of cystitis due to *B. coli* the urine being intensely acid is favourable to growth, but if copious doses of potassium citrate are given the urine becomes alkaline, and unfavourable to their growth.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in a wineglassful of water, or in cachets.

℞ Hexamine gr. ʒ	0.6 gramme
Syrup Aurantii ʒss	2.0 mls
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	to 30.0 "

Take every four hours *Cystitis*

HEXAMINÆ CAMPHORAS Known as *Amphotropin*. A white crystalline powder soluble in water 1 in 10, also in alcohol. A urinary antiseptic useful in cystitis, bacteriuria and nephritis. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

BROMALIN *Hexamethylenetetramine Brom-ethylate*. A white powder, soluble in water, suggested substitute for the alkaline bromides as a nerve sedative. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

FORMAMOL *Formamine-methylene Citrate Hexamethylenetetramine anhydride-methylene Citrate*. A white crystalline powder with slightly acid taste. Soluble in water 1 in 5. May be given for the same purposes as Hexamine. Dose, 7 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 gramme).

HETRALINE Closely allied to hexamine Dosage and therapeutic effects practically the same

TANNOPINE A fawn-coloured, insoluble, and almost tasteless powder said to be produced by the combination of tannic acid and hexamine Introduced as an intestinal astringent and antiseptic Dose, 4 to 15 grains (0.25 to 1 gramme), according to age

CITARIN Stated to be *Anhydromethylene Sodium Citrate* A white salt, freely soluble in water, said to form a soluble compound with uric acid in the system, and hence has been put forward as a remedy in gouty affections Dose, 30 grains (2 grammes) in water three times a day

HELMITOL Said to be *Anhydromethylene Citrate of Hexamethylenetetramine* In colourless crystals, freely soluble in water Put forward as a urinary antiseptic and disinfectant Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme) in water three times a day Soluble 1 in 7 of water

HYDRARGYRUM

Mercury Quicksilver

Preparations

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETÂ B P 1 in 3 of mercury *Grey Powder* Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI B P Contains about 33 per cent of mercury Useful in chronic synovitis, or enlarged joints and glandular swellings

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI *Staff-Surgeon Adams' Formula*

Mercury	20 by weight
Anhydrous Lanolin	30 "
Chlorbutol	2 "
Liquid Paraffin	to produce 100 fluid

Dose, 5 minims = 1 grain of mercury once a week

INJECTIO MERCURIALIS B P C Contains 10 per cent of mercury Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 ml). Injected intramuscularly in the gluteal region for syphilis

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI B P Ointment of Mercury 5, Solution of Ammonia 4, Camphor Liniment 8 Spread over lint it may be employed in chronic peritonitis with good effect

R Pil Hydrargyri
 Pil Rhei Co
 Pil Colocanth Co
 Ext Hyoscyami 3ā gr j of each 0 06 gramme
 For one pill Take at bedtime once or twice a week
Liver Pill

R Pil Hydrargyri gr j 0 06 gramme
 Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 01 "
 Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 02 "
 Ext Coloc Co gr ij 0 12 "
 Oleo-Resin Zingib gr i 0 02 "
 For one pill Take at bedtime occasionally
Cholagogue Cathartic

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI B P *Mercury Ointment, Blue Ointment* Contains 30 per cent mercury. Chiefly used for mercurialunction in syphilis. Diluted with two parts of lard destroys *Pediculus pubis*

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM LANOLINO is more rapidly absorbed. A piece the size of a filbert should be rubbed into the palm of the hand or sole of the foot at night

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM B P. *Scott's Dressing* Contains about 12 per cent mercury. Is applied to chronic inflammation of the joints and enlarged glands, chronic synovitis, syphilitic nodes, &c. It is best smeared thinly over the affected areas and covered with lint

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM *Ammoniated Mercury, White Precipitate* An insoluble white powder. Chiefly used as the ointment

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI B P 1 in 20 Useful for destroying pediculi, also for various skin diseases

HYDRARGYRI BENZOAS *Mercuric Benzoate* Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 002 to 0 008 gramme) in pill, or injected hypodermically, in syphilis

R Thymol gr xx 1 2 gramme
 Alcohol Absolut ℥xxx 2 0 mls
 Ung Hydrarg Ammon 3j 30 0 grammes
 To be rubbed in twice a day *Lichen Planus.*

R Zinci Oxidi ʒj	4 grammes
Ichthamol ʒss	2 "
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ʒiv	15 "
Ung Lanæ Co ʒiv	15 "

The ointment *Eczema*

R Ung Chrysarobini ʒj	4 grammes
Ung Acid Salicylic ʒj	4 "
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ʒj	30 "

The ointment *Eczema*

R Ol Sassafras ʒj	4 grammes
Sapo Mollis ʒj	4 "
Ung Hydrarg Mite ʒj	30 "

The ointment *For destroying Pediculi*

HYDRARGYRI CYANIDUM *Mercuric Cyanide* An active germicide and antisyphilitic. Occurs in colourless crystals soluble in water. It is very poisonous. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.003 to 0.008 gramme) in pill, or injected deeply into gluteal muscle, in syphilis. Combined with zinc cyanide and coloured with an aniline dye it constitutes *Lister's Antiseptic* a powerful and non-irritating germicide. This is used in lotions varying from 1 in 5000 to 1 in 1000. Mercury zinc cyanide gauze and wool are valuable dressings for wounds. When required they may be damped with 5 per cent carbolic lotion.

R Hydrarg et Zinci Cyan gr v	0.3 gramme
Ung Lanæ Co ʒj	30.0 grammes

The ointment *For Syphilitic Sores*

R Hydrarg et Zinci Cyanidi gr j	0.06 gramme
Aq Rose ad ʒv	to 500.00 mls

The gargle To be used three or four times a day. It must not be swallowed *Syphilitic Sore Throat*

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM *Mercuric Iodide*, *Mercury Biiodide*. A powerful antiseptic, and in large doses an irritant poison. Is given in cases of old syphilis. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme) in pill. Dilute solutions are frequently employed in surgical operations, in place of mercuric chloride. Said to be quite as effective, while less irritating. Cannot be used for surgical instruments.

Gauze and absorbent cotton containing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of mercuric iodide are used as surgical dressings. Superfatted soap containing 1 per cent sometimes useful in eczema, acne, &c.

Strengths in use—solutions should be coloured

1 in 3500 (20 grains in a gallon) for cleansing the hands before operations

1 in 7000 (10 grains in a gallon) for washing infected wounds

1 in 10,000 (7 grains in a gallon) for irrigating mucous surfaces

1 in 500 is used for destroying pediculi, must be thoroughly washed off in an hour's time

Solubility Practically insoluble in water and alcohol by itself, but dissolves readily if mixed with double its weight of potassium iodide Soluble in castor oil

Antidotes Emetics, stomach pump, reduced iron or finely-sifted iron filings

R. Hydrarg Iodid Rub	gr $\frac{1}{16}$	0 004 gramme
Pulv Piperis Nig	gr 1	0 060 "
D D A Pulv Opii	gr $\frac{1}{16}$	0 004 "

For one pill Take twice a day *Old Syphilis*

R. Hydrarg Iodid Rub	gr v	0 3 gramme
Adipis Benzoat	$\frac{3}{4}$	30 0 grammes

The ointment This is one-fourth the strength of the B P preparation, which is rather strong for general skin application

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE *Mercurous Iodide, Green or Yellow Mercury Iodide* If prepared with slight excess of mercury and preserved from the light, this salt is perfectly stable, and is frequently prescribed in cases of syphilis It should be given as early as possible and continued for some time after all apparent traces of the disease have disappeared Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain (0 008 to 0 06 gramme) in pill

Incompatibles Potassium iodide and other soluble iodides, the red iodide being formed

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS, B P, is a powerful caustic, generally diluted two or three times with water before use For warts, venereal ulcers, and morbid growths it may be applied on a little pad of cotton-wool or with a glass rod

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS B P *Citrine Ointment* Too strong for most purposes, generally being diluted with soft paraffin—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Dilutum* It is used in eczema, in psoriasis, and in parasitic

skin diseases generally, but must not be applied too freely, or salivation results.

HYDRARGYRI OLEAS *Mercuric Oleate* Made into ointment with lard or paraffin 10 to 20 per cent, it is a parasiticide, and is useful in some forms of eczema, syphilitic papular lesions, sycosis, and for destroying pediculi.

R	Ol Sassafras ʒj	4 grammes
	Ung Hydrarg Oleatis ʒj	30
The ointment		For Pediculi
R	Eucalyptol ʒss	2 00 mils
	Philocarpinæ gr ij	0 12 gramme
	Ung Hydrarg Oleatis ʒj	30 00 grammes
The ointment	A little to be rubbed in twice a day.	
	<i>Alopecia Circumscripta</i>	

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM *Yellow Mercuric Oxide* The pharmacopœial ointment—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi*—is used for dressing venereal sores and as an application for enlarged cervical glands, eczema, &c. It is an excellent remedy for inflamed eyelids. When the ointment is prescribed for the eyes it should be made with moist oxide, the proportion of water being calculated and allowed for. By this means an ointment quite free from grit is obtained.

Preparations

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA B.P. *Yellow Wash* is used as an application for venereal sores.

R	Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi gr xv	0 25 gramme
	Paraffini Mollis ʒj	30 00 grammes
The ointment		Inflammation of the Eyelids
R	Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi gr ij	0 12 gramme
	Paraffini Liq ʒij	8 00 mils
	Paraffini Mollis ad ʒj	to 30 00 grammes
To be applied to the nasal chambers		Rhinitis

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM *Red Mercuric Oxide, Red Precipitate* The ointment—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri*—is used as a parasiticide and forunction over syphilitic nodes, enlarged glands, and goitre, and is of service in obstinate acne, whitlow &c. It is not suitable for ophthalmic use, being too gritty.

R Ung Hydrargyri Ammoniat	℥j	4 grammes
Ung Hydrargyri Oxidi Rub	℥ij	8 "
Ung Lanæ Co ad	℥j	to 30 "
The ointment		<i>Chronic Eczema</i>

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM *Mercuric Chloride*, *Corrosive Sublimate* Mercuric chloride is of the greatest value in antiseptic surgery. Solutions 1 in 1000 kill anthrax spores in 15 minutes. Anthrax bacilli are killed in 1 minute by 1 in 15,000. It may be used in lotions of the strengths specified under Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum and for the same purposes. It has the disadvantage of combining with and precipitating albumen. This may be overcome by adding 4 or 5 parts of hydrochloric acid to each part of the salt in solution. *No solution of a mercurial salt should be used for cleansing surgical instruments.* A solution, 1 in 500, with hydrochloric acid, is a perfect disinfectant for typhoid stools. Dose, $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme).

Solubility 1 in 18 cold water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and glycerin.

Antidotes Emetics, stomach syphon, white of egg, plenty of milk, reduced iron or finely sifted iron filings.

Incompatibles Reduced iron, sulphurous acid, alkalis and alkaline carbonates, albumen, vegetable substances containing tannin.

Preparations

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI B.P.
Solution of Mercuric Chloride Contains mercuric chloride 1 in 1000. Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls).

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor	℥j	30 mls
Aq Dest ad	℥xij	to 400 "
The gargle	Not to be swallowed	<i>Syphilitic Throat</i>

R Hydrarg Perchlor	gr ij	0.12 gramme
Calaminæ	℥ij	12.00 grammes
Zinci Oxidi	℥ij	12.00 "
Glycerini	℥ss	2.00 mls
Aq Rosæ ad	℥vj	to 200.00 "
The lotion		<i>An Astringent Lotion for the Face</i>

R Hydrarg Perchloridi	gr ij	0.12 gramme
Acid Carbolic	gr xx	1.20 "
Ung Zinci	℥j	30.00 grammes
The ointment		<i>Lichen Planus</i>

R Corrosive Sublimate	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Hydrochloric Acid	1 "
Soluble Aniline Blue	5 grains
Water	3 gallons

This is the Local Government Board disinfectant for cholera and may be conveniently employed for disinfecting bedpans, chamber utensils, &c., used by typhoid patients

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor \mathfrak{zss}	2 0 mls
Potassum Iodidi gr \mathfrak{ij}	0 2 gramme
Mucil Acacia \mathfrak{zss}	2 0 mls
Dec Cinchonæ ad \mathfrak{zss}	to 15 0 "

Shake the bottle Take in a little water twice a day
Syphilitic Arthritis

R Hydrargyri Perchloridi gr \mathfrak{j}	0 06 gramme
Spirit Rosmarini \mathfrak{zj}	4 00 mls
Acid Acetic Dil ad \mathfrak{zj}	to 30 00 "

The application For destroying pediculi and their ova

SAL ALEMBROTH A double chloride of mercury and ammonium It is a powerful antiseptic, and in the preparation of antiseptic cotton and gauze is preferred to corrosive sublimate, as being less irritating As a solution it is used in the same strength as, or perhaps a little stronger than, mercuric iodide or chloride *Sal Alembroth Cotton and Gauze* are tinted blue, and contain 2 per cent. of the double salt

HYDRARGYRI SALICYLAS *Mercury Salicylate*
Slightly soluble in water Externally it is used as an application to venereal sores Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 02 gramme)

HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM *Mercurous Chloride, Calomel* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains (0 03 to 0 3 gramme)
Purgative and indirect cholagogue in hepatic derangement it is always safe to give frequent small doses when there is loss of appetite, headache, furred tongue, dyspepsia, and general feeling of heaviness, given at night, it should be followed by a saline purgative next morning Finely powdered calomel is used as a stimulating dusting powder to ulcers and many skin diseases, and is sometimes blown on to the throat in diphtheria

Preparations

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA B P *Black Wash*
Used for syphilitic sores and condylomata

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI B P
Calomel Ointment 1 in 5 Mildly stimulating

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 016 gramme

For one powder Take every hour for six hours during the day, and follow next morning with a Seidlitz Powder in a full tumbler of tepid water *The best method of obtaining the physiological effect of calomel in biliousness*

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 12 gramme

Aloini gr ss 0 03 "

Pil Coloc et Hyoscyam gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 20 "

For one pill Take at bedtime

Antibilious and Aperient Pill

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 06 gramme

Olco-Resin Piperis gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 02 "

Pulv Ipecac gr ss 0 03 "

Pil Rhei Co gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 20 "

For one pill One or two for a dose at night

Mild Aperient

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 12 gramme

Ext Nucis Vomicae gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 02 "

Quinnæ Sulphatis gr ss 0 03 "

Ext Gentianæ q s a sufficiency

For one pill Take at bedtime, followed in the morning by

Mist Sennæ Co $\frac{1}{2}$ ss 45 mls

Dyspepsia

HYDRARGYRI SUBSULPHAS *Turpetk Mineral* Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 gramme) Given to children in laryngeal diphtheria or croup in the above doses, it is said to produce prompt emesis and expulsion of the membrane from the larynx Rarely employed

HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDUM *Mercury-amido-succinate* A white powder, soluble 1 in 25 of water Dose, hypodermically, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0 016 gramme) in 10 mls of water Recommended as an antisyphilitic and alterative It does not precipitate albumen, and is not so irritating as the perchloride or red iodide

HYDRARGYRI TANNAS *Mercurous Tannate* A greenish-grey, insoluble powder Used as an antisyphilitic Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 12 gramme) in pill, with or without a small dose of opium

HYDRASTIS RHIZOMA

Golden Seal

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis Canadensis* (Ranunculaceæ). Golden seal is a bitter gastric tonic, stimulating the intestinal secretions and the liver. It is a mild uterine hæmostatic. *Externally*, it is used in lotions to unhealthy ulcers and chronic inflammation of mucous membranes. As an ecboic it is decidedly inferior to ergot. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

Preparations

EXTRACTUM HYDRASTIS B.P.C. An alcoholic extract dried and powdered. Sometimes known as *Hydrastin Resinoid* but should not be prescribed as such, since it might lead to confusion with the alkaloid, hydrastine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme). Given in pills as a biliary tonic.

EXTRACTUM HYDRASTIS LIQUIDUM B.P. Standardised to contain 2 per cent hydrastine. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml). Diluted about twenty times for lotion, gargle or spray.

TINCTURA HYDRASTIS B.P. 1 in 10, of liquid extract. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Diluted fifteen to twenty times for vaginal injection.

HYDRASTINA *Hydrastine*. An alkaloid obtained from hydrastis. **HYDRASTINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** *Hydrastine Hydrochloride*. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme). Alterative and antiperiodic. Administered in typhus fever and in uterine hæmorrhage.

HYDRASTININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM The hydrochloride of an oxidation-product of hydrastine. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.03 gramme). Given as an emmenagogue and uterine hæmostatic. It acts very much quicker than hydrastine.

R Tincturæ Hydrastis $\overline{\text{3j}}$ 8 mls
To be added to half a pint of water and used as an injection
Gonorrhœa and Leucorrhœa

R Lixt Hydrastis Liq $\overline{\text{3ss}}$ 2 mls
Ung Zinci $\overline{\text{3j}}$ 30 grammes
The ointment *For an unhealthy Ulcer.*

R Extract Hydrastis Liq	℥iv	15 mls
Glycerini Acid Boric	℥iv	15 "
Mucil Acaciæ	℥iv	15 "
Aq Rosæ ad	℥viij	to 200 "

The lotion *For Cracked Nipples*

This may also be used as a gargle or throat paint in
Follicular Pharyngitis

R Tinct Hydrastis	℥viii	20 mls
Mucil Acaciæ	℥xxx	20 "
Acid Hydrocyan Dil	℥iij	0.2 mil
Tinct Opii	℥v	0.3 "
Aq Chloroformi ad	℥j	to 300 mls
Take three times a day		<i>Gastric Catarrh</i>

R Ext Hydrastis gr ss	0.03 gramme
Ext Hamamelidis gr j	0.06 "
Ext Ergotæ gr j	0.06 "
Ext Cimicifugæ gr j	0.02 "

For one pill Take three times a day *Menorrhagia*

COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE Known as *Stypticine*
Occurs in yellow hygroscopic crystals It is allied to hydra-
sticine, and is employed as a hæmostatic and uterine
sedative Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015 to 0.03 gramme) in all
cases of uterine hæmorrhage In urgent cases it should
be administered hypodermically

COTARNINE PHTHALATE Known as *Styptol* Uses
as above

HYDROGENII PEROXIDI, LIQUOR

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide (10 volumes)

An odourless and colourless liquid Possesses marked
antiseptic and disinfectant properties Is innocuous, and
does not precipitate albumen Useful as a spray or paint
in sore throat of scarlet fever or ulcerated throat, as a
mouth wash, and as an application to ulcers, abscesses, &c
Internally it is given in whooping cough, atonic dyspepsia,
and flatulence Hydrogen peroxide does not penetrate
deeply, and may be applied without danger to wounds
The peroxidase present causes rapid decomposition, and the
nascent oxygen set free produces frothing, which mechan-
ically carries pus and cell debris to the surface Hydrogen
peroxide may in emergency be used to sterilise water

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls), well diluted with
water

For lotions, mouth washes, and sprays it may be diluted

with one or two volumes of water. For discharging ears syringe with weak boracic lotion, then fill the meatus with solution of hydrogen peroxide diluted with an equal quantity of water. Allow to remain 15 minutes, syringe again and dry.

Dioxogen, Oxydol, Pyro-peric Hydrozone, &c. Proprietary names under which solutions of hydrogen peroxide of various strengths are sold.

OZONIC ETHER. An ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxide. *Internally* it has been recommended in diabetes and Bright's disease. Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls.) well diluted with water. A drachm mixed with an ounce of lard has been suggested for anointing the body in scarlet fever.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA

Herbæ Foliae

The flowering tops of *Hyoscyamus niger* (Solnaceæ) are used in both the dried and the fresh states. Henbane resembles belladonna physiologically, but is much less poisonous. It is chiefly used for its narcotic and sedative properties. In pills the extract is added to prevent the griping of purgatives about 1 grain (0.06 gramme) being the usual dose.

Antidotes. As for belladonna.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI B.P. An alcoholic extract dried, powdered and adjusted to contain 0.3 per cent alkaloids. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme).

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI VIRIDE B.P., 1898. A soft extract prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves and flowering tops. Not standardised. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme).

SUCCUS HYOSCYAMI B.P., 1896. The juice of the fresh leaves and flowering tops preserved with alcohol. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.).

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI B.P. 1 in 10. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.). Useful as a sedative in bladder trouble and in cough mixtures.

R Ext Hyoscyami gr 11 0.20 gramme

P Camphoræ gr 11 0.12

For one pill take at bedtime

Chordee

R Ext Hyoscyami gr 1j	o 12 gramme
Zinci Valerianatis gr 1j	o 12 "
For one pill Take twice a day	Nerve Sedative
R Sodii Bromidi gr xv	1 gramme
Succi Hyoscyami ℥ss	2 mls
Syr Papaveris ℥j	4 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 "
Take at bedtime	Insomnia
R Tinct Hyoscyami ℥ss	2 o mls
Sodu Benzoatis gr x	o 6 gramme
Elixir Saccharini ℥v	o 3 ml
Inf Buchu ad ℥j	to 30 o mls
Take every four hours	Cystitis, Pyelitis

HYOSCINA *Hyoscine* An alkaloid identical with scopolamine. It is a powerful mydriatic poison. Used *hypodermically* as a cerebral depressant in acute mania and delirium tremens. It is also given in simple insomnia, chorea, asthma, whooping cough, paralysis agitans, &c. Dose of Hyoscinae Hydrobromidum, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (o 25 to o 5 milligramme) *Hypodermically*, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (o 12 to o 25 milligramme). For the insane these doses may be doubled.

Antidotes Emetics, stomach pump, or any of the following *hypodermically* pilocarpine nitrate $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (o 016 to o 3 gramme), muscarine nitrate $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (o 002 gramme), or caffeine sodio-salicylate 1 to 5 grains (o 06 to o 3 gramme).

R Hyoscinae Hydrobrom gr $\frac{1}{100}$	o 50 milligramme
P Sacchar Lact gr 1j	o 12 gramme
For one pill Take at bedtime	Paralysis Agitans

Preparations

LIQUOR HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI *Solution of Hyoscine Hydrobromide* 1 in 1000 in sterilised water. For dilating the pupil may be used in this strength or diluted with an equal bulk of water.

NEBULA HYOSCINÆ COMPOSITA BPC (DDA)
Hyoscine Hydrobromide o 057, Cocaine Hydrochloride o 913, Atropine Sulphate o 114, Sodium Nitrite 12 5, Glycerin 25, Compound Solution of Thymol to 100. Useful for asthma.

HYOSCYAMINA *Hyoscyamine* is an alkaloid obtained from henbane and possibly other solanaceous plants. Its

action is similar to that of atropine but more sedative. It is given to quiet the insane and has been employed in cholera and other convulsive diseases but it is little used, and does not appear to possess any advantage over hyoscyne. Dose of Hyoscyamine Sulphate, $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.25 to 0.5 milligramme)

ICHTHAMOL.

Ichthamol

Known as *Ichthjol*. A thick, brown liquid of disagreeable odour, containing about 15 per cent of combined sulphur. The compound in general use is *Immonium Sulpho-ichthylolate*. Locally ichthamol is said to be antiseptic, and finds many applications in skin diseases, it is useful in psoriasis, eczema, erysipelas, acne and cracked nipples. In gynaecological practice it is applied on tampons, in inflamed conditions of the uterus and ovaries, pruritus, vulvæ &c. Injections of 1 to 3 per cent are used in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa and cystitis. It is often given internally in conjunction with outward application, and appears to be of some service in skin diseases and rheumatism. It also acts as an intestinal antiseptic and good results are recorded from its exhibition in dyspepsia and constipation.

Dose, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes)

Preparations

GLYCERINUM ICHTHAMOL B.P.C. 1 in 10. Employed in form of tampon for catarrhal affections of uterus and vagina.

PASTA ICHTHAMOL B.P.C. 1 in 10. Melted and painted on the skin as covering in acne, eczema and psoriasis.

PASTA ICHTHAMOL COMPOSITA, B.P.C. and **PASTA ICHTHAMOL (UNNA)** are stronger preparations used similarly.

SUPPOSITORIA ICHTHAMOL B.P.C. Each contains 3 grains ichthamol.

UNGUENTUM ICHTHAMOL 1 in 10. Used in chronic skin diseases as stimulant and antiseptic.

UNGUENTUM ICHTHAMOL COMPOSITUM B.P.C. Contains ichthamol, sulphur, starch, zinc oxide, resorcin,

salicylic acid, and naphthol Useful in chronic skin diseases

Solubility Freely soluble in water, glycerin, ether, chloroform, fats, and oils

R Ichthamol ℥j	4 grammes
Ung Lanæ Co ℥j	30 "
The ointment	<i>Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis</i>
R Ichthamol ℥j	4 grammes
Ung Chrysarobini ℥j	4 "
Liq Picis Carbonis ℥ss	2 mls
Ung Paraffini ℥j	30 grammes
The application	<i>Acne</i>
R Ichthamol ℥ss	2 grammes
Ol Amygdalæ ℥iv	15 mls
Liq Calcis ℥iv	15 "
The application	<i>Cracked Nipples</i>
R Ichthamol ℥ij	8 grammes
Liq Plumbi Port ℥j	4 mls
Aq Laurocerasi ℥ij	8 "
Aq Dest ad ℥iv	to 125 "
The lotion	<i>Pruritus Vulvæ</i>

THIOL A mixture of sulphonated hydrocarbons somewhat similar to ichthamol Is not used *internally* Thiol liquid may be substituted for ichthamol in any of the foregoing *external* preparations

INSULIN

A pancreas extract containing the anti-diabetic principle or hormone freed from enzymes, proteins, lipoids, and salts

For the accurate use of insulin a knowledge of the blood-sugar variations is necessary In the normal healthy subject the blood shows an average sugar content of 0.1 per cent if examined several hours after food has been taken If examined half an hour or an hour after glucose has been administered, the blood-sugar content is considerably higher than normal After an ordinary meal the blood-sugar content rises, but returns to normal within about one and a half hours Hence, a high sugar content soon after a meal possesses no significance, whereas a similar concentration after fasting should be regarded seriously

It is normally impossible to raise the blood-sugar

content above 0.18 per cent, irrespective of the amount of glucose taken since, about this concentration, the kidneys commence to secrete sugar. This maximum is known as the *normal threshold value*. In certain cases this normal value is exceptionally low, a condition known as *renal glycosuria*.

In cases of diabetes mellitus the blood-sugar content is usually higher than normal, and on the administration of glucose it rises steadily for *several* hours, and returns to normal very slowly. The lengthy time of return to normal is one of the earliest signs of diabetes.

A sugar tolerance test is based on these facts, and is carried out as follows. About 1½ ounces of pure glucose, dissolved in about 3 ounces of water, is given to the patient, who has fasted for several hours. Neither food nor drink must be given during the test. The blood-sugar content is estimated every half-hour during two hours. In a healthy person the normal value (0.1 per cent) should be reached within two hours excepting in the case of an elderly person when the fall may be slightly delayed. The maximum rise and the length of time of return to normal give indications as to the condition.

Care must be taken against the risk of confusing diabetes mellitus with non-diabetic conditions, in which symptoms of glycosuria are exhibited. Insulin must never be used in renal glycosuria since its employment would probably reduce the sugar to a subnormal concentration and induce hypoglycæmic symptoms. The sugar tolerance test may be used to distinguish these conditions.

In cases where the disease is not very far advanced the patient may be treated dietetically as a preliminary measure. When this alone is inadequate the administration of insulin is indicated.

Insulin is generally administered subcutaneously, the skin and syringe being first sterilised. The syringe is best sterilised with absolute alcohol since any alkaline liquid—even water boiled in alkaline glass—may cause precipitation of the insulin.

Insulin as prepared in this country by Messrs Allen and Hanbury Ltd, and the British Drug Houses, Ltd, is supplied in rubber-capped phials containing 5 or 10 mls of standardised sterile solution.

To withdraw a dose of insulin from the phial do not remove the rubber cap. Clean it with ether, place a drop of sterile water on it, and plunge the needle of the sterilised syringe through the rubber, invert the phial and, with the point of the needle immersed in the liquid, move the

plunger up and down several times to expel all bubbles of air from the barrel, then withdraw the piston until the required quantity of insulin is contained in the barrel. The puncture in the rubber cap closes automatically when the needle is withdrawn.

The dose of standardised insulin is reckoned in *units*, 1 mil representing 20 units. The average dose is 10 units, or 0.5 mil, but more or less is administered according to the amount of sugar found in the blood or urine.

Should the blood-sugar at the commencement of treatment be normal (0.1 per cent), 5 units may be administered, if above 0.13 per cent, 10 units may be given. The fall of blood-sugar will reach its maximum in from three to six hours, if in from four to six hours it has fallen to 0.1 per cent or less, without unpleasant symptoms ensuing, it may be assumed that the dose is a suitable one. If it has not fallen to 0.1 per cent, the dose should be increased cautiously. After a suitable period, during which time the blood-sugar is shown to be under control, the carbo-hydrate diet should be gradually increased.

In cases where the blood-sugar falls below 0.07 per cent hypoglycæmic reaction occurs. The symptoms are a feeling of weakness, profuse perspiration, dizziness and mistiness of vision. These symptoms may be corrected by the oral administration of glucose or cane sugar, or, in extreme cases, by the intravenous injection of a 5 per cent sterile solution of glucose. Where the patient has become unconscious intramuscular injection of 1 mil of a 1 in 1000 solution of adrenalin has been successful in restoring consciousness, glucose being administered orally afterwards.

Diabetic patients under insulin treatment should be instructed to carry a few lumps of sugar in case of untoward symptoms developing at any time.

Large doses of insulin must always be followed by a meal in about a quarter of an hour. It is safer to give two or three small doses rather than one large dose daily.

Insulin is quite stable if stored in a cool place and away from the light.

IODOFORMUM

Iodoform

Occurs in yellow crystalline scales or as an amorphous powder, possessing a very persistent and disagreeable odour. Externally it is a disinfectant. In the presence of

protein as in wounds decomposition takes place, iodine being liberated, but as iodoform is only slightly soluble in the moisture of the tissue the reaction cannot take place to any great extent. It is of some value in the treatment of sores and wounds, especially tuberculous and syphilitic ulcers &c. The introduction of an iodoform suppository a few minutes before defecation generally affords relief in anal fissure and hemorrhoids.

Dusting powders for venereal sores and wounds should be made with the powdered crystals, as the amorphous variety clogs the holes of the dredger.

Internally iodoform is occasionally given in tertiary syphilis and in the early stage of hepatic cirrhosis. Has also been recommended in gastro-intestinal catarrh, as a tonic, and in muscular rheumatism.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme).

For injections iodoform may be sterilised by shaking with 5 per cent carbolic solution or with 10 per cent formaldehyde solution for several days, allowing to stand and decanting.

Solubility 1 in 8 absolute ether, 1 in 12 chloroform, 1 in 12 collodion and about 1 in 60 liquid paraffin and the fixed and volatile oils. It is only sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Incompatible Calomel.

The odour of iodoform is not easy to cover, but several of the most successful mixtures are given below. To remove the odour from the hands they should be thoroughly cleansed with "Ethereal Soap Solution," rinsed and well rubbed with a soft doughy mixture of linseed meal and freshly ground coffee.

Antidotes Opiates and copious draughts of sodium bicarbonate followed by brandy or whisky.

Preparations

COLLODIUM IODOFORMI B.P.C. 1 in 10. A pigment used for venereal sores.

EMULSIO IODOFORMI B.P.C. 1 in 10. Diluted twenty to forty times with warm water is a useful injection as a bladder antiseptic.

PIGMENTUM IODOFORMI COMPOSITUM B.P.C. *Whitehead's Varnish*. Contains iodoform 10 combined with rosin, benzoin, storax, tolu and ether to 100. A useful dressing in surgery.

SUPPOSITORIA IODOFORMI. B P Each contains
3 grains iodoform Useful in piles and fissure

UNGUENTUM IODOFORMI B P 1 in 10 Useful as
an application to sores and ulcers

R P Iodoformi ʒj	30 00 grammes
Ol Betulæ Pyrolig gr ij	0 15 "
	<i>Aromatic Iodoform</i>

R P Iodoformi ʒj	30 0 grammes
Coumarini gr v	0 3 gramme
Vanillin gr v	0 3 "
	<i>Aromatic Iodoform</i>

R P Iodoformi gr xxx	2 grammes
Collod Flexil ad ʒj	to 30 mls
The pigment	<i>Venerical Sores and Wounds</i>

R Iodoform Præcip gr xxx	2 00 grammes
Coumarini gr j	0 06 gramme
Vernisoli ʒiiss	45 00 grammes
The varnish To be thinly spread over the affected part and allowed to dry The film may be removed with warm water <i>Erysipelas</i>	

R Iodoformi Præcip ʒj	4 grammes
Mucil Tragac ʒiv	15 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 "
The injection A tablespoonful to be mixed with a little tepid water and injected into the bladder <i>Cystitis</i>	

R Pulv Iodoformi ʒij	8 grammes
P Acid Borici ʒj	4 "
P Amyli ʒvj	24 "
The insufflation	<i>Rhinitis, Ozæna, Otorrhœa</i>

R Iodoformi Præcip gr xl	2 5 grammes.
Camphor gr xxx	2 0 "
Ol Theobromatis ʒiij	12 0 "
Ung Lanæ Co ʒj	30 0 "
A useful dressing for burns, scalds, and wounds	

R Iodoform Præcip gr v	0 3 gramme
Ol Theobromatis q s	a sufficiency.
For one urethral bougie One to be inserted twice a day and retained as long as possible The meatus should be covered with a thick pad of boric wool <i>Gonorrhœa</i>	

IODINE

Iodine

Iodine is a powerful antiseptic, disinfectant, and parasiticide. *Externally* it acts as an irritant stinging the skin and causing a sensation of heat and pain. The weaker preparations induce desquamation the superficial cuticle peeling off but if applied too strong vesication and deep inflammation with scarring ensue. The yellow stain may be removed by solution of sodium thio-sulphate "hypo".

Internally it is used as an irritant or counter irritant and general lymphatic stimulant. The tincture is employed as a paint for chilblains chronic inflammation of the joints, sprains, spongy and receding gums, pleurisy, &c

In glandular enlargements stainless iodine ointment (Idione) is preferred

Free iodine is administered *internally* in very small doses

Tincture of iodine is largely employed for sterilising the skin before operations, and as an application to wounds. Its application only causes momentary pain

Antidotes One or two teaspoonfuls of saccharated solution of lime, large draughts of mucilage of starch, starchy foods, emetics, copious draughts of warm milk, morphine subcutaneously

Incompatibles Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, oil of turpentine, starch, and tannin

Preparations

GLYCERINUM IODI B P C *Injectio Iodii, Morton's Fluid* 1 in 44 30 minims (2 mls) injected into tumours. As an application it is less hardening to the skin than the tincture

SYRUPUS IODOTANNICUS B P C Contains 1 per cent of iodine. Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls) well diluted. Given to children after removal of adenoids and tonsils

TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA B P C 1 in 35 Really a solution of ammonium iodide and iodate. Its action is not comparable with that of the ordinary tincture

TINCTURA IODI FORTIOR B P 1 in 10 This is equivalent to the liniment of the previous pharmacopœia. Chiefly used externally as a counter-irritant

TINCTURA IODI MITIS B P 1 in 40 Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.3 ml) well diluted. Sometimes given in small doses to check vomiting. The vapour from hot water is sometimes used as an inhalation. Its main use is externally as a counter-irritant and as a dressing for wounds

Great care must be taken to distinguish between this preparation and Tinctura Iodii Fortior, which is not given internally, and is too strong for a raw surface

UNGUENTUM IODI B P 1 in 25 A mild counter-irritant, useful in chilblains. As an application it reduces swellings

IDIONE A stainless non-vesicant fatty compound containing 10 per cent of free iodine. When rubbed into the skin is rapidly absorbed and specific effect is almost immediately apparent. Used in enlarged joints and glands, sciatica, chilblains, sprains, rheumatism, &c

R Ung Iodi ʒj 30 grammes

A small piece to be gently rubbed into the glandular enlargement. If supervening prur becomes troublesome, apply a little of the following

R Sodii Hyposulph ʒj 4 grammes
Aq Dest ʒj 4 "
Ung Lanæ Co ʒvj 24 "

R Iodi gr ʒ 0.6 grammes
Potassum Iodidi gr ʒ 2.0 grammes
Glycerin ad ʒj to 30.0 mls

Morion's Fluid Inject ʒss to ʒj (2 to 4 mls) according to size of tumour *Spina Bifida*

R Iodi gr ʒ 1 grammie
Collodii Flexile ad ʒiv to 15 mls
The pigment Not to be applied over large areas
Ringworm

R Idione ʒj 30 grammes
To be well rubbed into the knees *Rheumatism*

R Tincture Iodi ℥v 1 ml
Glycerin Acid Boric ʒj 4 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒiv to 125 "
A teaspoonful to be snuffed up the nostrils frequently
Catarrh

R Tinct Iodi ℥j 0.06 ml
Acid Carbolic Liq ℥j 0.06 "
Glycerin ℥vi 1.00 "
Aq Dest ad ʒj to 4.00 mls
One teaspoonful in a little water every four hours
Typhoid

R Tinct Iodi Fort ℥ss 4 mls
Acid Carbolic ℥v 1 ml
Glycerin ad ʒj to 60 mls
A teaspoonful to be mixed with a teacupful of water and used as a gargle every few hours
Chronic Follicular Pharyngitis

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX

Ipecacuanha

The dried root of *Psychotria Ipecacuanha* (Rubiaceæ). In full doses ipecacuanha is a certain emetic, in small doses it is stomachic and cholagogue, an expectorant and mild diaphoretic. Ipecacuanha powder is a specific remedy for dysentery, abscess of the liver, sprue. In bronchial affections ipecacuanha is of great service, causing a watery exudation through the mucous membrane when secretion is scanty.

Dose of the powder—as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.016 to 0.12 gramme), as an emetic, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes), in dysentery, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

Preparations

ACETUM IPECACUANHÆ B.P., 1898. 1 in 20 in diluted acetic acid. Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls). Not to be prescribed with alkalis.

EXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ LIQUIDUM B.P. Standardised to contain 2 per cent. alkaloids. Chiefly used for making the weaker preparations as Acetum and Vinum. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (0.03 to 0.12 ml).

PILULA IPECACUANHA CUM SCILLA B.P. Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha 3, Squill 1, Ammoniacum 1. Contains 5 per cent opium. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme).

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS B.P. *Dover's Powder*. Ipecacuanha Root 1, Opium 1, Potassium Sulphate 8. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). Useful as a diaphoretic in early stage of cold.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ B.P. 1 of liquid extract in 20 of sherry. Dose as an expectorant, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls), as an emetic, 4 to 6 fluid drachms (15 to 22 mls). Useful in cough, croupy cough, whooping cough, &c.

R Vin Antimonial	℥ij	8 mls
Vin Ipecacuanhæ	℥ij	12 "
Aq Menth Pip ad	℥iiss	to 40 "
The draught Take at once		<i>Emetic for Adult</i>

- ℞ Vin Ipecacuanhæ ℥℥ 0 6 mil
 Tinct Myrrhæ ℥v 0 3 "
 Liq Ammon Acet ℥℥℥℥ 2 0 mils
 Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒj to 30 0 "
 Take three times a day *Expectorant and Diaphoretic*
- ℞ Vin Ipecacuanhæ ʒij 10 00 mils
 Oxytel Scillæ ʒij 10 00 "
 Aq Anethi ad ʒij to 100 00 "
 Ten to 15 drops every quarter of an hour while required
Croupy Cough of Infants
- ℞ Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr ℥℥ 2 grammes
 Take at night fifteen minutes after the following draught
- ℞ D D A Tinct Opi ℥℥ 0 600 mil
 Cocain Hydrochlor gr ʒ 0 016 gramme
 Aq Cinnam ad ʒj to 30 000 mils
Dysentery and Liver Abscess

In place of this draught the patient may be given 20 grains of chloral. In no case should anything be eaten for two hours before or after the dose. After four nights the ipecacuanha should be gradually reduced.

- ℞ Vin Ipecacuanhæ ℥x 0 60 mil,
 Liq Ammon Acet ℥xv 1 00 "
 Ammon Carb gr ij 0 12 gramme
 Tinct Belladon ℥j 0 06 mil
 Sp Chloroformi ℥iv 0 25 "
 Aq Anisi ad ʒij to 10 00 mils
 Two teaspoonfuls every four hours
Acute Bronchitis of young Children

℞ Pulv Ipecac Co gr x 0 6 gramme
 Take at bedtime and follow by hot drink
Diaphoretic in early stage of common Cold, next morning give quinine

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ SINE EMETIN *De-emetinsed Ipecacuanha* It is stated that the alkaloid-free powder acts as well in tropical diseases like dysentery as the ordinary powder, but this is not certain. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

IRIDINUM

Iridin Irisin

A resinoid extractive obtained from *Iris versicolor* (Iridaceæ). It is a cholagogue purgative, and may be given in most affections arising from torpid liver. Being

slightly diuretic it is of service in dropsy, and is frequently given in malarial jaundice.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pill

R Iridini gr ij	0.125 gramme
Podophyllini gr ½	0.016 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr i	0.020 "
Ol Carophi ℥ i	0.030 "

For one pill Every other night *Buloni smes.*

R Iridini gr ij	0.12 gramme
Hydrarg. Subchlor gr ss	0.03 "
Phil Coloc et Hæmesc gr ij	0.12 "

For one pill At bedtime occasionally, followed next morning by saline purge *Terped Ister*

ISPAGHULA

Ispacehula

The dried ripe seeds of *Plantago olati* (Plantaginæ). The principal constituent is mucilage, and the decoction is used throughout the East as a demulcent drink in place of barley water or linseed tea. The crushed seeds are also drunk with water in dysentery and diarrhoea, mixed with hot water they are employed as a poultice.

Preparation

DECOCTUM ISPAGHULÆ B P 1 in 60 Dose, ½ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

JABORANDI FOLIA

Jaborandi Leaves

The dried leaves of *Pilocarpus Jaborandi* (Rutacæ). Jaborandi is a powerful sialagogue and diaphoretic, large doses causing profuse sweating and increased salivary secretion, accompanied by some cardiac depression. Is of service in dropsy, renal disease, asthma, diabetes, and to promote the secretion of milk. Applied to the scalp it is said to promote the growth of the hair. The preparations, more especially the active principle pilocarpine, are antagonistic to belladonna (atropine) and morphine.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM JABORANDI LIQUIDUM B P, 1898
1 in 1 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

TINCTURA JABORANDI B.P., 1898 1 in 5 Dose,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS, PILOCARPINÆ HYDRO-
 CHLORIDUM** *Pilocarpine Nitrate and Hydrochloride*
 The salts of the principal alkaloid of jaborandi Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$
 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.003 to 0.012 gramme) by the mouth or hypo-
 dermically Pilocarpine is generally used subcutaneously
 in dropsy, uræmic convulsions, pneumonia, &c When
 given in Bright's disease, to promote sweating, the patient
 must be immediately rolled in hot blankets and a hot-
 water bottle applied to the feet Cannot be employed
 where heart is very weak Injection of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015
 to 0.03 gramme) most successful antidote in atropine
 poisoning Dilute lotions or ointments stimulate the
 growth of the hair A 1 per cent solution is used as a
 collyrium Pilocarpine contracts the pupil

R Tinct Jaborandi ℥℥℥℥	2 0 mls
Ext Malt Liq ℥iv	15 0 "
Spirit Chloroformi ℥vii	0 5 mil
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

Take three times a day To promote Flow of Milk

R Pilocarpin Nit gr x	0 6 gramme
Quinin Hydrochlor gr x	0 6 "
Tinct Cantharidin ℥j	30 0 mls
Aq Rosmarini ad ℥iv	to 125 0 "

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair with a soft tooth-
 brush every day Alopecia

R Pilocarpinæ Nitratiss gr iv	0 25 gramme
Spirit Coloniensis ℥j	4 00 mls
Adipis ℥j	30 00 grammes

A piece the size of a bean to be rubbed into the bald
 patches every day Alopecia

JALAPA

Jalap

The dried tubercles of *Ipomœa purga* (Convolvulaceæ)
 It is a powerful hydrogogue cathartic, producing copious
 watery evacuations Frequently causes nausea and
 griping, and is rarely given alone, never in cases where
 the mucous membrane is easily inflamed Pulv Jalapa Co
 is given in tropical affections Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3
 to 1.3 gramme)

Preparations

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ B.P., 180S A mixture of alcoholic and watery extracts evaporated to pilular consistence Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme)

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS B.P. Jalap 3, Acid Potassium Tartrate 6 Ginger 1 Used in dropsy and Bright's disease Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes)

TINCTURA JALAPÆ B.P. Standardised to contain 15 per cent jalap resin Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Mixtures containing this require a suspending agent

JALAPÆ RESINA B.P. *Jalapin* Usually occurs as a pale brown powder having an acrid taste Has the properties of jalap in a more concentrated form Dose 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme)

R Pulv Jalapæ gr ij	0.20 gramme
Hydrarg Subchlor gr j	0.06 "
Ol Carvoph ℥ss	0.03 mil

For one pill Two to be taken at bedtime

Obstinate Constipation

R Jalapæ Resinæ gr ij	0.20 gramme
P Saponis gr i	0.30 "
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr ss	0.03 "
Oleo-Resinæ Zingib gr ss	0.03 "

For two pills Take at bedtime

Severe Constipation

R Tinct Jalapæ ℥ij	8 mls
Ext Cascare Liq ℥j	4 "
Syrup Zingib ℥ij	8 "
Aq Cinnam ad ℥iss	to 40 "

The purgative draught

R Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xx	1 gramme
Potass Tart Acid gr xii	2 grammes

The powder

Cirrhosis of Liver

R Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xx	1.3 gramme
Potass Tart Acid ℥j	4.0 grammes
Tinct Sennæ ℥j	4.0 mls
Syrup Zingib ℥j	4.0
Aq Menth Pip ad ℥iss	to 40.0 "

Take every other morning

Anasarca

KALADANA *Kaladana*, *Plarbitis Seeds* The dried seeds of *Ipomœa Pedracea* (Convolvulacea) Kaladana is

the Indian equivalent of Jalap, and its preparations generally take the place of that drug in the East

Preparations

PULV KALADANÆ Dose, 30 to 45 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme)

KALADANÆ RESINA B P Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme)

PULVIS KALADANÆ COMPOSITUS B P Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1 5 to 4 grammes)

TINCTURA KALADANÆ B P Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

JAMBUL

Jambul

The seeds of *Eugenia Jambolana* (Myrtaceæ) Are credited with the property of arresting formation of sugar in diabetes In the East the juice of the fresh bark and leaves is used as an astringent in diarrhoea

Dose of the powdered leaves, 5 to 30 grains (0 3 to 2 grammes) in cachet, gradually increased

Extractum Jambul Liquidum, 1 in 1, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Pulv Jambul gr xx	1 3 grammes
For one cachet Take three times a day	<i>Diabetes</i>
R Ext Jambul Liq ℥j	4 00 mls
Codeinæ Phosph gr ss	0 03 gramme.
Glycerin Glycerophosph Co ℥j	4 00 mls
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30 00 "
Take three times a day	<i>Diabetes</i>

JUGLANDINUM

Juglandin

A resinoid extractive obtained from the root-bark of *Juglans cinerea* (Juglandaceæ) In properties it is identical with iridin, *q v*

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 gramme) in pill

SPIRITUS JUGLANDIS A spirit distilled from the leaves or fruits of *Juglans regia*, the walnut, is reputed antispasmodic and of service in checking sickness of pregnancy Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Spirit Juglandis ʒss	2 00 mls
Vin Ipecac ℥j	0 06 ml
Ext Iaria Liq ℥ss	1 00 "
℥j Chlorof ad ʒss	to 15 00 mls

Take every hour while sickness continues
Vomiting in Pregnancy

JUNIPERUS

Juniper

The fruit of *Juniperus communis* (Coniferae) is rarely employed in medicine but the volatile oil is a powerful renal stimulant and diuretic. Like most essential oils, in small doses it is stomachic and carminative. Combined with other diuretics it is of service in hepatic ascites and chronic Bright's disease &c.

Preparations

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI B.P. 1 in 10 of oil Dose,
 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mls)

R Potass Acetatis gr ʒ	1 0 gramme
Potass Iodidi gr ij	0 2 "
Spirit Juniperi ℥ss	2 0 mls
Spirit Chlorof ℥j	0 6 ml
Inf Uva Ursi ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take three times a day *Chronic Bright's Disease*

R Tinct Cannabis Ind ℥j	0 3 ml
Caffeina Citratis gr ij	0 2 gramme
Spirit Juniperi ℥ss	2 0 mls
Spirit Chlorof ℥j	0 6 ml
Inf Scoparu ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take three times a day *Hepatic Ascites*

KAMALA

Kamala

A red glandular powder obtained from the fruits of *Mallotus philippinensis* (Euphorbiaceae). Of great repute in the East for expelling tapeworm.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0 6 to 4 grammes)

R Kamalæ gr xxx	2 grammes
Mucil Tragacanth ℥iv	15 mls
Syrup Zingiberis ℥j	4 "
Aq Caryoph ad ℥iss	to 40 "

The draught at bedtime, followed next morning by a brisk purge of castor oil or black draught *Tapeworm*

KAOLINUM

Kaolin China Clay

Native white aluminum silicate thoroughly dried and sifted. An anctuous, white, absorbent powder. Used as a dusting powder and for irritable conditions of the skin generally. Kaolin has been used with marked success for Asiatic cholera. It does not act as an antiseptic, but carries down with it large numbers of bacteria in fluid media when mixed and kept in motion for two or three hours. Whether the action is purely mechanical or not is not quite clear. When taken by mouth over a period of from ten to thirty days at the rate of 1 to 2 ounces per day for a man it completely changes the intestinal flora. It does not upset the digestion, and is useful in cases of Asiatic cholera, bacillary dysentery, ulcerative colitis, &c.

For internal use the kaolin should be in the form of colloidal kaolin (dry) or *mistura kaolini* (colloid).

Preparations

CATAPLASMA KAOLINI B.P.C. Contains kaolin, boric acid, thymol, methyl salicylate, oil of peppermint and glycerin. Kaolin poultice is simple to use, and is a cleanly and antiseptic substitute for the common linseed poultice. It is heated by standing in boiling water, applied in a thin layer and covered with lint.

KAOPLASM. (*Collobell*) Made with the purest colloidal kaolin and containing 1 part in 4,000 of colloidal silver. Kaoplasm is the last word in poultices. It affords an ideal method for the application of moist heat to inflamed and congested surfaces. It entirely supersedes linseed meal and bread poultices. It is not only free from bacteria but micro-organisms cannot grow on it. Kaoplasm comes away clean, but should any particles adhere, they may be left or washed away with water as desired. As an application for boils and carbuncles it is of proved value.

KAVÆ RHIZOMA

Kava Rhizome Kava Kava

The dried peeled rhizome of *Piper methysticum* (Piperaceæ) Used in the Australian Colonies. Resembles pepper in its local action as a stimulant diuretic in gonorrhœa.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM KAVÆ B P C The liquid extract evaporated to pilular consistence Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pills

EXTRACTUM KAVÆ LIQUIDUM B P 1 in 1
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Potass Citratis gr	℥v	1.0 gramme
Tinct Buchu	℥ss	1.2 ml
Ext Santali Solub	℥ss	2.0 mls
Ext Kava Liq	℥ss	2.0 "
Aq Dest ad	℥j	to 30.0 "

Take every four hours in a tumbler of water

Stimulant diuretic

KINO

Kino

The dried juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium* (Leguminosæ). It is astringent, and is used in mouth washes, gargles diarrhœa mixtures, &c, in place of tannic acid. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 gramme)

Preparations

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS B P Kino 15, Opium 1, Cinnamon Bark 4 Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)
An astringent powder useful in diarrhœa

TINCTURA KINO B P 1 in 10 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) A useful astringent in mouth washes, also an ingredient of diarrhœa mixtures

R Tinct Kino	℥ss	2.0 mls
Tinct Opii	℥v	0.3 ml
Tinct Zingib	℥ss	1.0 "
Mist Cretæ ad	℥j	to 30.0 mls

Take every four hours

Diarrhœa

R Tinct Kino	℥ss	2 mls
Bismuth Oxychloridi gr	℥v	1 gramme
Pulv Cretæ Aromat c Opii gr	℥v	1 "
Mucil Acaciæ	℥ss	2 mls
Aq Cinnamon ad	℥j	to 30 "

Take every four hours

Diarrhœa

R Tinct Kino ℥iv	15 mls
Tinct Myrrhæ ℥iv	15 "
Glyc Acid Boric ℥j	4 "
Aq Coloniensis ad ℥ij	to 60 "

The tincture Half a teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of water for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every morning and night

Spongy Gums

KOLA

Kola

The seeds of *Cola Vera* and other species of *Cola* (Sterculiaceæ) Contain the active principles caffeine and theobromine, are stimulant, diuretic, and tonic. Preparations of kola are frequently of value in relieving headache, and are of service in mitral disease and dropsy. As, however, the proportion of active principles is variable it is safer to give caffeine or its preparations.

Preparations

ELIXIR KOLÆ B P C 1, of liquid extract, in 10
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Tonic and stimulant

EXTRACTUM KOLÆ LIQUIDUM B P C 1 in 1
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.2 mls)

TINCTURA KOLÆ B P C 1 in 5 Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls) Useful as a stimulant to relieve headache

VINUM KOLÆ B P C 1, of elixir, in 7 of sherry
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

R Extract Kolæ Liquid ℥xv	10 mil
Phenazoni gr v	0.3 gramme
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	20 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 300 "
Take every four hours	<i>Neuralgic Headache</i>

KRAMERIÆ RADIX

Krameria Root Rhatany Root

The dried root of various species of *Krameria* (Polygalaceæ) It is astringent, behaving similarly to tannic acid

Preparations

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ B.P. An aqueous extract dried and powdered. Used for preparing lozenges, pastilles, suppositories, &c. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ LIQUIDUM B.P. 1 in 1. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). A powerful astringent useful in dentifrices and gargles.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ B.P. 1 in 20. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls). Useful as a gargle and as an astringent in diarrhoea.

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ B.P. 1 in 5. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

TROCHISCUS KRAMERIÆ B.P. Each lozenge contains 1 grain extract of krameria. Useful for relaxed sore throat.

TROCHISCUS KRAMERIÆ ET COCAINÆ B.P. (D.D.V.) Each lozenge contains 1 grain extract of krameria and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain cocaine hydrochloride. The cocaine is useful where there is much pain.

R Tinct Kramerie ℥ssss	20 mls
Infus Opi ℥ss	63 mil
Mist Cretæ ad ʒj	to 300 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Diarrhoea</i>
R Potassii Chloratis ʒij	5 grammes
Glycerini ʒiv	15 mls
Inf Kramerie ad ʒv	to 250 "
Use as astringent gargle	<i>Relaxed Sore Throat</i>
R Pulv Kramerie ʒij	8 grammes
Pulv Myrrhe ʒj	1 "
Pulv Camphoræ ʒj	1 "
Cretæ Precip ʒij	60 "
The dentifrice Use twice a day	<i>Bleeding Gums</i>

LACTUCARIUM*Lactucarium*

The dried juice of *Lactuca virosa* (Compositæ). A mild hypnotic and anodyne. It is sometimes prescribed with calomel.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

R Hydrag Subchlor gr j 0 00 gramme
 Lactucari gr ij 0 20 "
 For one pill Twice a week at bedtime

LAUROCERASI FOLIA

Cherry Laurel Leaves

The fresh leaves of *Prunus Laurocerasus* (Rosaceæ) the leaves when bruised and distilled, yield a volatile oil and a small amount of hydrocyanic acid

Preparations

AQUA LAUROCERASI B P 1 distillate, adjusted to contain 0 1 per cent hydrocyanic acid Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls) Added to eye and skin lotions for its sedative properties

R Pulv Boracis gr viij 0 5 gramme
 Aq Laurocerasi ℥ii 15 0 mls
 Aq Sambuci ad ℥viij to 200 0 "
 The eye lotion

R Aq Laurocerasi ℥j 1 0 mls
 Sodii Bicarb gr xv 1 0 gramme
 Spirit Ammon Arom ℥ss 1 2 mil
 Spirit Armoracæ Co ℥ss 1 2 "
 Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j to 30 0 mls
 Take twice a day Flatulence and Dyspepsia

R Aq Laurocerasi ℥j 30 mls
 Glyc Plumbi Subacet ℥iv 15 mls
 Aq Rosæ ad ℥viij to 200 "
 The soothing skin lotion Sunburn

LAVANDULÆ OLEUM

Oil of Lavender

Oil of lavender, *Lavandula Vera* (Labiatae) is aromatic and carminative Added to liniments it is a mild stimulant Dose, ½ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)

Preparations

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ B P 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil) A carminative Used as an application to prevent insect bites

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA B P Contains oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, cinnamon bark, nutmeg and red sanders wood Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Aromatic and carminative

ounces (60 to 120 mls) daily is of the greatest service in scurvy

SYRUPUS LIMONIS *Lemon Syrup* Prepared from the fresh peel and juice A pleasantly acidulated syrup in great favour as a flavouring agent in mixtures Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

TINCTURA LIMONIS B P 1 in 4 (about) Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

LINUM

Linseed Flaxseed

The dried ripe seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* (Linacæ) The crushed seeds, *Linum Farina*, are used for making poultices—about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb to a pint of boiling water The vessel in which the poultice is mixed should be previously made as hot as possible To prevent sticking to the skin the enveloping fabric should be smeared with oil

See also Kaoplasma

EMULSIO OLEI LINI B P C *Marylebone Cream* An emulsion containing 50 per cent of linseed oil Used as a substitute for cream in infant feeding

LINIMENTUM CALCIS CUM OLEO LINI *Cairn Oil* Equal parts of linseed oil and lime water An application for burns or scalds

LINSEED TEA Linseed, a tablespoonful, liquorice-root, a small piece, sugar, two lumps, and boiling water half a pint, infused until cold—is a favourite household demulcent It relieves cough and sore throat, and is a useful drink in irritable bladder

OLEUM LINI *Linseed Oil* A bland nutritive oil Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

LITHIUM

Lithium

LITHII BENZOAS *Lithium Benzoate* A bulky, white powder, freely soluble in water Given in gout Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) largely diluted

LITHII BROMIDUM *Lithium Bromide* A granular white powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol Given in epilepsy, Bright's disease, &c Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) largely diluted

R Lithu Citratis gr ʒ	0 6 gramme
P Magnes Boro-Cit Co gr ʒʒʒ	2 0 grammes
Hexamin gr v	0 3 gramme
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
Take in half a tumbler of water three times a day	
Gouty Rheumatism	
R Lithu Guaiacatis gr v	0 3 gramme
For one cachet Take twice a day	
Gouty Rheumatism	
R Lithu Salicylatis gr ʒ	0 6 gramme
Salicin	0 3 "
linct Auranti ʒss	2 0 mls
Syrup Zingibers ʒss	2 0 "
Aq ad ʒj	to 30 0 "
Take twice a day	
Rheumatism	

LOBELIA

Lobelia

The dried flowering herb of *Lobelia inflata* (Lobeliaceæ). In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing purging, vomiting and finally respiratory failure. In small doses it is diaphoretic and expectorant. Chiefly employed in spasmodic asthma and in other affections of the pulmonary tract attended with dyspnoea.

Preparations

PULVIS LOBELIÆ COMPOSITUS B P C *Asthma*
Powder Contains lobelia, stramonium leaves, tea leaves, potassium nitrate and oil of anise. Half to one teaspoonful is ignited, allowed to smoulder, and the fumes inhaled. This frequently affords relief in asthma.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA B P 1 in 5
 (spirit of ether) Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml). In spasmodic asthma larger doses may be given, but must be discontinued immediately nausea occurs, it is usually coincident with relief.

R Tinct Lobeliæ Ætheræ ℥ʒʒ 2 mls
 Aq Cinnam ad ʒj to 30 mls
 Take every half-hour until relieved. Stop on the slightest feeling of nausea. Two or three doses generally suffice.
Spasmodic Asthma

R linct Lobeliæ Ætheræ ℥ʒ 0 6 ml
 Tinct Belladonnæ ℥ʒ 0 6 "
 Tinct Aconiti ℥ʒ 0 3 "
 Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj to 30 0 mls
 Take every four hours *Spasmodic Asthma*

LUPULUS

Hop

The dried strobile of *Humulus Lupulus* of moderate age. Preparations of hops are slightly soporific, slightly carminative and tonic. Well brewed ale prepared with malt and hops and tea with substitutes taken with meals is often given with the best result to convalescents. A pillow of hops is sometimes used to induce sleep.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM LUPULI B.P. 1885. A mixture of alcoholic and aqueous extracts evaporated to a pulpy consistence. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) if pills as a tonic.

INFUSUM LUPULI B.P. 1885. 1 in 20. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls). A bitter tonic.

TINCTURA LUPULI B.P. 1885. 1 in 5. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

LUPULINUM *Lupulin*. A brownish yellow powder, consisting of the lupulinic glands. It is given in doses of 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme) as a sedative.

R Tinctura Lupuli ℥ss 2 mls

Spirit Ammon Arom ℥ss -

Syrup Zingiberis ℥ss -

Aq Dist ad ℥j to 30

Take three times a day Dose, 1 in 20 Stimulant

R Tinct. Crummarivæ ℥ss 0.3 ml

Sodu Bicarb gr ss 1.0 gramme

Spirit Chloroformi ℥ss 0.6 ml

Inf Lupuli ad ℥j to 30.0 mls

Take three times a day Carminative and Tonic

MAGNESIUM

Magnessium

MAGNESII CARBONAS *Magnessium Carbonate*. This appears in two forms, the *light* and the *heavy*. The former is exceedingly bulky. When calcined they yield

MAGNESIA LEVIS and **MAGNESIA PONDEROSA**
Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) Both magnesia
and the carbonate are antacid, mildly alkaline, and
laxative. Useful in dyspepsia, heartburn, gouty affections
and as an aperient for children.

LIQUOR MAGNESII BICARBONATIS *Solution of
Magnesium Bicarbonate* May be safely given as an antacid
and laxative to young infants. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces
(30 to 60 mls).

The most useful and reliable preparation, however, is
CREMOR MAGNESIÆ (*Mistura Magnesiæ Hydroxidi*,
B.P.C.), *Cream of Magnesia*. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms
(1 to 15 mls). This consists of the hydrated oxide sus-
pended in water. It does not separate on standing.
It neutralises acidity, and is a mild and useful laxa-
tive. It is also of service for brushing the teeth, as it
not only acts as a cleansing and whitening agent, but
neutralises the acid secretions, and thus prevents incipient
decay.

Magnesia and, especially, *Cremor Magnesie* are the first
remedies to be given in cases of poisoning by corrosive acids,
arsenic, copper, and mercury salts.

℞ Magnesia Levis gr ʒi	1.0 grammes
Pulv Rhei gr v	0.3 "
Syrup Zingiberis ℥j	1.0 mls
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒi	to 30.0 "

Take when required *Dyspepsia and Heartburn*

℞ Magnesiæ Pond gr ʒi	0.60 grammes
Sodii Bicarb gr ʒi	0.60 "
Pulv Rhei gr v	0.30 "
Ol Carui ℥j	0.06 "

To be divided into two cachets. One or two for a dose
Dyspepsia

℞ Pulv Rhei gr v	0.300 grammes
Ol Anethi ℥j	0.015 ml
Spirit Chlorof ℥v	0.300 "
Cremor Magnesiæ ad ʒiv	to 15.000 mls

One to four teaspoonfuls for a dose according to age
Laxative for young Children

MAGNESII SULPHAS *Magnesium Sulphate, Epsom
Salt* This is one of the most useful saline purgatives,
giving the best results when taken in a warm, very dilute
solution. It is given in constipation, especially when
associated with gouty or hepatic affections. It is the
promptest antidote to poisoning by lead or barium.

When given in *concentrated* solution it is a useful purge in anasarca and ascites. Dried and finely powdered magnesium sulphate, made into a paste with glycerin (2 of the former to 1 of the latter) appears to have been successful in the treatment of carbuncles. It should be spread thickly on sterile lint and applied to the inflamed area covered with iodoform and a thick pad of cotton wool placed on top. The dressing should be changed every twelve hours. After a few days the central slough separates and a raw granulating surface is left. The treatment is soothing and grateful to the patient. *Epsom Salt* is given in dysentery (evacuant method). It is an important ingredient in *Mist Sennæ Co*. Dose for repeated administration 15 to 120 grains (1 to 8 grammes), for a single dose 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 15 grammes).

Solubility Soluble in its own weight of cold water

Incompatibles Alkaline carbonates and phosphates

Preparations

MAGNESII LACTAS *Magnesium Lactate* May be given in place of the calcium salt. Useful as a hemostatic in bleeding gums. **Solubility**, 1 in 30 of water. Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes).

MAGNESII PEROXIDUM Known as *Biogen*, *Hopogan* and *Magnesium Peroxide*. An insoluble white powder consisting principally of magnesium dioxide. It dissolves in acidulated water with liberation of oxygen.

MAGNESII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS B.P. Contains the equivalent of 50 per cent magnesium sulphate crystals. Single dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce (15 to 30 grammes), for repeated administration, 1 to 3 drachms (4 to 12 grammes).

MAGNESII SULPHIS *Magnesium Sulphate* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes). Used as an internal parasiticide in place of sulphurous acid, q.v.

R. *Magnesium Sulphatis* $\overline{\text{ss}}$ 12 grammes

Aq. Dest. ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$ 117 to 200 mls

The gargle To be used three times a day

Ulcerated Sore Throat

† **MISTURA ALBA** B.P.C. *Mistura Salina Aperiens* Contains magnesium sulphate and magnesium carbonate in peppermint water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fluid ounces (15 to 90 mls). A useful saline purge.

- ℞ Magnesi Sulphatis ꝑss 6 grammes
 Magnesiæ Levis gr ʒv 1 gramme
 Tr Card Co, ꝑss 2 mls
 Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj to 30 mls
 The salient aperient Take every morning before food
- ℞ Magnesi Sulphatis ꝑj 8 o grammes
 Acid Sulph Aromat ℥x 0 6 ml
 Aq Menth Virid ad ʒj to 30 o mls
 Take every morning before breakfast *Aperient*
- ℞ Magnesi Sulphatis gr ʒx 2 grammes
 P Magnes Boro-Cit Co ʒi 4 "
 Inf Gent Co ad ʒj to 30 mls
 Take in half a tumbler of water twice a day
Gouty Affections
- ℞ Magnesi Sulphatis gr ʒʒ 2 grammes
 Tinct Euonymi ℥xxx 2 mls
 Tinct Rhei Co ℥xxx 2 "
 Inf Calumbæ ʒj to 30 "
 Take three times a day *Constipation*
- ℞ Magnesi Sulphatis gr ʒx 1 20 gramme
 Ferri Sulphatis gr ij 0 10 "
 Acid Sulph Aromat ℥x 0 60 ml
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥x 0 60 "
 Quinina Hydrochlor gr ss 0 03 gramme
 Aq Dest ad ʒj to 30 00 mls
 Take twice a day *Anæmia*

MALTUM

Malt Byne

Powdered malt possesses the property of dissolving gelatinised starchy matter. This property is due to an enzyme, diastase, which in neutral or alkaline solution converts gelatinised starch into dextrine and maltose. Preparations of malt are most active at about 135° to 140° F, the activity is destroyed at 212° F or even lower.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM MALTI *Malt Extract* A useful food in debility, wasting diseases, and in all cases where the salivary and pancreatic secretions are poor. It should be taken in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful *about two hours after food*. Although much has been written concerning the diastatic value of malt, it seems probable that the maltose value is the more important, as malt

sugar is the final product of digestion of starch, and the form in which it is absorbed into the blood. Extract of malt is sold under a variety of fancy names

EXTRACTUM MALTI CUM OLEO MORRHUÆ B.P.C. Contains 15 per cent cod-liver oil. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls). A useful preparation in wasting diseases

EXTRACTUM MALTI FERRATUM B.P.C. Contains nearly 2 per cent iron pyrophosphate. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls)

EXTRACTUM MALTI LIQUIDUM B.P.C. Extract of malt liquefied and preserved with alcohol. More convenient to take than the thick extract. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls)

POWDERED EXTRACT OF MALT appears as a light-brown granular powder readily soluble in water, of very pleasant taste, and seldom disagrees. For very young children it may be sprinkled on bread and milk, porridge, bread, &c. For adults it may be taken dry or dissolved in wine or milk. Dose, one teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls

DIASTASE OF MALT These enzymes have the property, as before described, of digesting gelatinised starch *in vitro*. The dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains (0.03 to 0.3 gramme) with farinaceous foods

GLYCEROPHOSPHATED DIASTASE Granulated extract of malt, combined with the glycerophosphates of lime, magnesia, soda, iron and manganese. A useful nerve tonic. Dose, a teaspoonful to a dessert-spoonful between slices of bread

See also Colloidal Malt and Iron

MANGANESE

Manganese

Manganese salts are less astringent than the corresponding iron salts, and have been represented as possessing the same hæmatinic properties. Colloidal Manganese Peroxide (qv) appears to be of real service both orally and by injection in the treatment of acne, boils, carbuncles, &c.

MANGANESE HYPOPHOSPHIS *Manganese Hypophosphite* Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill or cachet

MANGANESII IODIDUM *Manganese Iodide* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pill Given as a substitute for potassium iodide in syphilis

MANGANESII PEPTONAS *Manganese Peptonate* Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes)

FERRI ET MANGANESII PEPTONAS *Iron and Manganese Peptonate* Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in mixture

Both the latter are given in chlorosis

MANGANESII PEROXIDUM *Manganese Peroxide* Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet

POTASSII PERMANGANAS *Potassium Permanganate*
The disinfecting properties of this salt are well known. It is not ideal on account of the readiness with which it parts with its oxygen to the media in which the micro-organisms may be flourishing. A 2 per cent solution may be used as a disinfectant and deodorant of drains, bedpans, utensils, &c., but is not suitable for purifying linen and clothing on account of the deep-brown stains. Accidental stains may be removed with sodium sulphite or sodium hyposulphite (hypo). Dilute solutions are used for dyeing the hair brown. Potassium permanganate in solution (3 or 4 grains for a dose) is an antidote to phosphorus, morphine, muscarine, colchicum, and oxalic acid. *Internally* it is given in anæmia and amenorrhœa, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain in pill three times a day. For gargles and for urethral injections it may be used $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in an ounce.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in tablet or pill massed with kaolin ointment.

Incompatibles Sugar, glycerin, alcohol, and other readily oxidisable matters, as vegetable extracts, &c.

For the purification of water, when no other means are at hand, solution of potassium permanganate may be added until a faint permanent red tinge remains, then, if a little powdered alum is added, and the water allowed to stand, the oxidisable substances are destroyed, and the finely suspended matter deposits as a brown film.

CALCII PERMANGANAS *Calcium Permanganate* Is rather more powerful as an oxidising agent than the potash salt. It occurs in very deliquescent brown crystals.

ZINCI PERMANGANAS *Zinc Permanganate* Occurs in violet-brown, very deliquescent crystals. Is astringent and antiseptic. Has been used as an injection in gonorrhœa, 1 grain in 8 fluid ounces of water.

MANNA

Manna

A concrete juice obtained from *Fraxinus Oxyus* (Oleaceæ). It has a sweetish taste, and is given to children as a laxative.

Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes)

R Manna gr ʒj	4 grammes
Syrup Sennæ ʒij	8 mls
Syrup Tamarind Co ʒij	8 "
℞ Anethi ad ʒj	to 30 "

A teaspoonful or more according to age

Laxative for young Children

MARRUBIUM

Hoichound

The dried leaves and flowering tops of *Marrubium vulgare* (Labiata). A bitter tonic and demulcent. It is a frequent ingredient in popular cough remedies.

Preparations

INFUSUM MARRUBII B.P.C. 1 in 20 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

SYRUPUS MARRUBII B.P.C. 1 in 2, nearly Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Vin Ipecacuanhæ ℥iij	0.5 mil
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ℥ss	2.0 mls
Syrup Tolutani ℥ss	2.0 "
Inf Marrubu ad ʒj	to 30.0 "

One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose

Demulcent Cough Mixture

MASTICH

Mastic

A resin obtained from *Pistacia Lentiscus* (Anacardiaceæ). Is reputed to be stimulant and diuretic, and is prescribed with aloes, &c. in dinner pills.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)

R P Mastich gr j	0.060 gramme
P Ext Aloes Socot gr j	0.060 "
Ext Belladonnæ gr ½	0.015 "

One pill with dinner each night

MATICÆ FOLIA

Matico Leaves

The leaves of *Piper angustifolium* (Piperaceæ) Matico is aromatic, stimulant, and astringent. Internally it is used in affections of the genito-urinary tract. The powder is applied locally to check hæmorrhage. Dose of Pulvis Maticæ, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes).

Preparations

INFUSUM MATICÆ B.P.C. 1 in 20. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls). Used internally in genito-urinary affections.

TINCTURA MATICÆ B.P.C. 1 in 5. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls). Used internally in bladder catarrh, externally as a styptic.

R Tincturæ Krameriæ ℞xxx	2 mls
Syrup Papav Alb ℞xxx	2 "
Inf Maticæ ad ̄j	to 30 "

Take three times a day *Dianthæa of Tuberculosis*

R Ext Maticæ gr ij	0.1 gramme
Copaibæ gr ij	0.2 "
Ol Santal ℥v	0.3 mil

For one capsule. Take three times a day

Gonorrhœa

MEDICINAL DYESTUFFS

AURAMINE is a diphenyl-methane dye of a pale yellow colour. It is soluble in water, 1 in 250, 1 in 70, alcohol, and 1 in 30, glycerin. Solutions may not be heated above 70° C, as auramine decomposes above that temperature.

Auramine solutions exert a powerful antiseptic action on bacteria and definite lethal action on protozoa. It is relatively non-toxic to the higher animals.

Auramine solutions have been used as antiseptics (a) for cleaning the skin prior to operation, (b) in nose and ear surgery, (c) in gonorrhœa.

BRILLIANT GREEN is the chloride of tetra-ethyl diamido-triphenyl carbinol. It occurs in golden crystals, soluble in water or alcohol, giving a green solution.

The zinc chloride double salt, usually found in commerce should not be used medicinally.

Brilliant Green is a strong bactericidal agent, being

actively antiseptic in the presence of serum. In antiseptic properties it compares favourably with Acriflavine.

Brilliant Green is used in the form of an ointment—1 to 2 per cent in soft paraffin—is an epithelial stimulant in impetigo, indolent ulcers &c. It should be applied on a piece of lint exactly the size of the affected part.

Brilliant Green Paste (H.C. 5) consists of Brilliant Green 1, Boric Acid .75, French Chalk .25, and Liquid Paraffin .00.

For filling wound cavities this is stated not to cause pain to leave no residue, and to bring about an early sterilisation of wounds.

MALACHITE GREEN, known as *Benzaldide Green* is the zinc double chloride or the oxalate of tetra methyl-dipara-amido-triphenyl carbinol.

The zinc salt is in bright yellow prismatic crystals, whilst the oxalate is in green metallic glistening plates. Both are soluble in water or alcohol.

During the war this was used as an antiseptic wound dressing in the form of a spray.

METHYLENE BLUE Not to be confounded with methyl blue or pyoktanin. For medicinal purposes it must be free from zinc chloride, a common impurity. Has been recommended in malaria, malignant growths, neuralgia, rheumatism, gonorrhoea, cystitis, nephritis, &c. There does not appear to be much evidence of its value. It colours the urine and faeces a greenish-blue.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme) in capsule or pill.

FUCHSINE *Rosaniline Hydrochloride* *Magenta*. Occurs in iridescent crystals which, dissolved in water, form a brilliant red stain. For medicinal purposes it should be free from arsenical compounds. It is antiseptic, and is given in nephritis and cystitis.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains (0.03 to 0.25 gramme) in pill.

MEDICINAL SCARLETS There are several different azo-diestuffs for which the name "scarlet" has been used somewhat indiscriminately. Probably the one most generally used is known as Biebrich Scarlet R Medicinal, although it is frequently confused with Biebrich Scarlet.

BIEBRICH SCARLET R MEDICINAL, known as *Sudan IV*, *Spirit Red III*, *Pat Ponceau*, is *o*-toluene azo *o*-toluene azo *o*-naphthol.

It is insoluble in water, but soluble in oil

Thus is recommended as being generally suitable for medicinal purposes. It is commonly used as an ointment, 2 to 8 per cent, in lanolin ointment base, for skin regeneration, and to hasten epitheliation.

A solution in oil has been used for the same purpose. It should not be used on fresh wounds, and in granulating wounds only a *thin* layer should be applied on the edges. In traumatic corneal abrasions and corneal ulcers a 1 per cent ointment in vaseline base is successful.

BIEBRICH SCARLET is the sodium salt of *p*-sulphobenzene azo-*o*-sulphobenzene azo- β -naphthol. It is soluble in water, giving an orange-red solution, moderately soluble in alcohol.

SCARLET R is the sodium salt of xylene azo β -naphthol sulphonic acid. It is soluble in water, giving a reddish-yellow solution, soluble in alcohol.

SUDAN III or CERASINE RED—the benzene homologue of Sudan IV—is benzene azo benzene azo β -naphthol. It is insoluble in water.

BORDEAUX BX is the sodium salt of *μ*-xylene azo *μ*-xylene azo β -naphthol-6-sulphonic acid. It is soluble in water, giving a brownish red solution.

GENTIAN VIOLET *Methyl Violet*, *Crystal Violet*. Known as *Pyoktanin*. It is a bright green crystalline substance yielding purple-violet solutions.

It is soluble in water, 1 in 20, in alcohol, 1 in 20, and in glycerin, 1 in 15.

Gentian Violet has a powerful antiseptic action, and dilute solutions have been locally injected and applied to malignant growths.

MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, OLEUM

Oil of Peppermint

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha piperita* (Labiatæ). It is antiseptic, carminative, stomachic, and stimulant, produces a sensation of coldness in the mouth. It is a favourite remedy in dyspepsia and flatulence, to prevent the griping of purgatives and to cover the taste of less pleasant medicines. Owing to the large amount of menthol it contains, peppermint oil has very decided anodyne properties, and is used as a paint in neuralgia. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml).

Preparations

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ B P Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) An aromatic water possessing carminative properties

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ B P 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml) A carminative

MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, OLEUM

Oil of Spearmint

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha viridis* (Labiatae). Its properties somewhat resemble those of peppermint oil, but it is less agreeable. It does not contain any menthol. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml)

Preparation

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS B P Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

MENTHÆ PULEGII, OLEUM

Oil of Pennyroyal

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha Pulegium* (Labiatae). In its properties it resembles the foregoing, but in addition is reputed to be emmenagogue. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml)

Preparation

ESSENTIA PULEGII B P C 1 in 8 Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.2 ml) on sugar as an emmenagogue

MENTHOL

Menthol

A crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint. It is antiseptic, deodorant, stimulant, and carminative, but is used principally as an external application. When rubbed on the skin or applied in solution it leaves a sensation of cold and induces local anæsthesia. This property makes it a useful application in congestive headache, rheumatism, and neuralgia, especially if a superficial nerve is involved. Menthol liquefies when rubbed with camphor, chloral or pfeool.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme)

Preparations

EMPLASTRUM MENTHOLIS B P Contains 15 per cent menthol Useful in lumbago, neuralgia and rheumatism

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMPOSITA B P C Menthol 5, Ammonium Chloride 10, Boric Acid 20, Lycopodium to 100 Useful in nasal catarrh

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL ET COCAINÆ B P C, D D A Menthol 2 5, Cocaine Hydrochloride 0 15, Camphor 5, Ammonium Chloride 25, Lycopodium to 100 Useful in hay fever

NEBULA MENTHOL COMPOSITA B P C, D D A Cocaine Hydrochloride 0 5, Menthol 3, Tincture of Benzoin 50, Glycerine to 100 Useful in asthma and laryngitis

PIGMENTUM MENTHOL ET TOLUENI B P C *Löffler's Pigment* Menthol 10, Strong Solution of Ferric Chloride 1, Absolute Alcohol 60 Toluene to 100 An antiseptic application in diphtheria, hydrogen peroxide is less painful

R Menthol ℥iv 15 grammes

Chloral Hydratis ℥ij 8 "

Chlorof Belladonnæ ad ℥ij to 60 mls

The pigment Paint over the affected part every two hours *Superficial Neuralgia*

R Menthol ℥iv 15 grammes

Lin Chloroformi ad ℥ij to 60 mls

The liniment To be smeared over the affected part and covered lightly with lint *Rheumatism*

R Menthol ℥j 4 grammes

Paraffin Liquid ad ℥j to 30 mls

Introduce frequently into each nostril with a camel-hair pencil *Of service as a paint in Nasal Catarrh and Pnuitis*

R Menthol gr xxx 2 grammes

P Acidi Borici gr xxx 2 "

Bismuth Oxychlorid gr xxx 2 "

Lycopodu ℥iv 15 "

The snuff To be used frequently *Nasal Catarrh*

R Menthol ℥ij	8 00 grammes
Atropinæ gr i	0 06 gramme
Acetaminæ gr ij	0 12 "
Chloroform ℥ss	1 00 mil
Collod Flex ad ℥j	to 30 00 mils

The paint. This is frequently of service in neuralgia and allied affections the collodion film increasing and prolonging the physiological effect

R Menthol gr i	0 3 gramme
Eucalyptol ℥ss	0 3 mil
Chloroform ℥ss	1 0 "
Atoleine ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils
The spray	<i>Acute Laryngitis</i>

MENTHYL VALERIANAS *Menthol Valerianate* A colourless liquid possessing an agreeable odour. It has not the burning taste of menthol. Soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. Dose, 10 to 15 minims (0 6 to 1 mil). A nerve sedative useful in hysteria and in sea-sickness.

VALIDOL A speciality said to contain menthol valerianate it is a syrupy liquid possessing a cool and somewhat bitter taste. Put forward as a nerve sedative and carminative. Dose, 10 to 15 minims (0 6 to 1 mil) on sugar or in wine.

MEZEREI CORTEX

Mezereon Bark

The dried bark of *Daphne Laurcola* or *Daphne Genkium* (Thymelacæ). Externally mezereon bark is rubefacient and vesicant. Internally in large doses it is an irritant poison in small doses it is a gastric stimulant, it is also credited with alterative properties, which probably accounted for its inclusion in *Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus* B P 1898. It is never prescribed alone, and its value as a remedy is exceedingly doubtful.

MORRHUÆ OLEUM

Cod-liver Oil

The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the cod, *Gadus morrhua*, from which the solid fat has been separated at a low temperature.

Cod-liver oil is a valuable fatty food. It is the most readily absorbed of all fats and when it is not tolerated in

the stomach benefit is experienced by rubbing it over the chest, the smell of the dried oil is, however, unpleasant. It is useful in tuberculous diseases, in rickets, chronic bronchitis, and eczema of childhood, and in all cases of defective nutrition. As a rule, large doses should not be encouraged, even when easily digested, one to two teaspoonfuls twice or three times a day producing the most permanent benefit. It has been noticed that the fat put on during a course of cod-liver oil often begins to disappear when the remedy is discontinued, but it certainly increases the resisting power of the individual to infective disease. Cod-liver oil and malt extract combines both a fatty and a carbohydrate food.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls) about an hour after food.

R. Olei Morrhue	℥j	4 mls
Vin. Ferri	℥j	4 "
Lactis ad	℥j	to 30 "
Shake well. Take three times a day		<i>Tuberculosis</i>

R. Olei Morrhue	℥xlv	2 00 mls
Creosoti	℥j	0 06 ml
For one capsule. Two capsules to be taken twice a day		<i>Tuberculosis</i>

R. Olei Morrhue	℥ij	8 0 mls
Pulv. Acacie	℥ss	2 0 grammes
Syrup. Auranti	℥ss	2 0 mls
Calcii Hypophosph.	gr ij	0 1 gramme
Aq. Cinnam. ad	℥ss	to 15 0 mls
Take three times a day		<i>Rickets</i>

R. Olei Morrhue	℥iv	120 0 mls
Pancreatin	gr v	0 3 gramme
Ovi. Vitelli	℥j	30 0 mls
P. Tragacanthæ	gr v	0 3 gramme
Sodii Bicarb.	gr v	0 3 "
Syrup. Auranti	℥iv	15 0 mls
Inf. Auranti Co. ad	℥vii	to 250 0 "
Onc dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful to be taken three times a day		<i>Deficient Nutrition</i>

R. Olei Morrhue	℥j	4 mls
P. Acacie	gr v	1 gramme
Syrup. Hypophosph. Co.	℥ss	2 mls
Aq. Cinnam. ad	℥ss	to 15 "
Take three times a day		<i>Deficient Nutrition</i>

MYRISTICA

Nutmeg

The dried seed, divested of its testa, of *Myristica fragrans* (Myristicaceæ). The preparations of nutmeg are aromatic, stomachic, and carminative, and are generally given as flavouring agents. The expressed oil is added to pomades to stimulate the growth of the hair. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

Preparations

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ B.P. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil.)

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ B.P. 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil.). Flavouring agent and carminative.

MYRRHA

Myrrh

A gum-resin obtained from *Commiphora Myrrha* and other species (Burseraceæ). It is a stimulant tonic, stomachic, and carminative, especially exciting peristalsis. It is sometimes given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchial affections. Myrrh is a popular emmenagogue, especially when combined with iron, as in Mist. Ferri Co. The tincture is a frequent ingredient in mouth lotions and gargles, while the powder is added to dentifrices for spongy gums.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

Preparations

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA B.P. Contains myrrh, ferrous carbonate, and spirit of nutmeg. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls). Useful in anæmia and amenorrhœa.

PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ B.P. Contains about 50 per cent aloes and 25 per cent myrrh. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme). Useful in amenorrhœa.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ B.P. 1 in 5 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). One teaspoonful in $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of water used as a mouth wash for spongy gums.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET BORACIS B.P.C. Contains myrrh, borax and rhatany in eau de cologne. A

teaspoonful in a little water is used for spongy gums and aphthous ulceration

R Pulv Myrrha gr ij	0 20 gramme
Alum gr ss	0 03 "
Ferr Sulph 1 ss	0 01 "
For one pill Take twice a day	<i>Menorrhœa</i>

R Pulv Myrrha gr ij	0 2 gramme
P Ext Cassia gr ij	0 1 "
For one pill Take every night	<i>Chronic Constipation</i>

R Apul Mij	0 2 mil
Tinct Nucis Vomica Mij	0 2 "
Mist Ferri Cod ʒj	to 30 0 mils
Take twice a day	<i>Dysmenorrhœa</i>

R Pulv Myrrha gr x	0 3 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr ij	0 2 "
Ext Cassia gr ij	0 1 "
For one cachet Take every other night	<i>Constipation</i>

R Tinct Myrrha ʒvj	25 0 mils
Ol Gaultheria Mx	0 6 mil
Tinct Quillai ʒiv	15 0 mils
Tinct Krameria ad ʒij	to 60 0 "

The mouth tincture Half a teaspoonful to be added to a wineglassful of water and used for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every morning *Spongy Gums*

NAPHTHOL

B-Naphthol

B-Naphthol is an external and internal antiseptic and germicide. It is nearly odourless. A 10 per cent solution in olive oil or lard is efficient for scabies and pediculi. It is employed as a gastric antiseptic in diarrhœa, the early stage of cholera and typhoid. Occasionally it acts successfully as a vermifuge.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0 2 to 0 6 gramme)

Solubility Insoluble in cold water, freely soluble in alcohol ether chloroform, and benzol, 1 in 8 of lard or olive oil, less so in soft paraffin

R <i>B-Naphthol</i> ʒj	1 gramme
Sapon Molles ʒij	8 "
Adipis Benz ʒvj	25 "

The ointment To be thoroughly rubbed in after the affected parts have been scrubbed with soap and hot water *Scabies*

NAPHTHYL BENZOAS BENZONAPHTHOL *β-Naphthol Benzote* A whitish powder darkening with age. Soluble in alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in water. It is an *intestinal* antiseptic. Given in diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid fever, &c. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet. For summer diarrhoea the following combination is useful.

R Benzonaphthol gr ʒ	0.30 gramme
Bismuth Salicyl gr ʒ	0.30 "
M D & Pulv. Opn gr ʒ	0.02 "
For one cachet	

NAPHTHYL SALICYLAS *β-Naphthol Salicylate* Occurs as a white crystalline powder, odourless and tasteless. Slowly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. A powerful intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme). Useful in diarrhoea and dysentery. Usually given in cachets or tablets.

NAPHTHALIN This hydrocarbon when purified for medicinal use is by some preferred to *β-naphthol*. It occurs in glistening white plates of persistent odour. Soluble in ether, fats, and the fixed and volatile oils. Employed as an intestinal disinfectant in typhoid, dysentery, and phthisical diarrhoea. A 10 per cent ointment is efficacious in scabies and for destroying pediculi. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or cachet.

NITRO-GLYCERINUM

Nitro-glycerin Gloucom Trinitrin

This explosive compound is a potent medicinal agent. Its action closely resembles that of amyl nitrite, but is slower and more persistent. The effects of a medicinal dose usually pass away in from one to two hours. It is chiefly given in angina pectoris, both to ward off and to relieve the attacks. Nitro-glycerin is also of service in pulmonary, cardiac, and uræmic dyspnoea.

Incompatibles Water, alkalies, and alkaline carbonates.

Preparations

LIQUOR TRINITRINI B.P. Contains 1 per cent nitroglycerin in alcohol. This must not be diluted with water, but with brandy or other weak spirit. May be

taken on sugar Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (0.03 to 0.1 ml)
Useful in relieving spasmodic asthma

TABELLÆ TRINITRINI B.P. *Nitro-glycerin Tablets*
Dose, one or two Sufferers from angina find them convenient to carry about Half a tablet immediately before exertion is sufficient to ward off an attack, while one sixth or one fourth of a tablet every three or four hours frequently confers sufficient immunity for gentle exercise to be taken In the headache of Bright's disease a quarter of a tablet should be tried In ordinary and neuralgic headache this dose sometimes acts successfully but may aggravate the symptoms

NUX VOMICA

Nux Vomica

The dried ripe seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (Loganiaceæ) Their medicinal properties depend upon the alkaloids strychnine and brucine, the former being by far the more important Strychnine is a bitter stomachic and carminative, it increases peristalsis and is a valuable adjuvant to aperients, it is a powerful nervous tonic and stimulant In sudden collapse, after chloroformic anesthesia, after shock, &c, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain hypodermically of strychnine sulphate or chloride is of great value It is given in pyrosis and other forms of dyspepsia, obstinate constipation, paralysis, amaurosis, debility after acute disease, hysteria chorea, dyspnoea, and other chronic spasmodic affections, and in impotence from nervous exhaustion

Strychnine is a virulent poison, comparatively small overdoses sometimes exciting spinal convulsions, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain has caused death

Incompatibles Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, iodides, bromides, mercuric chloride, tannic acid

Antidotes Put under chloroform, empty stomach by tube and wash with potassium permanganate solution, 5 grains in half a pint of water apomorphine hydrochloride $\frac{1}{4}$ grain hypodermically, 20 grains tannic acid in water, draught of potassium bromide 60 grains, chloral hydrate 30 grains, by mouth or rectum, amyl nitrite between spasms or even hypodermically Dose of *Pulvis Nucis Vomicae*, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme)

Preparations

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ LIQUIDUM B P
Standardised to contain 1·5 per cent strychnine. Chiefly used for making more dilute preparations. Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0·06 to 0·18 mil)

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ SICCUM B P Prepared from the liquid extract, and adjusted to contain 5 per cent strychnine. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·016 to 0·06 gramme) in pills

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ B P Contains 0·125 per cent strychnine. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil)

STRYCHNINA, the principal alkaloid of nux vomica, and its salts are largely used in medicine. Strychnine occurs as a white crystalline powder. It has no odour, but an extremely bitter persistent taste. It is soluble in alcohol 1 in 150, in chloroform 1 in 6, practically insoluble in water. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0·001 to 0·004 gramme), *hypodermically* $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0·003 to 0·006 gramme)

STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM B P Occurs in white silky needle crystals, odourless but intensely bitter to taste. Soluble in water 1 in 60, alcohol 1 in 75. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0·001 to 0·004 gramme)

Preparations

INJECTIO STRYCHNINÆ HYPODERMICA B P Contains strychnine hydrochloride 0·75 per cent. Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0·3 to 0·6 mil)

LIQUOR STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI B P Contains strychnine hydrochloride 1 per cent. Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0·12 to 0·5 mil), *hypodermically* 1 to 4 minims (0·06 to 0·25 mil)

R. Extract Nucis Vomicae gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0·02 gramme
Aloni gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0·03 "
Ext Belladonnae gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0·02 "
P Ipecac gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0·03 "

For one pill Take every evening after dinner

Dinner Pill

R. Ext Nucis Vomicae gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0·020 gramme
Ext Rhei gr 1	0·100 "
Ext Aloes Barb gr 1	0·060 "
Ol Anthelmidis M $\frac{1}{2}$	0·015 mil

For one pill Every night

Constipation

R Ext Nucis Vom gr 1	0 015 gramme
Pil Rhei Co gr 1j	0 200 "
Pil Hydrarg gr 1j	0 100 "

For one pill To be taken when required, followed
next morning by a saline draught *Bilious Dyspepsia*

R Strychninæ gr ʒj	0 002 gramme
Ferri Redact gr 1j	0 100 "
Acid Arseniosi gr ʒj	0 002 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr 1	0 060 "
Oleo Resin Capsici gr 1	0 015 "

For one pill Take twice a day *Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Tinct Nucis Vomicae ℥v	0 3 mil
Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥v	0 6 "
Syrup Auranti ʒss	2 0 mls
Inf Auranti ad ʒj	to 30 0 "

Take three times a day *Tonic*

R Liq Strychninæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Bismuth et Ammon Cit gr 1j	0 1 gramme
Ferri et Quin Cit gr 1j	0 2 "
Vin Peppini ʒss	2 0 mls
Lix Cinchonæ ad ʒiv	to 15 0 "

Take twice a day *Dyspepsia*

R Liq Strychninæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Liq Ferri Perchlor ℥v	0 6 "
Glycerini ℥v	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒss	to 15 0 "

Take three times a day *Tonic*

R Tinct Nucis Vomicae ℥v	0 3 mil
Ext Damianæ Liq ʒss	2 0 mls
Ferri Pyrophosph gr 1j	0 1 gramme
Glycerini ʒss	2 0 mls
Eluar Cinchonæ ad ʒiv	to 15 0 "

Take three times a day *Aphrodisiac*

The following preparations contain strychnine, and are frequently prescribed

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÂ ET STRYCHNINÂ B P *Easton's Syrup* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of strychnine Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) A powerful and useful tonic

SYRUPUS FERRI BROMIDI CUM STRYCHNINÆ B P C *Syrup of Bromide of Iron with Strychnine* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{11}$ grain of strychnine Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS B P C *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of strychnine Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls) One of the most useful general tonics

FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ CITRAS *Citrate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine* In golden scales, containing 1 per cent of strychnine Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 gramme) in mixture

IGNATII SEMINA *Ignatia Amara, St Ignatius Beans* The dried ripe seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii* (Loganiaceæ) The medicinal properties are similar to those of *nux vomica*—the alkaloids being identical Dose, of powdered seeds, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme)

Preparation

TINCTURA IGNATII AMARÆ B P C 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml) Used, similarly to tincture of *nux vomica*, as a bitter tonic

OLIVÆ OLEUM

Olive Oil

The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europæa* (Oleaceæ) The best olive oil is bland and pleasant to the taste, and as salad oil is used as an article of food In considerable doses it acts as a gentle laxative Alone, or emulsified with starch mucilage, it forms a non-irritating enema When warmed it is used to remove the crusts of psoriasis and eczema

Dose The official dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls), but much larger doses are commonly given For constipation, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) may be given, for gallstone, 2 to 8 fluid ounces (60 to 240 mls) in the day, for rectal injection, 2 to 5 fluid ounces (60 to 120 mls)

OLEUM ARACHIS, *Arachis oil*, and **OLEUM SESAMI**, *Sesame oil*, may be used if desired in place of olive oil

OPIUM *

Opium

The dried juice obtained from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ). It contains numerous alkaloids, the principal of which are morphine, about 10 per cent and codeine about 1 per cent. Opium is anodyne, soporific, sudorific and a vascular and nerve stimulant. Given in small doses it induces a sense of drowsiness, followed by sound sleep, with more or less perspiration. On awakening there is a feeling of headache accompanied by nausea and some tendency to constipation. In an overdose it is a narcotic poison.

Opium is given to relieve pain of almost every kind; in inflammation unaccompanied by dyspnoea, especially of an asthenic type in typhus, typhoid, and smallpox, in nervous diseases (insanity, delirium tremens, tetanus, sciatica and other neuralgic affections), in pneumonia, advanced phthisis, asthma, bronchitis and other coughs, pleurisy, acute pleurisy, peritonitis, appendicitis, dropsy, gastric ulcer, colic and spasmodic affections, nervous and sympathetic vomiting, cholera, hepatitis, coriça, influenza, gastric catarrh, diarrhoea, dysentery, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, inflammation and irritable states of the kidney, cystitis, painful and irritable bladder,

* Opium and its preparations and admixtures containing 0.2 per cent or more, of morphine come within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act (D.D.A.)

The following preparations are exempt --

- Emplastrum Opii B.P., 1898
 - Linimentum Opii B.P.
 - Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum B.P.C.
 - Pilula Digitalis et Opii Composita B.P.C.
 - Pilula Hydrargyri cum Creta et Opio B.P.C.
 - Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opio B.P.C.
 - Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla B.P.
 - Pilula Plumbi cum Opio B.P.
 - Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio B.P.
 - Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus B.P.
 - Pulvis Kino Compositus B.P.
 - Suppositoria Plumbi Composita B.P.
 - Tablette Plumbi cum Opio B.P.C.
 - Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio B.P.
 - Unguentum Gallæ Compositum B.P.C.
- (See also under Morphine.)

spasmodic stricture, acute orchitis, in calculous disorders arising in the urinary bladder, gall-bladder, kidney, and intestines, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, neuralgia, threatened abortion, hæmorrhages, ear, eye, and throat affections, gout, rheumatism, syphilis, diabetes, in surgical cases—mortification, carbuncle, chronic ulceration, strangulated hernia, cancer, &c

The administration of opium is *contra-indicated* in acute inflammation of the sthenic type occurring in plethoric patients, in cerebral affections with suspected vascular congestion; in pulmonary disorders with hard dry cough and scanty expectoration or with excessive secretion, in states with suspected venous congestion, in pregnancy, in heart disease

Children are very susceptible to opium, and only minute doses should be given. Habitual opium-takers, on the other hand, tolerate a very large amount without inconvenience. For cure of the *opium habit* Sparteine sulphate is recommended, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015 gramme) four times a day combined with camphor. Hyoscine is probably more useful.

Incompatibles. Astringents, alkaline carbonates, salts of copper, iron, mercury, lead, and zinc.

Antidotes. Stomach pump or syphon, emetic of zinc sulphate or $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically, 5 grains or so of potassium permanganate in half-pint of water, strong coffee both by mouth and rectum, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of atropine sulphate hypodermically. Keep patient awake by walking about between attendants, flick bare skin with towels, faradic battery, if respirations become very slow, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain strychnine hypodermically. Alcohol and ammonia as stimulants. Treatment and finally artificial respiration should be continued as long as there is the *slightest* chance of recovery.

Dose of Pulvis Opi	BP (D D A)	$\frac{1}{4}$ to	Morphine strength
2 grains	(0.03 to 0.1 gramme)		10.0 per cent
Extractum Opi Liquidum, BP	(D D A) (corresponds to Liquor Opi Sedativus), 5 to 30 minims		
	(0.3 to 1.8 mil)		1.00 per cent
Extractum Opi Siccum	BP		
	(D D A) $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme)		20.0 per cent
Tinctura Opi, BP	(D D A) (Laudanum), 5 to 15 minims		
	(0.3 to 1 mil)		1.00 per cent

The official compound preparation of opium is

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA B.P.
Contains opium 1 part in 2. Dose, 4 to 6 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

Given as a Sore Throat and in Cough

PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO B.P. Contains opium 1 part in 8. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 gramme)

Given in Dysentery

PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA B.P. (D.D.V.)
Contains opium 1 part in 5. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 gramme). It is sometimes converted to give opium under this title without the saponin ingredient.

Given only for the Opium Habit

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO B.P.
Contains opium 1 part in 4. Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes)

Given in Dysentery

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS B.P. Contains opium 1 part in 10. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Given as a Dispellent in Common Cold, &c.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS B.P. Contains opium 1 part in 20. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Given in Diarrhoea and Dysentery

PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS B.P. (D.D.V.) Contains opium 1 part in 10 associated with aromatic irritatives. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme)

Given in Diarrhoea, Colic and Intestinal Pain

SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA B.P. Contains 1 grain (0.06 gramme) of opium in each suppository weighing 15 grains (1 gramme)

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA Purgative
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls). Contains 0.5 per cent opium

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA Scotch Purgative
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls). Contains opium about 1 part in 100

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO B.P. Contains 7.5 per cent of opium
Piles

R	Tincturæ Opii ℞℥x	2 mls
	Tinct Carminativæ ℞℥v	1 ml
	Spirit Chloroformi ℞℥v	1 "
	Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 mls

The draught

Colic

R	Pulv Opii gr j	0 06 gramme
D D A	Pulv Camphoræ gr ij	0 20 "
	The pill to be taken at bedtime	<i>Cholera</i>

R	Pulv Cretæ Arom gr xv	1 gramme
	Pulv Kino Co gr ʒv	1 "
	Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 mls
	Take three times a day while required	<i>Diarrhœa</i>

R	Pulv Opii gr ij	0 12 gramme
D D A	Ol Theobromatis gr ʒv	1 00 "
	For one suppository To be used at bedtime	<i>To produce Sleep in Pain</i>

R	Ext Opii Liquid ℞v	0 3 ml
	Acid Sulph Aromat ℞v	0 6 "
	Tinct Senegæ ʒss	2 0 mls
	Inf Casearillæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 "
	Take three times a day	<i>Pleuritic Cough when unattended by lividity</i>

R	Ext Opii Liq ℞℥v	1 ml
	Dec Agropyri ad ʒij	to 60 mls
	The draught Take at night	<i>Cystitis and Pyelitis</i>

R	Ext Opii Liq ʒij	8 0 mls
	Liq Plumbi Fort ʒj	4 0 "
	Cupri Sulphatis gr ij	0 1 gramme
	Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 60 0 mls
	The injection To be used three times a day	<i>Gonorrhœa</i>

PAPAVERTUM BPC (D D A) Known as *Omnopon*, *Pantopon* Occurs as a yellowish-brown powder, soluble in water, about 1 in 12, rather less soluble in alcohol. It consists of the soluble hydrochlorides of all the opium alkaloids. Solutions for injection may be sterilised by boiling. One part is approximately equal to 5 parts of opium. It is stated to be a better sedative than morphine. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 005 to 0 03 gramme)

MORPHINA * *Morphine* As previously stated, the chief therapeutic action of opium is due to morphine. The alkaloid is only slightly soluble in water but all the salts are efficiently soluble in water or weak alcohol for medicinal purposes. As the general uses and therapeutic effects of opium and morphine are almost identical, it is unnecessary to repeat them. In cases of dyspepsia, for which it is occasionally given morphine is less likely to produce discomfort. For hypodermic injection the salts of morphine are used alone or, in cases of heart disease, combined with sufficient atropine to counteract the depressant effect.

Antidotes The same as for opium.

MORPHINÆ ACETAS (D D A) Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

Preparation

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS B P (D D A)
Contains 1 per cent morphine acetate Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 mls)

MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM (D D A) Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

Preparation

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI B P (D D A)
Contains 1 per cent morphine hydrochloride Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 mls)

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ B P (D D A) Each suppository contains $\frac{1}{8}$ grain morphine hydrochloride

TROCHISCUS MORPHINÆ B P	Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{8}$ grain morphine hydrochloride
TROCHISCUS MORPHINÆ ET	
IPECACUANHÆ B P	

MORPHINÆ SULPHAS (D D A) Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

MORPHINÆ TARTRAS (D D A) Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

* Morphine and its preparations and admixtures containing 0.2 per cent or more, of morphine alkaloid come within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act (D D A)

Preparations

INJECTIO MORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA B P
(D D \) Contains morphine tartrate 2 5 per cent Dose,
5 to 10 minims (0 3 to 0 6 mil)

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS B P (D D A)
Contains 1 per cent morphine tartrate Dose, 10 to 60
minims (0 6 to 4 mils)

R Liq Morphinæ Hydrochlor M\ v 1 0 mil
Bismuth Carbonatis gr \ 0 6 gramme
Tinct Cardam Co M\ \ \ 2 0 mils
Aq Menth Pip ad \j to 30 0 ,

Take three times a day *Painful Dyspepsia*

R Liq Morphinæ Acetatis M\ v 1 0 mil
Acid Hydrocyan Dil Mij 0 1 ,
Liq Bismuthi \ss 2 0 mils
Spirit Ammon Arom M\ v 1 0 mil
Vin Pepsini \j 4 0 mils

Inf Auranti Co ad \j to 30 0 ,
Take three times a day *Dyspepsia*

R Liq Morph Hydrochlor Mx 0 6 mil
Phenazon gr \ 0 6 gramme
Tr Chlorof Co M\ v 1 0 mil
Aq Camph ad \j to 30 0 mils

Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa

R Liq Morph Tart M\ x 1 2 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ M\ v ij 0 5 ,
Acid Hydrocyan Dil Mij 0 2 ,
Bismuthi Salicylatis gr \ 0 6 gramme
Aq Chloroformi ad \ss to 15 0 mils

Take three times a day *Gastric Catarrh*

R Atropinæ Sulphatis 1 part
D D A Injectio Morphinæ Tart 200 parts
Dose by hypodermic injection, 1 to 3 minims (0 06 to
0 2 mil)

As an anodyne in cases where there is much cardiac pain

R Liq Morph Hydroch Miv 0 25 mil
Spirit Chloroformi M\ v ij 0 50 ,
Syrup Tolutani \ss 2 00 mils
Syrup Pruni Virg ad \j to 4 00 ,

A teaspoonful to be taken when the cough is troublesome

Preparations

ELIXIR DIAMORPHINÆ ET PINI COMPOSITUM
 U. S. P. C. Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gram diamorphine hydrochloride with terpene hydrate, oil of pine, glycerin, syrup and alcohol. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

ELIXIR DIAMORPHINÆ ET TERPINI U. S. P. C.
 Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gram diamorphine hydrochloride with terpene hydrate, alcohol, glycerin, and syrup of wild cherry. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

LINCTUS DIAMORPHINÆ U. S. P. C. Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gram diamorphine hydrochloride with spirit of chloroform, tincture of benzoin, syrup of tolu, syrup of wild cherry and glycerin. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls). Useful for coughs, bronchitis, laryngitis, etc.

R	Diamorphine Hydrochloride	gr	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008	gramme
	Acid Sulph. Aromatic	M℥	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.300	mil
DD A	Syrup Prun. Virg. ad	℥j		to 1.000	mls.
	A teaspoonful occasionally				Cough

* All preparations and administrations containing 0.1 per cent. or more of diamorphine come within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act (D. D. A.)

R Diamorphin Hydroch	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 gramme
Terpin Hydratis	gr ij	0 200 "
Tinct Pruni Virg \mathcal{M}_{A}		1 200 mil
Glycerinum	\mathfrak{z}_{ss}	2 000 mils
Aq Dcst ad	\mathfrak{z}_{ss}	to 15 000 "

A tablespoonful occasionally *Cough*

ETHYL-MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM Known as *Dionin* Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 006 to 0 03 gramme) in mixture This salt is freely soluble in water, and was introduced as a substitute for morphine Suggested to be given in morphine habit, and that it can in time be discontinued May be given in troublesome cough with advantage

R Ethyl-morphinæ Hydrochloridi	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 gramme
Syrup Tolutani	\mathfrak{z}_{ss}	2 000 mils
Syrup Pruni Virg	\mathfrak{z}_{ss}	2 000 "

A teaspoonful to be taken occasionally when cough is troublesome

PANCREATINUM

Pancreatin

A dried extract containing amylolytic and proteolytic enzymes of the pancreas of the hog Soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol It is capable of emulsifying fats, converting starch into sugars, and digesting albuminoid foods Under suitable conditions 5 grains should digest a pint of fresh milk in about an hour Although the best effects of pancreatin are obtained by allowing it to act on food before it enters the stomach, very good results attend its use in cases of dyspepsia, defective nutrition, &c

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0 2 to 0 6 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture

Preparations

ELIXIR PANCREATINI B P C Contains 5 per cent pancreatin Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

GLYCERINUM PANCREATINI B P C Contains 10 per cent pancreatin Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils) Best given in neutral or alkaline solution about three hours after meals

LIQUOR PANCREATIS B P *Pancreatic Solution* Obtained by treating the fresh pancreas of the hog with dilute alcohol When properly made this is a very active preparation Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils)

PEPTONISED MILK To a pint of fresh milk add a quarter of a pint of water and warm to 140° F. Add two teaspoonfuls of Liquor Pancreatis, B.P., and 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate. Lather keep at a temperature of about 135° F. for half an hour or stand at the temperature of the room for three hours. Action may be stopped then (or earlier if desired) by just bringing the milk to the boil.

NUTRITIVE ENEMA The yolk of one egg beaten up with half a teacupful of milk is digested as above, using a similar quantity of Liquor Pancreatis.

LIQUOR DIGESTIVUS *Digestive Solution* Made by exhausting the inner coat of the stomach and the fresh pancreas of the pig with diluted alcohol, to which aromatics are added. Of service in defective nutrition, assisting the digestion of both starch and albuminoids. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls).

R Liquor Pancreatis ℥j	4 0 mls
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥v	0 3 ml
Liq Bismuthi ℥ss	2 0 mls
Inf Gent Co ad ℥ss	to 15 0 "

Take in a little water three times a day *Dyspepsia*

R Pancreatin gr iij	0 2 gramme
Calcu Lactophosph gr viij	0 5 "
Sodu Bicarb gr viij	0 5 "

For one cachet Take two hours after each meal

Weak Digestion

PAPAINUM

Papain Papayotin

An amorphous extractive obtained from the juice of *Carica Papaya* (Cucurbitaceæ). It contains a proteolytic enzyme which acts in acid or alkaline solution. Useful in weak digestion. *Test*—It should peptonise milk as quickly as Pancreatin, q.v.

Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme) with meals

Preparations

ELIXIR PAPAINI B.P.C. 1 in 20 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Given for atonic dyspepsia, at meal-times

GLYCERINUM PAPAINI B.P.C. Contains 9 per cent papain in acid glycerin solution. Used as a paint for enlarged tonsils, fissured tongue, &c. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid

drachm (2 to 4 mils) Useful in dyspepsia and gastric fermentation

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ

Poppy Capsules

The dried capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ) They contain small quantities of narcotic principles similar to those of opium

Preparations

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS B.P., 1885 1 in 10 Used as an anodyne fomentation to abscesses, bruises and painful swellings generally

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

PARAFFINUM

Paraffin

Various mixtures of members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons are used in medicine Their chief recommendation lies in the fact that they do not oxidise and become rancid by keeping They are not readily absorbed

PARAFFINUM MOLLE Either the yellow or bleached variety may be used when a soft dressing is required When a harder ointment is necessary, **UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI**—a mixture of hard and soft paraffins—may be prescribed

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM *Liquid Paraffin* of various gravities is known under the names *Atoleine*, *Paroleine*, *Oleum Deekine*, *Oleum Vaseline*, &c Liquid paraffin, especially the variety known as *Atoleine*, has come into general use as a laxative None of the hydrocarbon is absorbed by the system, hence it acts purely as a lubricant to the intestinal tract From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful two or three times daily ensures easy and regular evacuation of the bowels Liquid paraffin is in fact one of the safest and most satisfactory remedies for habitual constipation It is entirely without odour and taste, and is rarely objected to For the fastidious, liquid paraffin flavoured with lemon, raspberry &c, is always obtainable

ATOLEINE CONFECTION is a solid variety flavoured to taste It is given in the same dose as liquid paraffin, and by many people is preferred It may be given in habitual

constipation, dyspepsia, etc., with the certainty of doing good. Frequent small doses appear to answer better than large doses at bedtime.

EMULSIO PETROLEI (*Pure Liquid Paraffin*) It cannot be recommended as a substitute for cod liver and other fatty oils. The petroleum is not assimilated.

R. Petroleum Liquid ℥iv	165.0 mils
Poly Acacia ℥j	25.0 grammes
Sodium Hypophosphites ℥j	3.5 "
Calcium Hypophosphites ℥j	3.5 "
Syrup Auranti ℥j	25.0 mils
Aq. Dist. ad ℥viij	to 260.0 "

As teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day.

PARAMAG (*Colloidal*) This is a compound of pure liquid paraffin (50 per cent) and colloidal magnesium hydroxide (5 per cent). The lubricating and laxative effect of the paraffin is enhanced by the magnesium which also acts as an antacid. Where liquid paraffin alone is not sufficiently active paramag is of considerable service. Owing to its creamy consistence and pleasant flavour it is an admirable laxative for children.

Dose From a teaspoonful for very young children to one or two tablespoonfuls for adults. The best results are obtained from small doses three times daily.

PARATHAL (*Colloidal*) When a decided laxative action is required, parathal, a compound of phenolphthalein in liquid paraffin, is almost certain. The phenolphthalein, being in the colloidal state, acts promptly, and the bowel is thoroughly evacuated. It does not cause griping, and while not so pleasant as the foregoing is not in the least disagreeable.

Dose From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful at bedtime.

PARALDEHYDUM

Paraldehyde

A colourless liquid crystallising in cold weather. It has a peculiar suffocating odour and warm taste. Given as an anodyne and hypnotic, especially in mania and melancholia. It acts quickly, generally inducing refreshing sleep without unpleasant after-effects. Soluble in water 1 in 10, freely soluble in alcohol.

Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils)

R Paraldehyd	℥j	1 0 mls
Syrup Aurant	℥ss	2 0 "
Ext Glycyrrh Liq	℥℥v	1 2 mil
Aq Dest ad	℥ij	to 60 0 mls
The sleeping draught At bedtime		

PAREIRÆ RADIX

Paiera Root

The dried root of *Chondodendron tomentosum* (Menispermaceæ). It is demulcent and diuretic, and has been used to allay irritation of the genito-urinary tract in pyelitis, cystitis, gonorrhœa, &c

Preparations

DECOCTUM PAREIRÆ B P, 1885 Paiera Root 6 25, Water to 100 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ LIQUIDUM B P, 1898 1 in 1, about Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

R Potass Citrat gr	xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Hyoscyam	℥℥v	1 0 mil
Decoct Pareiræ ad	℥j	to 30 0 mls
Take three times a day		

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder

R Ammon Benzoatis gr	vij	0 5 gramme
Ext Opu Liq	℥v	0 3 mil
Ext Pareiræ Liq	℥j	4 0 mls
Inf Uvæ Ursi ad	℥j	to 30 0 "
Take every four hours Pyelitis		

PEPSINUM

Pepsin

Most of the pepsin is obtained from the stomach of the hog, it should peptonise 2500 times its weight of freshly coagulated egg albumen in six hours. Pepsin combined with hydrochloric acid may be given to aid digestion in debilitated states of the system, anæmia, pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic Bright's disease, &c. It is also of service in permanent damage to the coat of the stomach, and in dilated stomach when unaccompanied by bacterial fermentation.

It should be remembered that pepsin is destroyed by alkalis or alkaline carbonates.

Solubility Almost entirely in water, insoluble in alcohol

Incompatibles, or substances capable of preventing or hindering the physiological action of the present in any quantity, all the vegetable and mineral acids and alkalies

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or cachet

Preparation

GLYCERINUM PEPSINI B.P. Contains 10 per cent pepsin in alcohol solution. **Dose**, 1 to 2 fluid drachm (4 to 8 mls)

PULVIS PEPSINI COMPOSITUS B.P.C. Contains pepsin pancreatin maltose and lactic and hydrochloric acids. **Dose**, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachets as a digestant

SAL PEPSINI B.P.C. 3 per cent pepsin in salt. To be used in place of ordinary table salt

VINUM PEPSINI B.P.C. Contains 3.65 per cent pepsin in sherry with glycerin and hydrochloric acid. **Dose**, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (1 to 8 mls) after meals

R Glycerin Pepsini ℥i	4.0 mls
Tr Nucis Vom ℥ss	0.3 ml
Tr Card Co ℥ss	2.0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥i	to 30.0

Take three times a day

R Pulv Pepsini gr i	0.30 gramme
Calc Lactophosph gr i	0.60 "
Acid Hydrochloric ℥j	0.06 ml

Mix thoroughly. For one cachet. Take with each meat meal

PEPTONISED BEEF

Finely Minced Lean Beef	8 ounces
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	2 fluid drachms
Pepsin	½ drachm
Distilled water	1 pint

Mix and digest for three hours at 130° F. neutralise with sodium bicarbonate and strain. It is too bitter and unpleasant to be taken by the mouth, but is useful for rectal feeding. If desired it may be concentrated on a water-bath

PHENACETINUM

Phenacetin

A tasteless, inodorous, and almost insoluble compound obtained by the action of acetic acid on para-phenetidin. It is an analgesic and antipyretic, it is not so depressing as either acetanilide or phenazone, and is less toxic. It is given with success in neuralgia, sciatica, migraine, and headache generally. It is probably the safest of this class of remedies. Formerly it was used as an antipyretic, but modern views have led to its disuse for this purpose.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.

Owing to its insoluble nature it may be given in mixture suspended with mucilage of acacia, but the usual method is by cachet or tablet. In any case it is well to add caffeine to counteract depression.

Antidotes as for Phenazonum.

Preparations

GRANULÆ PHENACETINI B.P.C. 1 in 20. An effervescent granule. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

TABLETTÆ PHENACETINI B.P.C. Each contains 5 grains phenacetin. Dose, 1 or 2 tablets.

TABLETTÆ PHENACETINI COMPOSITÆ B.P.C. Each contains 4 grains phenacetin and 1 grain caffeine. Dose, 1 or 2 tablets. Efficacious in headache.

R. Caffeinæ Citratis gr. j	0.06 gramme
Phenacetin gr. viij	0.50 "
Mucil. Acaciæ ʒj	4.00 mls
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj	to 30.00 "
For one draught	Migraine or Neuralgia

SALOCOLL *Phenocoll Salicylate*. Specially recommended in rheumatism, and said not to cause gastric disturbance. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet.

PHENAZONUM

Phenazone Analgesic

A compound originally introduced under the protected name of *Antipyrine*. Like phenacetin it is a powerful analgesic and antipyretic. It is employed for its analgesic properties in facial neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, migraine, and headache generally. It possesses hæmodynamic properties, and a solution is sometimes used as a

Preparations

GRANULÆ PHENAZONI P.P.C. An effervescent granule containing 1 in 12 phenazone Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes)

TABLETTÆ PHENAZONI B.P.C. Each contains 5 grains phenazone Dose 1 to 3 tablets Useful in relieving headache or neuralgia

R Phenazon gr ss	10 grammes
Liq Morph Hyd M℥	0.6 mil
Tinct Castorei M℥ss	12 "
Tinct Valeriane M℥ss	12 "
Syrup Aurant ʒss	20 mils
Aq Chlorof id ʒj	10300 "

Take in a little water every four hours Send three doses

Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa

PHENAZONI SALICYLAS Known as *Salipyrine* A compound of phenazone and salicylic acid Sparingly soluble in water freely soluble in alcohol Employed as an analgesic and antirheumatic, given in both acute and chronic rheumatism Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachets

PYRAMIDON Derivative of *Pyrazolon* Antipyretic and analgesic Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet

PHENOLPHTHALEINUM

Phenolphthalein

A derivative of phenol and phthalic anhydride, occurring as a white or yellowish-white crystalline powder without

odour or taste Soluble in alcohol, practically insoluble in water It is a quick aperient, apparently without ill-effects, particularly suitable for delicate persons and pregnant women Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·12 to 0·3 gramme), children require about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0·05 gramme) May be given in cachet, pill, tablet or lozenge

Proprietaries under the names Laxans, laxatol, Laxom, Purgon, Phenolax, &c, consist principally, if not entirely, of phenolphthalein

See also Parathal

Preparations

TABLETTÆ PHENOLPHTHALEINI COMPOSITÆ B.P.C. Each tablet contains phenolphthalein, 1 grain, dry extract of belladonna, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, and strychnine sulphate, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain Dose, 1 to 5 tablets Useful in habitual constipation

TROCHISCI PHENOLPHTHALEINI B.P.C. Each lozenge contains 2 grains (0·12 gramme) phenolphthalein

PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus

Phosphorus in minute doses stimulates the growth of bone, and is given to children in rickets and in cases of ununited fracture It should be administered very cautiously, treatment commencing with a dose of not more than $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0·6 milligramme) for adults, less for children, some persons exhibit idiosyncrasy

Phosphorus is also regarded as a nerve stimulant, and is given in sexual exhaustion, failure of mental power, &c

Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, cautiously increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0·6 to 2·5 milligrammes) in pill.

Antidotes Oil of turpentine, 30 drops every hour Murrell advises 3 grains copper sulphate in water every five minutes until patient vomits Epsom salt as purgative Dilute solution of potassium permanganate or of hydrogen peroxide may be drunk

Preparations

ELIXIR PHOSPHORI B.P.C. Contains $\frac{1}{100}$ grain phosphorus in each fluid drachm Should be kept in amber-coloured bottle in a cool place Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls)

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM B P 1 per cent phosphorus in almond oil A stable and active preparation of phosphorus Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil) in capsules

PILULA PHOSPHORI B P Contains 1 per cent phosphorus Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme)

TINCTURA PHOSPHORI COMPOSITA B P C Contains 0.2 per cent phosphorus in chloroform and absolute alcohol Dose, 3 to 12 minims (0.2 to 0.8 mils)

R Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0006 gramme.
Ferri Sulph. Essic gr j	0.0600 "
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0020 "
Ext. Aloes gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0300 "
For one pill Take twice a day	

Tonic and Stimulant

R Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0006 gramme
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0020 "
Ext. Damianæ gr ij	0.1000 "
Ferri Glycerophosph. gr ij	0.1000 "
For one pill Take twice a day	

Aphrodisiac

R Ol. Phosphori Recentis ℥j	0.06 mil
Ol. Morrhue ʒss	2.00 mils
Calc. Glycerophosph. gr ij	0.10 gramme
Pulv. Icacæ gr ss	1.20 grammes
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥j	0.30 mil
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒij	to 10.00 mils

Take three times a day

Rickets

AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS or **RED PHOSPHORUS** is a dangerous remedy. If absolutely free from white phosphorus, it is probably inert. It is not now given internally.

ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM is rarely employed *per se*.

The hypophosphites of lime, iron, and soda are useful nerve tonics, and of service in incipient consumption. They are considered under the headings of their respective bases. The most generally useful preparation is **SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS** B P C *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites*. This contains the mixed hypophosphites of lime, manganese, iron, potassium, quinine, and strychnine, and is a good tonic, improving both appetite and digestion, and acting as a pick-me-up to those who are run down through overwork. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 4 mils).

PHYSOSTIGMATIS SEMINA

Calabar Bean

The ripe seeds of *Physostigma venenosum* (Leguminosæ) They contain a very powerful alkaloid, *physostigmine* (*eserine*) This is a spinal depressant, antitoxic, and myotic The tincture and extract are occasionally given in chronic constipation and chronic bronchitis Doses of $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of eserine salicylate (half a milligramme) hypodermically are given for acute constipation Repeat every four hours for not more than six doses Larger doses induce diarrhoea The salts of the alkaloid are antidotes to strychnine poisoning and in traumatic tetanus, used also as local applications in diseases of the eye to produce contraction of the pupil and diminish presbyopia Solutions of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent dropped into the eye produce contraction in five to fifteen minutes The pupils remain contracted for about twelve hours When atropine has been used as a dilating agent, physostigmine is sometimes employed to produce contraction, so as to permit of ophthalmoscopic examination Its most general use is to reduce the intra-ocular pressure in glaucoma and to break adhesions of the iris

Antidotes Emetics belladonna, chloral, strychnine Stimulants potassium permanganate (10 grains in a pint of water)

Preparations

EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS B P, 1898 Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme)

TINCTURA PHYSOSTIGMATIS B P C 1 in 5 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)

PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLAS Occurs in yellowish glistening needles Soluble in water, 1 in 130, alcohol, 1 in 12 A solution of this is preferable to that of physostigmine sulphate, since it does not discolour so readily Dose, $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.001 to 0.003 gramme)

PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SULPHAS Occurs as a yellowish crystalline powder Soluble in water, 4 in 1, alcohol 2 in 1 Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.001 to 0.002 gramme)

LAMELLÆ PHYSOSTIGMINÆ B P Each disc contains $\frac{1}{1000}$ grain physostigmine sulphate One may be applied to the conjunctiva, instead of using the solution The discs keep indefinitely

PICROTOXINUM

Picrotoxin

A neutral toxic principle obtained from the fruits of *Asamota paniculata* (Menispermaceæ). Externally it is a parasiticide and the ointment is used to kill pediculi. It must not be used where the skin is even slightly abraded, and it is safer to use less poisonous remedies. Internally picrotoxin is used to check night sweats of phthisis. It has also been given in epilepsy, paralysis, chorea, and chronic alcoholism but there is little proof that it does good.

Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.6 to 2 milligrammes) in pill.

Solubility Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol.

Antidotes Ipecac, stomach pump, chloral hydrate, stimulants.

PIMENTA

Pimento Allspice

The dried fruits of *Pimenta officinalis* (Myrtaceæ) are commonly used as a spice in culinary operations. They are aromatic and stomachic and the powder may be added to diarrhoeal mixtures.

Preparations

AQUA PIMENTÆ *Pimento Water* A pleasant aromatic. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls). A wineglassful often affords relief in colicky indigestion.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ *Pimento Oil* Antiseptic, aromatic, and carminative. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop may be added to a cathartic pill to prevent griping. Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml).

PINI OLEUM

Oilum Abietis Oil of Siberian Pine or Fir

The oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Abies Siberica* (Conifere). It has practically the same action as oil of turpentine, but is pleasanter and more refreshing. It is used as a stimulating disinfectant in bronchial affections, and locally in rheumatism.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml) on sugar or in emulsion.

OLEUM PINI SYLVESTRIS This should be distilled from the leaves of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, but is

probably derived from allied species. It is used for the same purposes as the above.

EXTRACTUM PINI SYLVESTRIS A thick liquid extract of fragrant odour, obtained from the leaves of pine trees. It is readily soluble in water, and when added to a bath—three or four teaspoonfuls to 20 gallons—is used in hydropathic establishments.

R Ol Pini ꝑss	75 mls
Camphoræ ꝑss	6 grammes
Sapon Molliꝑ ꝑss	10 "
Aq Dest ad ꝑiv	to 100 mls
The liniment	<i>Rheumatism</i>
R Ol Pini Mij	0.2 ml
Vin Ipecac Mv	0.3 "
Mist Amygdalæ ad ꝑss	to 150 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Chronic Bronchitis</i>

VAPOR PINI

R Ol Pini Mxl	2.5 mls
Magnes Carb Lewis gr xx	1.2 gramme
Aq Dest ad ꝑj	to 300 mls
A teaspoonful to a pint of water at 140° F, the vapour to be inhaled	
	<i>Chronic Bronchitis and Laryngitis</i>

PIPER NIGRUM

Black Pepper

The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* (Piperaceæ). Is chiefly used as a condiment. *Externally* black pepper is rubefacient and irritant. *Internally* it is stimulant and carminative, and is given in hæmorrhoids and other rectal diseases.

Preparations

CONFECTIO PIPERIS B P *Ward's Paste* Contains black pepper, caraway fruit and honey. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

OLEO-RESINA PIPERIS B P C An acetone extract of black pepper. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015 to 0.045 gramme) in pills. Carminative and gastric stimulant.

OLEUM PIPERIS Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml).

R Confectionis Sennæ ꝑss	2 grammes
Confectionis Piperis ꝑss	2 "
The confection	One teaspoonful every night at bedtime
	<i>Hæmorrhoids or Anal Fissure</i>

PIPERINUM *Piperine* An almost tasteless mixture of principles obtained from black pepper, is a mild antipruritic and antiperiodic. It is not pungent. Has been given in ague, gonorrhoea, hemorrhoids, &c. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in pill.

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water.

PIPERIDINI TARTRAS *Piperidini Tartrate* Given as a solvent for uric acid. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in chloroform water or cinnamon water.

PIPIRAZINUM

Piprazine *Diethylure-diamine*

An organic base with alkaline reaction. It is a reputed antirheumatic and antipodagmic, and was originally given to remove excess of uric acid and insoluble urates from the system.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) three times a day, largely diluted.

Preparations

GRANULÆ PIPERAZINI B.P.C. An effervescent granule. Dose, one teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water. In painful rheumatic affections 1 grain of phenocoll hydrochloride is added to each dose.

LYCETOL *Di-methyl-piperazine Tartrate* Is stated to possess the same properties as piperazine. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) largely diluted.

LYSIDINE, like the foregoing, is also supposed to assist in the elimination of excess of uric acid from the system. Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls.) largely diluted.

SIDONAL "NEW" Said to consist of quinic anhydride and used for the same purposes as piperazine. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

PITUITARIA GLANDULA

Hypophysis Cerebri

The pituitary gland, obtained from healthy sheep, is a small ductless gland about the size of a pea. It weighs about 10 grains and consists of two lobes—the *anterior* and the *posterior*. The two lobes appear to possess different properties.

Five parts of fresh gland yield approximately one of dried gland

Pituitary gland is generally administered as the dried gland in tablet form. This again is prepared in three forms, the entire gland, the anterior lobe, and the posterior lobe

THE ENTIRE GLAND, DRIED Used to improve the general metabolism and to raise arterial tension. Has been used in goitre and menstrual disorders. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) as tablet

PITUITARY SUBSTANCE — ANTERIOR LOBE, DRIED Appears to assist the development of the reproductive organs. Has been used in certain types of obesity. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in tablet

PITUITARY SUBSTANCE — POSTERIOR LOBE, DRIED Has been used in amenorrhœa, diabetes and goitre. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in tablet

PITUITARY EXTRACT is prepared from the fresh posterior lobe. It is injected intramuscularly and causes uterine contraction. It keeps the blood pressure raised for several hours. Must be used cautiously, and is essentially an emergency remedy. Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 ml.) of a 20 per cent extract

PIX

Tar

Several tars and tarry compounds are used in medicine, the most important being

PIX CARBONIS *Coal Tar*

PIX LIQUIDA *Stockholm Tar*

OLEUM JUNIPERI PYROLIGNEUM *Oleum Cadinum, Huile de Cade, Juniper Tar Oil*

OLEUM BETULÆ PYROLIGNEUM *Oleum Rusci, Oil of Birch Tar*

OLEUM FAGI PYROLIGNEUM *Beech Tar*

COAL TAR Chiefly used in the form of a spirituous extract—*Liq. Picis Carbonis, B.P.*—which is prepared by digesting prepared coal tar in a tincture of quillaia and filtering off the clear liquid. It contains all the remedial virtues of the tar in solution and on pouring into water it

forms milky emulsion. For the relief of prurigo, urticaria and other itching conditions of the skin it may be used in the proportion of about 10 drops to the ounce of water. The lotion should be dabbed on the skin and allowed to dry. In ointments it may be used in the same proportion. *Liquor Picis Carbonis* when well diluted is also a useful stimulant in chronic eczema and psoriasis, but is not suitable where there is acute inflammation.

WOOD TARS *Juniper, Stockholm and Birch* Like coal tar, these are antiseptic and disinfectant, but do not afford the same relief in itching complaints. The inhalation of the vapours has a beneficial action on the respiratory mucous membrane. For most forms of psoriasis and chronic eczema, tar, or one of its preparations, is perhaps one of the most useful remedies. As some people exhibit idiosyncrasy, applications should not be too strong to commence with.

Internally wood tar is frequently given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchitis, **LIQUOR PICIS AROMATICUS** being especially useful. This is a concentrated solution containing the active principles of Stockholm tar. It mixes readily with water and has been found of service in coughs, particularly when combined with diamorphine, codeine, &c.

R	Liq Picis Carbonis ℥j	5 mls.	
	Liq Plumbi Fort ℥j	5 "	
	Aq Rosæ ad ℥vj	to 200 "	
The lotion			<i>Eczema</i>

R	Liq Picis Carbonis ℥j	4 0 mls	
	Plumbi Acet gr ʒ	1 2 gramme	
	Paraff Moll Alb ℥j	30 0 grammes	
The ointment			<i>Eczema</i>

R	Liq Picis Carbonis ℥j	4 0 mls	
	Hydrarg Ammon gr ʒ	2 5 grammes	
	Ung Hydrarg Nit ℥iss	6 0 "	
	Paraff Moll Alb ℥ij	120 0 "	
The ointment			<i>Eczema</i>

R	Liq Picis Carbonis ℥j	4 mls	
	Zinci Oxidi ℥ij	15 grammes	
	Calamine Præp ℥iv	15 "	
	Glycerini ℥j	4 "	
	Liq Calcis ad ℥viij	to 250 mls	
The lotion	To be applied twice a day		<i>Eczema</i>

R Ung Picis Liq	} aā part æq	equal parts
Ung. Hydrarg		
Ammon		
Paraff Moll		

The ointment

Psoriasis

R Liq Picis Carbonis	℥ss	7 mls
Spirit Coloniensis	℥j	35 "
Aq Dest ad	℥viij	to 250 "

The lotion To be applied freely

Pimples

R Naphthalin	℥j	4 grammes
Ung Picis Liq	℥j	30 "
Ung Sulphuris	℥j	30 "

The ointment

Scabies.

R Liq Picis Aromatici	℥iij	12 mls
Syrup Pruni Virg	℥iij	20 mls
Syrup Codeinæ Phosph	℥iij	20 "
Inf Casearii ad	℥ss	to 150 "

Take twice or three times a day

Cough or Chronic Bronchitis

R Ol Juniperi Pyrolig	} aā ℥j of each	30 grammes
Sapon Mollis		
Spirit Vini Rect		

To be applied every night and washed off every morning

Psoriasis

The following medicated toilet soaps are useful

Stockholm Tar Soap

Birch Tar Soap

Juniper Tar Soap

Birch Tar and Sulphur Soap

Ichthamol and Tar Soap

Each contains about 5 per cent active ingredient

CRESOL *Cresol, Acid Cresylic, Cresol Hydrate* A mixture of isomeric cresols obtained from coal tar. When fresh it is pale straw-coloured, but darkens on exposure to light. Cresol enters into the composition of many disinfectants as creolin, lysol, solveol, trikresol, &c. Cresol is employed as an inhalation in whooping cough, bronchitis and other respiratory disorders, the best effects being obtained by vaporising the liquid from a shallow dish by means of a suitable lamp. Perhaps the best apparatus on the market is the "*Cresyl-Bell*".

Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 ml).

Solubility Sparingly in water, freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin and the fixed and volatile oils

LIQUOR CRESOL SAPONATUS *B.P.* *Solution of Cresol and Soap* Compound of Solvent This solution is a useful antiseptic.

PATHONE SURGICAL SOAP SOLUTION This is a clear semi-spirituous solution containing 25 per cent of soap and 2 per cent of highly active creolin acid. When rubbed and scrubbed into the skin it renders it sterile and when washed off with water leaves it soft and pliable. Being absolutely neutral there is no unpleasant drying after effect.

CRESYL LIQUID "BELL" A highly purified cresol for use in vaporisers. Of great service in whooping cough. Does not emit irritating fumes and the odour is not unpleasant. Toxicity about half that of phenol.

CREOLIN *Cyllin* A proprietary germicide. Used in lotions 1 in 200 as a douche 1 in 300.

IZAL Stated to be prepared with coke oven oil. A powerful antiseptic not unpleasant odour. Used in lotions 1 in 200 to 1 in 300.

LYSOL Lysol is too well known to need description. It should contain 50 per cent of active cresols and should be miscible with water without causing more than opalescence in all proportions.

NOTE—The foregoing are incompatible with acids.

PLUMBI M

Lead

Internally lead acetate is used for its astringent effect in diarrhoea and intestinal hæmorrhage. For this purpose it is frequently combined with opium as *Pl. Plumbi cum Opio*. In large doses lead salts are poisonous and the continual absorption of minute quantities produces chronic lead poisoning.

Externally lead acetate, or solution of the oxyacetate (*Liquor Plumbi Subaceticus*), is prescribed for both its astringent and its sedative effect. On sound skin it has little effect but when applied to the mucous membrane or to abraded surfaces it is of service. Weeping eczema, leucorrhœa, pruritus, ulcerated sores, &c., are generally benefited by lead applications.

Antidotes Linctics, stomach syphon, Epsom salt or other harmless sulphate, white of egg, large draughts of milk, stimulants.

Incompatibles Sulphuric acid and sulphates, hydrochloric acid and chlorides, phosphoric acid and phosphates, alkalis, iodides, carbonates, astringents, and albuminous preparations, preparations of opium

PLUMBI ACETAS *Sugar of Lead* Occurs in colourless crystalline masses with a faint acetous odour and a sweet astringent taste. It is soluble in water, 1 in 2.5, glycerin, 1 in 2, and alcohol, 1 in 30. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

Preparations

GLYCERINUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS B.P. Too strong for use alone, but when diluted to ten or twelve times its volume may be used in place of Goulard's water

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS B.P. *Goulard's Water* One part of strong solution lead subacetate diluted to 80 with boiled and cooled distilled water. A sedative and astringent for sprains, bruises, &c

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS FORTIS B.P. *Goulard's Extract* This, the strong solution, is too concentrated for use alone. Diluted sixteen times with water it is a useful application for hemorrhoids

LOTIO PLUMBI CUM OPIO B.P.C. Tincture of Opium 1, Lead Lotion to 20. An astringent lotion for sprains and bruises

LOTIO PLUMBI EVAPORANS B.P.C. Strong Solution of Lead Subacetate 1, Alcohol 16, Water to 80. A cooling lotion applied to sprains and bruises

PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO B.P. Contains lead acetate 80 per cent and opium 12 per cent. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.12 to 0.25 gramme)

PLUMBI IODIDUM *Lead Iodide* Is occasionally employed as an ointment for glandular and arthritic swellings

PLUMBI OLEAS *Diachylon* In fine powder is employed for dusting eczematous patches. Mixed with an equal weight of soft paraffin it forms *Kaposi's Diachylon Ointment*, a useful dressing for old sores, burns, &c

PLUMBI STEARAS *Lead Stearate* Is preferred by some to the oleate, especially for use as a dusting powder for abraded surfaces

PULVIS PLUMBI STEARATIS COMPOSITUS *Compound Lead Stearate Powder* A mixture of the stearates and silicates of lead and zinc associated with balsam of Peru. Is mildly astringent and antiseptic. It may be advantageously employed for chafes, abrasions, patches of eczema, perspiring axillæ &c

SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA B.P. Each suppository contains 3 grains lead acetate and 1 grain opium. Used for hæmorrhoids

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS B.P. Contains 1 in 8 strong solution of lead subacetate. Astringent and sedative in skin irritation

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI B.P. 1 in 10

R Pul Plumbi c Opio gr iv	0 250 grammes
Olco-Resin Zingiberis gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 "
For one pill Take twice a day	Severe Diarrhœa

R Ext Belladonnæ Vincl $\overline{3j}$	4 grammes
Ung Plumbi Acetatis $\overline{3j}$	30 "
The ointment	Fissure of Anus

R Liquor Plumbi Fort $\overline{3ss}$	2 0 mls
Ol Amygdalæ $\overline{3j}$	30 0 "
Liq Calcis $\overline{3j}$	30 0 "
Ol Caryophylli \overline{Mij}	0 2 mil

This forms a cooling application which is grateful to irritated and inflamed surfaces

R Liquor Plumbi Fort $\overline{3j}$	4 0 mls
Acid Carbolic \overline{Mv}	0 3 mil
Cremor Lactis ad $\overline{3ij}$	to 60 0 mls

A soothing and cooling application, but must be used only when freshly made

R Plumbi Acetatis gr \overline{ij}	0 2 grammes
Ext Opii Liq \overline{Mxxx}	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad $\overline{3ij}$	to 60 0 "
The injection To be used twice a day	Gleet

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil \overline{Mxxx}	2 mls
Liq Plumbi Sub Dil ad $\overline{3x}$ to 250 "	Eczema
The soothing lotion	

R Pulv Plumbi Stearatis Co $\overline{3j}$	30 grammes
The dusting powder	
For dusting the Feet and under the Armpits	

R Bals Peru ℞	1 mil.
Ung Zinc Oleris ℥ss	15 grammes
Ung Diachylm ℥ss	15 "
The ointment	<i>Chronic Eczema</i>

R Ung Glys Plumbi Subacet ℥j 30 grammes
 The application for chapped hands A small quantity
 to be applied after ablution

PODOPHYLLI RHIZOMA

Podophyllum Rhizome

The dried root portion of *Podophyllum peltatum* (Berberidaceæ). It yields a resinoid, podophyllin, an active cathartic and cholagogue, and in large doses a gastro-intestinal irritant, may be given in cases of disordered liver, whether functional or organic. Podophyllin *per se* is rather slow in action.

PODOPHYLLI RESINA *Podophyllin* Prepared by extracting podophyllum root with alcohol and pouring the strong tincture into acidulated water. The precipitated resin is washed and dried. It is soluble in alcohol, also in solution of ammonia. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme).

TINCTURA PODOPHYLLI B.P. Contains 3.65 per cent podophyllum resin. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.)

TINCTURA PODOPHYLLI AMMONIATA B.P.C. Contains 2 per cent podophyllum resin in sal volatile. Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.2 mls.) This is miscible with water without precipitation of resin.

R Podophyllin gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 gramme
Pil Rhei Co gr ij	0.200 "
Ext Hyoscyami gr j	0.060 "
For one pill Take at bedtime three times a week	
R Podophyllin gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 gramme
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0.030 "
Pil Coloc et Hyoscy gr ij	0.200 "
Olco-Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
For one pill Take at bedtime	<i>Biliousness</i>

R Podophyllin gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 gramme
Alomi gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
Ext Belladonnæ gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
Olco-Resin Piperis gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
For one pill Take twice a week at bedtime	

POTASSII ACETAS *Potassium Acetate* Dose, 15 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes)
POTASSII CITRAS *Potassium Citrate*)
Solubility Freely soluble in water

The therapeutic effects of these salts are practically identical. Both act as diuretics and diaphoretics, hence are administered as cooling remedies in fevers. In the system they are converted into carbonates, are given in gouty affections and to prevent putrid eclampsia. In

cases of cystitis due to *B. coli*, the urine is intensely acid, a medium in which the bacilli multiply. If the urine is rendered alkaline by large doses of potassium citrate they are destroyed.

POTASSII BICARBONAS *Potassium Bicarbonate* Is mildly alkaline. It is administered in dyspepsia and gouty affections but in the treatment of the latter it is inferior to the citrate and acetate. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes). It is freely soluble in water.

POTASSII BROMIDUM *Potassium Bromide* Is considered to be the most efficient of the bromides, and more reliance is placed upon it for the treatment of nervous diseases than upon any other drug. It is hypnotic, depressing the nervous system. It is given in epilepsy, insomnia, mania, chronic hysteria, asthma, whooping cough, dysmenorrhoea, and is in anaphrodisiac. Dose 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) or more. It is freely soluble in water. In epilepsy it is necessary to give a daily dose of 60 grains—30 grains twice daily—and regular administration should be continued for at least two years after the last attack, and another year spent in gradually diminishing the dose (Gowers). In mental diseases, Savage recommends large doses—40 to 60 grains—night and morning. In insanity of the maniacal type bromides are generally combined with chloral. Prolonged use of bromides may induce *bromism* accompanied by an urticiform rash, when the administration of the drug must be stopped.

BROMODAL. (*Collobell*) A safe and reliable hypnotic. Potassium Bromide 27.5, Chloral Hydrate 27.5, Extract of Henbane 0.25, Extract of Cannabis Indica 0.25, Glycerin of Bitter Orange to produce 100.

Bromodal induces quiet, refreshing sleep without disagreeable after-effects. It is indicated in most forms of sleeplessness, frequently affording relief when opiates and synthetics like sulphonal, barbitone, &c., fail.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm in water an hour or so before bedtime. A second dose may be taken during the night if necessary.

POTASSII CHLORAS *Potassium Chlorate* Under certain conditions in the presence of putrefying matter (septic tissue) potassium chlorate is decomposed, the liberated oxygen acting as a disinfectant and antiseptic. This action does not, however, take place under normal conditions, and the drug when taken internally is excreted

POTASSII NITRIS *Potassium Nitrite* Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme) Action and uses as sodium nitrite, q v

Preparations

LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE B P Contains potassium iodide, curd soap, glycerin, oil of lemon and water Useful for enlarged joints

UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI B P Contains 10 per cent potassium iodide Useful for swollen and enlarged joints

POTASSII SULPHAS *Potassium Sulphate* A saline laxative and mild hepatic stimulant When *freely diluted* and in doses of about 30 grains (2 grammes) it produces easy watery stools unattended by griping Concentrated solutions are irritant It may be given as a saline purge in dyspepsia, torpid liver, dropsy, &c Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes)

Solubility 1 in 10 of water

POTASSII TARTRAS *Potassium Tartrate*

POTASSII TARTRAS ACIDUS *Potassium Acid Tartrate, Cream of Tartar* The therapeutical effect of these salts is identical In full doses they act as purgatives, producing copious watery evacuations without griping They also act as diuretics, the urine being rendered alkaline Cream of tartar is a favourite household remedy Dose of either salt, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes) or more

R Potassu Tartratis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Potassu Phosphat gr v	0 3 "
Potassu Chloridi gr v	0 3 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 4 0 mls

A teaspoonful to be added to a tumbler of water and drunk as a beverage with each meal

Dyspepsia with Acidity

R Potassu Citratis gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 3 mil
Spirit Æther Nit ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Aq Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take three times a day *Diuretic in Dropsy*

254. THE BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

R Potassu Citratu gr xx 12 grammes
 Spirit Ethor Nit $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ 12 mil
 Syrup Tolutani $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ 20 mils
 Aq ad $\text{℥}\text{j}$ to 300
 Take every four hours 1 *imph Diaphoretic*

R Potassu Acetatis gr xxx 20 grammes
 Copulu $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ 06 mil
 Spirit Suiperi $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ 06
 Mucil Acacia $\text{℥}\text{j}$ 40 mils
 Aq Caryoph ad $\text{℥}\text{j}$ to 300
 Take three times a day 1 *Gonorrhœa*

R Potassu Acetatis gr xxx 20 grammes
 Hexamin gr viij 05 grammes
 Syrup $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ 20 mils
 Aq Dest ad $\text{℥}\text{j}$ to 300
 Take three times a day 1 *Urinary Gravel*

R Potassu Bicarbonatis gr xx 12 grammes
 Magnes Calc Lewis gr xx 1
 Aq Menth Pip ad $\text{℥}\text{j}$ to 300 mils
 Take when required 1 *Dyspepsia and Heartburn*

R Potassu Bromidi gr xx 12 grammes
 Ammonu Bromidi gr x 07
 Potassu Iodidi gr ij 02
 Syr Zingib $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ 12 mil
 Aq ad $\text{℥}\text{j}$ to 300 mils
 Take twice daily 1 *Epilepsy*

R Potassu Bromidi gr ij 01 grammes
 Syrup Papav Alb $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ 03 mil
 Aq Anethi ad $\text{℥}\text{j}$ to 40 mils
 A teaspoonful to be given occasionally
 For Infants when Teething

R Potassu Bromidi gr xx 12 grammes
 Tinct Hyoscyami $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ 10 mil
 Syrup Auranti $\text{℥}\text{j}$ 40 mils
 Aq Dest ad $\text{℥}\text{j}$ to 300
 The draught At bedtime 1 *Insomnia*

R Potassu Bromidi
 Soda Bromidi
 Strontu Bromidi āā gr x of each 06 grammes
 Syrup Aurant 10 mils
 Aq Chlorof ad $\text{℥}\text{j}$ to 300
 Take twice a day 1 *Epilepsy*

R Potassu Bromidi gr xxx 2 grammes
 Sp Ammon Aromat Mxxx 2 mils
 Aq Dest ad ℥j 10 30 "
 The draught Take at once and repeat in four hours
 if not relieved *Migraine*

R Potassu Chloratis ℥iss 6 grammes
 Glycerin Boracis ℥iv 15 mils
 Aq Rosæ ad ℥viij to 250 "
 The gargle To be used frequently *Sore Throat*
 May be also used as a Mouth Wash in *Salivation*

R Potassu Chloratis ℥j 10 grammes
 Acid Hydrochlorici ℥v 3 mil
 Warm gently in a corked bottle until evolution of
 chlorine ceases and add—
 Aq Dest q s ad ℥viij to 250 mils
 The chlorine gargle *Ulcerated Sore Throat*

R Potassu Iodidi gr v 3 grammes
 Tinct Cinchonæ ℥j 40 mils
 Aq Dest ad ℥j to 300 "
 Take three times a day *Syphilis*

R Potassu Iodidi gr ij 2 grammes
 Potassu Bicarb gr x 6 "
 Tinct Belladonnæ ℥viij 5 mil
 Syrup Aurantii ℥ss 20 mils
 Inf Gent Co ad ℥j to 300 "
 Take three times a day *Asthma*

R Potassu Iodidi gr x 6 grammes
 Liq Hydrarg Perechlor ℥ss 20 mils
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥x 6 mil
 Inf Aurantii Co ad ℥ss to 150 mils
 Take twice a day *Tertiary Syphilis*

R Potassu Iodidi gr ij 2 grammes
 Magnes Sulphatis gr xxx 20 grammes
 Potassu Bicarb gr xv 10 grammes
 Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥xv 10 mil
 Inf Aurant ad ℥j to 300 mils
 Take twice a day *Gonorrhœal Rheumatism*

R Potassu Iodidi gr v 3 grammes
 Potassu Citratis gr x 6 "
 Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥xv 10 mil
 Inf Gent Co ad ℥j to 300 mils
 Take three times a day *Rheumatoid Arthritis*

R Potassu Iodidi gr ij 0.1 gramme
 Tinct Cinchonæ ℥℥ 1.0 mil
 Syrup Sarsæ Co ʒss 2.0 mls
 Inf Casc. millæ ad ʒij to 8.0 "
 Take three times a day *Enlarged Lymphatic Glands*

R Potassu Iodidi gr v 0.3 gramme
 Sodii Sulphatis ʒj 4.0 grammes
 Spirit Ammon Arom ℥℥v 1.0 mil
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥℥ 0.6 "
 Inf Gent Co ad ʒj to 30.0 mls
 Take three times a day *Chronic Lead Poisoning*

R Potassu Iodidi gr ℥ 1 gramme
 Potassu Bromidi gr ℥ 1 "
 Syrup Auranti ʒj 4 mls
 Aq Dest ad ʒj to 30 "
 Take three times a day with a wineglassful of water on
 an empty stomach *Cerebro-spiral Meningitis*

R Potassu Tartratis Acid ʒj 30 grammes
 Pulv Glycyrrhizæ Co ʒij 90 "
 A teaspoonful to be taken at bedtime *Laxative*

R Potassu Tartratis gr xxx 2 grammes
 Conf Sennæ gr xxx 2 "
 Mel Purif q s a sufficiency
 A teaspoonful or more at bedtime when required

PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ CORTEX

Virginian Prune or Wild Cherry Bark

The bark of *Prunus serotina* (Rosaceæ) The crushed bark when treated with water yields an essential oil and a trace of hydrocyanic acid. The syrup, besides being palatable, is a useful addition to cough mixtures.

Preparations

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ B.P. Contains a trace of hydrocyanic acid, which acts as a sedative. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.) Useful in relieving cough.

TINCTURA PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ B.P. 1 in 5 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.) A mild sedative.

R Diamorph Hydrochlor gr $\frac{1}{10}$ 0.002 gramme
 Syrup Pruni Virg $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ 2.000 mls
 Vin Ipecac $\mathfrak{M}\text{viij}$ 0.500 mil
 Syrup Tolu $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ 2.000 mls
 Aq. Dest. ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to 8.000 "
 A dessertspoonful when the cough is troublesome
Dry hacking Cough

PULSATILLA

Pulsatilla

The herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and *A. pratensis* (Ranunculaceæ). In large doses pulsatilla is a gastro-intestinal irritant. In medicinal doses it has been given as a sedative in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, epididymitis, &c. It is also recommended as an antispasmodic in convulsive cough and chronic affections of the air-passages.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM PULSATILLÆ LIQUIDUM B.P.C.
 1 in 1. A strong preparation used for making more dilute mixtures, as Liquor Caulophylli et Pulsatillæ, B.P.C.

TINCTURA PULSATILLÆ B.P.C. 1 in 10. Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls). Useful in small doses for amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, &c. One drop should be taken every hour during the day preceding the expected periods.

PYRETHRI RADIX

Pellitory Root

The dried root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum* (Compositæ). It is a powerful sialagogue, producing when chewed, a tingling sensation in the mouth and some numbness. The tincture combined with an equal volume of tincture of iodine, is sometimes used to allay toothache. It is a favourite ingredient in mouth washes and dentifrices.

Preparation

TINCTURA PYRETHRI B.P. 1 in 5

R Tinct Pyrethri $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ 15.0 mls
 Saponin gr x 0.6 gramme
 Spirit Menth Pip $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ 8.0 mls
 Ol Gaultheriæ $\mathfrak{M}\text{x}$ 0.6 mil
 Tinct Myrrhæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ 15.0 mls
 Spirit Rect ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to 60.0 "

The mouth wash to be sprinkled on a moistened toothbrush and used for brushing the teeth night and morning

PYRETHRI FLORES, PYRETHRUM ROSEUM The powdered unexpanded flowers constitute "insect powder"

Preparation

TINCTURA PYRETHRI FLORUM B P C 1 in 4

The following is an excellent application, painted on the skin to drive away flies, midges, &c

Ol Eucalypti ℥℥℥	2 mls
Menthol gr ℥℥	2 grammes
Camphor gr ℥℥	2 "
Tl Pyrethri Rosei ad ʒij	to 60 mls

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM

Quassia

The wood of *Picræna excelsa* (Samarubæ) It is a bitter tonic, and as it is free from tannin its preparations are not blackened by the persalts of iron It is given in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and debility after fevers, &c The infusion acts as a poison to insects and the lower forms of animal life, injected per rectum (5 to 10 fluid ounces) destroys threadworm

Preparations

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ B P 1885 An aqueous extract evaporated to a pilular consistence Dose, 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 gramme) in pills

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ B P 1 in 100 Dose, ½ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) A bitter tonic Also used as an injection to destroy threadworm

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ B P 1 in 10 Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

℞ Tinct Quassiæ ℥℥℥	20 mls	
Acid Nit-Hyd Dil ℥℥℥	0.5 ml	
Syrup Aurantii ʒj	40 mls	
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 300 "	
Take three times a day		Tonic

℞ Tinct Ferri Perchlor ℥℥	1 ml	
Glycerini ʒss	2 "	
Inf Quassiæ ad ʒj	to 30 "	
Take three times a day, after food		Tonic

QUEBRACHO CORTEX

Quebracho

The bark of various species of *Ispidosperma* (Apocynaceæ). In small doses quebracho is a bitter tonic, in larger doses it is administered in asthma and the various forms of dyspnea, in which it is reputed of service.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM QUEBRACHO LIQUIDUM 1 in 1
Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

TINCTURA QUEBRACHO B.P.C. 1 in 5 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tincturæ Quebrachæ M℥ss	20 mls
Caffinæ Citratis gr ij	0.2 gramme
Linct Stramonii ℥v	0.3 mil
℥ Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 150 mls

Take every four hours

Asthma

QUILLAIÆ CORTEX

Quillaiæ, or Soap Bark

The dried inner bark of *Quillaiæ saponaria* (Rosaceæ). Preparations of quillaiæ have been recommended as expectorants in place of senega, but their use is practically restricted to toilet preparations. A strong watery decoction (or 1 ounce of the liquid extract to half a pint of water) is used for shampooing the scalp. It is not only an effectual cleansing agent, but it is destructive to pediculi. Combined with aromatics and antiseptics it constitutes a pleasant frothing application for the teeth.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM QUILLAIÆ LIQUIDUM B.P.C. 1 in 1

TINCTURA QUILLAIÆ B.P. 1 in 20 Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Rarely given internally

R Spirit Rosmarini ℥ij	8 mls
Liq Ammoniac ℥ss	2 "
Ext Quillaiæ Liq ad ℥ij	to 60 "

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to half a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair

QUINALGEMUM*Quinalgen Chinalgen*Also known as *Analgen, Labordin*

Occurs as a white crystalline, odourless and tasteless powder only slightly soluble in water or alcohol. Similar in action to phenacetin, but more toxic. Has been used in acute rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica. Dose, 8 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 gramme) in cachet.

QUININA*Quinine*

Quinine is by far the most important of the alkaloids obtained from cinchona bark. It is an antiseptic and germicide, and is frequently used in affections of the scalp. It has an exceedingly bitter taste, and in small doses acts as a stomachic and tonic. In larger doses it is antipyretic and antiperiodic, and is especially useful in ague, ague-like fevers, malaria, the early stages of common cold, and influenza, acting both as a prophylactic and as a curative. In cases of malaria it is better to give large doses two or three times a day (e.g. 10 to 15 grains) than to give 4 or 5 grains every two or three hours. If it causes much gastric irritation the insoluble tannate should be tried.

As a prophylactic better results ensue when 10 to 15 grains are taken in one dose once a week than a daily dose of 2 or 3 grains.

There is much conflicting testimony regarding the febrile action of quinine.

The action of the various salts is therapeutically identical, those in most general use being the sulphate, hydrochloride, salicylate, and hydrobromide.

Incompatibles: Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, astringents.

QUININÆ ACETYSALICYLAS Known as *Xanaquin*. Occurs as a white crystalline powder soluble in alcohol, 1 in 50, only slightly soluble in water. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme). Antipyretic and antiseptic. Useful in acute rheumatism.

QUININÆ ET UREÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM *Urea Quinine*. Occurs in small prismatic crystals, having no odour but a bitter taste. Freely soluble in water or alcohol. Recommended for intramuscular injection in malaria and cholera, since it does not cause pain or irritation. It exerts a local anæsthetic action similar to that of cocaine. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

QUININÆ ETHYLCARBONAS. Known as *Euguanine*. Occurs in white acicular crystals, odourless and nearly tasteless. Readily soluble in alcohol, only slightly soluble in water. Used in place of the usual quinine salts on account of its freedom from intense bitterness. Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme) in powder, cachet, or tablet.

ARISTOCHIN, *Aristoquinine*, is a carbonic ester of quinine. Occurs as a white, tasteless powder containing 96 per cent of quinine. It is insoluble in water. Recommended in malarial and other affections in which quinine is indicated. Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme).

QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM Occurs in white acicular, odourless crystals, with a bitter taste. Soluble in water, 1 in 50, freely soluble in alcohol. Supposed not to induce quinism. Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme). Useful in neuralgia and acute rheumatism.

QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM ACIDUM Occurs in yellowish prismatic, odourless crystals. Soluble in water, 1 in 7, easily soluble in alcohol. Ten per cent solutions are non-irritating and well adapted for hypodermic injection (1 to 3 grains) in malaria. Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme).

Preparation

SYRUPUS QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI B.P.C. Contains 1 grain of the acid hydrobromide in each fluid drachm. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) in water.

QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM Occurs in white silky, odourless needles with a bitter taste. Soluble in water, 1 in 40, freely soluble in alcohol. Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme).

Preparation

TINCTURA QUININÆ B.P. Contains 2 per cent quinine hydrochloride in tincture of fresh orange peel. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). An agreeable bitter tonic.

VINUM QUININÆ B.P. Contains 0.23 per cent quinine hydrochloride in orange wine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (16 to 30 mls). A bitter tonic.

QUININÆ SALICYLAS Occurs in white silky, odourless needles, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol,

1 in 30 Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) May be given in cachet, pill, or tablet, or suspended in water Useful in neuralgia and sciatica, also in acute rheumatism and rheumatic gout

SALOQUININE Salicylic ester of quinine is a tasteless white powder insoluble in water and alcohol Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0.2 to 1 gramme) in cachet or powder, immediately followed by 5 to 10 drops of dilute hydrochloric acid in a wineglassful of water Useful in malaria, rheumatism and sciatica

QUININÆ SULPHAS Occurs in white, silky, odourless crystals with an intensely bitter taste This salt, commonly spoken of as quinine, is used more frequently than any other It is only slightly soluble in water, but if prescribed with an equal quantity of any dilute mineral acid it may be freely diluted Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) as a tonic and stomachic, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) as an antiperiodic and antipyretic May be prescribed in cachet, pill, tablet or mixture

Preparations

MISTURA QUININÆ B.P.C. Each fluid ounce contains 1 grain quinine sulphate, 1 minim diluted sulphuric acid, and 10 minims tincture of fresh orange peel Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) A simple bitter useful in the debility following prolonged illness

PILULA QUININÆ SULPHATIS B.P. Contains about 80 per cent quinine sulphate Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme)

TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA B.P. Contains 2 per cent quinine sulphate in solution of ammonia and alcohol It becomes cloudy on addition of water, but mixes bright with aerated water A teaspoonful every four hours in half a tumbler of soda water will frequently ward off a cold and mitigate an attack of influenza Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA CUM CINNAMOMO This combination of quinine and cinnamon is excellent, especially in common cold and influenza It mixes readily with water, and is not nearly so unpleasant as the official tincture

- R Quininæ Sulphatis gr j 0 06 gramme
 Ext Gentianæ gr j 0 06 "
 Pil Rhei Co gr ij 0 10 "
 For one pill Take twice a day *Atonic Dyspepsia*
- R Quininæ Sulphatis gr j 0 06 gramme
 Acid Sulph Dil ℥v 0 30 mil
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥v 0 60 "
 Inf Auranti ad ℥j to 30 00 mils
 Take three times a day, shortly before meals *Tonic*
- R Tinct Quininæ ℥ss 2 mils
 Syrup Limonis ℥ss 2 "
 Tinct Cardam Co ℥ss 2 "
 Aq Dest ad ℥ss to 15 "
 Take three times a day *Tonic*
- R Quininæ Sulphatis gr x-xx 0 6-1 2 gramme
 Take in a cachet or suspended in milk *Malaria*
 It is best administered when the temperature has reached
 its height and is beginning to fall Or the dose may be
 given an hour or so before the malarial attack is expected
- R Quininæ Sulphatis gr ij 0 2 gramme
 Acid Sulph Dil ℥viij 0 5 mil
 Magnes Sulphatis gr xv 1 0 gramme
 Aq Dest ad ℥j to 30 0 mils
 Take every morning
Prophylactic in Malarious Districts
- R Quininæ Hydrochlor gr ij 0 12 gramme
 Tinct Ferri Perchlor ℥x 0 60 mil
 Glycerini ℥xx 1 20 "
 Inf Aurant Co ad ℥j to 30 00 mils
 Take twice a day, after food
Debility with Loss of Appetite

QUINOPHANUM

Quinophan

Known as *Atophan*, *Agotan*, *Phenoquin*

Occurs as an odourless cream-coloured powder with a slightly bitter taste. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline solutions. It is advisable to give sodium bicarbonate in conjunction with quinophan in order to keep uric acid in solution in the urine.

Used chiefly in gout and rheumatism to facilitate excretion of uric acid. Dose, 7 to 15 grams (0 5 to 1 gramme) in cachet.

RESINA

Resin Rosin Colophony

Resin left after the distillation of the crude oleo-resin of various species of *Pinus* (Coniferæ) Soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, and oil of turpentine It is antiseptic and stimulant

Preparations

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ B P *Adhesive Plaster*
Contains resin lead plaster and hard soap Spread on calico this is largely used as a protective dressing

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ B P Contains 26 per cent resin Is mildly stimulant, useful for applying to indolent sores and ulcers

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ COMPOSITUM B P C
Contains 20 per cent resin and 15 per cent oil of eucalyptus An antiseptic and stimulating application

PIX BURGUNDICA *Burgundy Pitch* Like resin is mildly stimulating, and is used as a basis for plasters

RESORCINUM

Resorcin

Is a derivative of benzene, and occurs in white prismatic crystals, having a faint odour and an unpleasant sweetish taste It is freely soluble in water, alcohol, ether and glycerin It was originally introduced as an antipyretic and internal antiseptic Its depressing properties render it unsafe It is antiseptic, finding its chief use in the treatment of skin diseases Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.6 to 0.3 gramme), well diluted

Incompatibles Caustic alkalis, sweet spirit of nitre Should not be prescribed if patient uses a hair dye

Preparations

PASTA RESORCINI B P C Lassar's stronger resorcin paste 1 in 5

PASTA RESORCINI MITIS B P C Lassar's mild resorcin paste 1 in 10

SPIRITUS RESORCINI B P C *Loto Resorcini Composita* 1 in 40 Useful for alopecia and dandruff Should only be applied to hair free from soap and alkali

UNGUENTUM RESORCINI COMPOSITUM B P C

Contains resorcin, bismuth subnitrate, starch, zinc oxide, birch tar oil and potassium metabisulphite Useful in acne rosacea, eczema, &c

R Resorcin ℥j	4 grammes
Quinin Hydrochlor gr ʒv	1 gramme
Glycerin ℥ij	8 mls
Aq Coloniensis ℥j	30 "
Aq Rosæ ad ℥vii	to 200 "

The lotion To be rubbed into the roots of the hair every day *Seborrhæa*

R Resorcin gr ʒʒ	2 grammes
Sulph Præcip ℥j	4 "
Creosoti ℥ʒv	1 mil
Adipis ℥ij	60 grammes

The ointment To be applied night and morning *Seborrhæa*

R Resorcin gr xx	12 grammes
Hyd Perchlor gr ij	0.1 "
Ammon Chlorid gr ʒ	0.6 "
Sp Lavand ℥ij	60.0 mls
Glycerin ℥ij	10.0 "
Aq Rosæ ad ℥vii	to 200.0 "

To be sponged into the scalp every night *Seborrhæa Capitis with Alopecia*

RHEI RADIX

Rhubarb Root

The dried rhizome or root of various species of *Rheum* (Polygonaceæ). In small doses powdered rhubarb is stomachic, and is given in atonic dyspepsia. In larger doses it is at first purgative afterwards astringent, but is rarely administered alone, generally being prescribed with other laxatives and carminatives. Combined with sodium bicarbonate or magnesia it is an excellent remedy for the errors in diet of children, or for the diarrhoea set up by undigested food. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) for repeated administration 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes) for a single dose.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM RHEI B P An alcoholic extract dried and powdered. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme) in pills.

INFUSUM RHEI B.P. 1 fl. oz. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls). A mild laxative and mild aperient.

MISTURA RHEI CUM SODA B.P.C. Each fluid ounce contains 4 grains of powdered rhubarb and 10 grains sodium bicarbonate in 100 grains water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls). A mild laxative and antacid.

PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA B.P. Cont. m. rhubarb, doses myrrh soap and oil of peppermint. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 grammes).

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS B.P. Gr. ʒj's Powder. Contains rhubarb, light magnesia and ginger. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes). A variable antacid and laxative.

SYRUPUS RHEI B.P. Contains rhubarb and oil of coriander. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls). A mild laxative for children.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA B.P. Contains rhubarb, cardimom seeds, coriander fruit and glycerin. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Usually given in mixture with antacids. Useful in dyspepsia.

R Pil Rhei Co gr ij 0.20 grammes

Pil Hydragr gr j 0.06

Ol Caryoph Mss 0.03 mil

For one pill One or two at bedtime *Dyspepsia*

R Pulv Rhei gr ij 0.20 grammes

P Ext Aloe Soc gr ss 0.07

P Zingib gr j 0.06

For one pill Take after dinner *Diarrhoea*

R Pulv Rhei gr ij 0.10 grammes

Pulv Saponis gr ij 0.10

Pulv Ipecac gr ss 0.03

Quinnæ Sulphuris gr ss 0.03

For one pill At bedtime *Dinner Pill*

R Sodii Bicarb gr ss 1.2 grammes

Spirit Ammon Arom Mss 1.2 mil

Spirit Chloroformi Mss 0.6

Inf Rhei ad ʒj to 30.0 mls

Take three times a day *Indigestion*

R Tinct Rhei Co ʒj 4 mls

Tinct Card Co ʒss 2 "

Spirit Ammon Arom Mss 2 "

Aq Caryoph ad ʒj to 30 "

Take when required *Flatulence*

RHOEADOS PETALA

Red Poppy Petals

These are only used for manufacturing Syrupus Rhoeados, a harmless red syrup used for colouring cough mixtures, &c

Dose of Syrupus Rhoeados, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

RHUS

Rhus

RHUS AROMATICA is astringent and aromatic, recommended in nocturnal incontinence of urine, atonic diarrhoea, dysentery, &c Dose of Extractum Rhois Aromaticæ Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

RHUS GLABRA *Sumach* Is astringent, and, like the above, is administered in diarrhoea and dysentery It has also been suggested for gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea Dose of Extractum Rhois Glabræ Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

RHUS TOXICODENDRON *Poison Oak Poison Ivy* Externally poison oak is a powerful irritant, causing painful eruptions Internally it is employed in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, &c It is also given in obstinate skin diseases, incontinence of urine, &c Dose of Extractum Rhois Toxicodendron Liquidum, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 ml)

Antidotes *External* thoroughly wash the affected parts with soap and plenty of water, afterwards with alcohol and water—equal parts *Internal* emetic and copious demulcent drinks made slightly alkaline

RUMEX

Dock

Preparations of *Rumex crispus* (Polygonacea), the yellow dock, are tonic, slightly astringent and are believed to possess antiscorbutic properties

Preparations

EXTRACTUM RUMICIS LIQUIDUM Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

TINCTURA RUMICIS Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

RICINI OLEUM

Caster Oil

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceæ). Castor oil is bland and is used as a protective. It may be dropped into the eye in conjunctivitis and is especially useful for dissolving cocaine, homatropine and other alkaloids used in eye cases. Internally it acts as a simple laxative and is probably the safest we have producing a soft motion without griping in four to six hours. For adults it is best administered as follows. A little water is placed in a wineglass and gently rotated to wet the sides, one or two tablespoonfuls of oil are added, and then a teaspoonful of brandy or sherry poured on the top. If swallowed without hesitation the taste of the oil is practically unnoticed. To children it may be given in the same manner or in emulsion.

The oil when rubbed into the breasts of nursing women is said to act as a galactagogue.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mls.).

R. Ol Ricini ℥i	15 mls
Pulv. Acacia ℥j	4 grammes
Syrup Auranti ℥j	1 ml
℞ Cinnamon ad ℥j	to 30 "
The draught	<i>A palatable Emulsion</i>

ROSÆ PETALA

Rose Petals

The petals of *Rosa gallica* (Rosaceæ) are mildly astringent.

Preparations

INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM B.P. Red Rose Petals, dried, 2 5, Diluted Sulphuric Acid, 1 25, Water to 100.

Dose, 1 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.)

Not compatible with borax or alkalies. A useful gargle in relaxed sore throat.

OLEUM ROSÆ *Oil of Rose*. An essential oil obtained by distilling the flowers of *Rosa damascena*, the sweet-

scented rose One drop is sufficient perfume for an ounce of ointment

AQUA ROSÆ When fresh Damascus roses are distilled with water to saturation point *Rose Water* is obtained It is largely employed in lotions, toilet applications, &c

R Glycerini Aluminis ℥ij 15 mls
Inf Rosæ Acid ad ℥viij to 200 "
The gargle To be used frequently *Relaxed Throat*

ROSMARINI OLEUM

Oil of Rosemary

An essential oil of pleasant odour obtained by distilling *Rosmarinus officinalis* (Labiatae) It possesses stomachic and carminative properties, but is rarely given internally Externally it is stimulant, and is used in liniments, &c

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI B P 1 in 10 A favourite ingredient in lotions for the scalp, it is believed to promote the growth of the hair

R Spirit Rosmarini ℥j 30 0 mls
Tinct Cantharidis ℥j 30 0 "
Glycerini ℥ij 8 0 "
Saponin gr v 0 3 gramme
Aq Dest ad ℥viij to 200 0 mls
The hair wash

R Spirit Rosmarini ℥ij 60 mls
Sapon Mollis ℥j 30 grammes
Ext Quillaiæ Liq ℥ij 60 mls
Liq Ammoniac ℥j 30 "
Aq Dest ad ℥viij to 200 "
Two tablespoonfuls to be added to a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair

RUTÆ OLEUM

Oil of Rue

A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* (Rutaceae) It has a somewhat disagreeable odour and taste, and in small doses is carminative and stomachic In large doses it is a dangerous irritant, and in pregnant women may produce abortion It has a certain reputation as an emmenagogue

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)

OLEUM SABIÆ *Sabin Oil*. A powerful emetic and *ultra* irritant in large dose it is a fatal gastro-enteritis. It is given in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil) 1 or 2 times daily, but its administration is not unattended with danger.

UNGUENTUM SABIÆ *Sabin Ointment*. Was formerly used as an application to hemorrhoids and rectum to maintain the discharge but is now rarely employed.

SALICINUM

Salicin

A crystalline glucoside obtained from various species of *Salix* (Salicaceæ). It is a bitter tonic and febrifuge, and is sometimes substituted for quinine when the latter is not tolerated. It is not as irritating as the salicylates, but, on the other hand, is said to be less reliable. It is of value in rheumatism and influenza.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) in mixture, cachet or tablet.

Solubility 1 in 30 of water, 1 in 80 of alcohol.

R Salicin gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Sodu Salicylatis gr ʒ	0.6
Inf Aurant ad ʒj	to 30.0 mils
Take three times a day	<i>Influenza</i>
R Salicin gr viij	0.5 gramme
Finet Card Co ʒss	- 0 mils
Spirit Chloroformi ℥ss	0.6 mil
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30.0 mils
Take three times a day	<i>Form</i>

SALOL

Salol Phenyl salicylate

Salol is a mild antiseptic. Diluted with an inert powder, as talc, it is employed as a dusting powder, or with paraffin

ointment as an application in eczema, &c. Internally it is administered in rheumatism—especially when complicated with gonorrhœa—and as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic. It should not be given when there is renal inflammation and the tendency to form intestinal calculi, especially if taken in compressed tablets, should not be lost sight of. If suspended with mucilage there is no danger, but if given in powder or cachet it should be mixed with starch or a trace of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate to prevent aggregation. Salol renders the urine dark.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Solubility Almost insoluble in water, soluble 1 in 15 of alcohol, freely in ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils

R Salol gr ʒ	0.3 gramme
Pulv. Amyli gr ʒ	0.3 "

For one cachet Take three times a day

Rheumatism

R Salol gr viij	0.5 gramme
Paraff. Liq. ʒss	2.0 mls
Pulv. Acaciæ gr xx	1.2 gramme
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj	to 30.0 mls

Take three times a day

Summer Diarrhœa, Urticaria, Psoriasis, Cystitis, &c

R Salol gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Paraffin Liq. ʒss	2.0 mls
Ol. Santal. ʒij	0.6 ml
Syrup. Auranti ʒss	2.0 mls
Pulv. Acaciæ gr xx	2.0 grammes
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj	to 30.0 mls

Take twice a day

Gonorrhœal Rheumatism

SAMBUCI FLORES

Elder Flowers

Flowers of *Sambucus Nigra* (Caprifoliaceæ) when distilled with water yield *Aqua Sambuci*, a fragrant water frequently prescribed in lotions. *Unguentum Sambuci Flosum*—Elder-flower Ointment—is a very sweet smelling preparation, and is a favourite basis for cosmetic ointments, pomades, &c.

SANGUINARIA

Canadian Blood Root

The rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis* (Papaveraceæ) *Sanguinaria* has a powerful stimulating effect upon the

Preparations

TINCTURA SANGUINÆ PIÆ 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml.)

EXTRACTUM SANGUINARIÆ LIQUIDUM 1 in 1 Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml.).

R. Tinctura Sanguinariæ Mx	0.3 ml
Tinctura Folii Filitree Mx	0.5 "
Tinctura Hellebori Mx	0.3 "
Vin. Spon. sicc. Mxij	0.5 "
Syrup. Folii Citri ℥ss	- 0 mls
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30.0 "
Take three times a day with Food or Citron Brandy	
R. Tinctura Sanguinæ Mxij	0.5 ml
Tinctura Pulv. stilli Mxij	0.5 "
Dec. Aloes Co. ℥ij	5.0 mls
Vin. Ferri Co. ℥ij	to 30.0 "
Take twice a day with Food or Dec. Sassafras or Dec. Sassafras	

SANTALI OLEUM

Sandal Wood Oil

The volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album* (Santalaceæ). Sandal oil is stimulant and disinfectant to the mucous membrane, particularly the bronchial and genito-urinary tracts. Its action resembles that of copruba but it is not so unpleasant, and is less likely to cause a rash. Its principal use is in gonorrhœa and gleet, and the later stages of bronchitis. Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls) in capsule or mixture.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM SANTALI SOLUBILE An extract miscible with water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls).

LIQUOR SANTALI COMPOSITUS B.P.C. Contains oil of sandal wood, spirit of cinnamon, tincture of buchu, and tincture of cubeb, in alcohol. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls). Useful in gonorrhœa.

R Ol Santali ℞vii	o 5 mil
Salol gr v	o 3 gramme
For one capsule	Take three times a day
	<i>Gonorrhœa</i>
R Ol Santali ℞v	1 mil
E-t Kavæ Liq ℞v	1 "
Tinet Maticæ ℥ss	2 mils
Mucil Acaciæ ℥j	4 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 "
Take three times a day	<i>Gonorrhœa and Gleet</i>
R Ol Santali ℞v	1 o mil
Copaibæ ℞x	o 6 "
Mucil Acaciæ q s	
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 o mils
Take three times a day	<i>Gleet</i>

SANTONINUM

Santonin

A neutral principle obtained from *Astemisia Maritima* (Compositæ). It is only used to destroy internal parasites—round worms (*Lumbrici*) and threadworms (*Ascarides*). It does not affect tapeworms (*Tænia*). Large doses are dangerous, even small doses frequently affect the vision, objects appearing yellow. The urine may be coloured yellow if acid, purplish-red if alkaline.

Santonin should be given on an empty stomach and followed after two or three hours by a brisk purge. *It should never be given in oily solution.*

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (o 06 to o 2 gramme) in powder, lozenge or tablet.

Solubility Sparingly soluble in water

Preparations

TABLETTÆ SANTONINI COMPOSITÆ B P C
Contain 1 grain each of santonin and calomel. Dose, 1 or 2 tablets

TROCHISCUS SANTONINI B P Each lozenge contains 1 grain santonin. Best followed by a dose of Epsom salt

R Santonini gr ij	o 2 gramme
P Sacchari gr x	o 6 "

The powder to be taken in the early morning fasting, and followed two hours afterwards by a dose of Epsom salt in warm water. Repeat in two days

SASSAFRAS

Sassafras

The dried root of *Sassafras officinale* (Laurineæ) *Sassafras* is a somewhat pleasant excrementive. A weak infusion when drunk hot is a popular remedy for dysmenorrhœa; it produces free diaphoresis.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS in very small doses (1 to 3 drops) is excrementive, but in large doses it is decidedly toxic, producing muscular contraction of the uterus and, in pregnant women, abortion. The oil—which contains a large proportion of cineol—is rubefacient, and is commonly employed with stimulating liniments in rheumatism, &c.

R	Oil Sassafras	} equal parts
	Oil Camphoræ	
	Oil Turpenthin	

The stimulating liniment

Rheumatism

SCAMMONIUM

Scammony *Ungui Scammony*

A gum-resin obtained by incision into the living root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (Convolvulacæ). It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, causing free watery evacuations, a full dose expels both tape and round worms. As it has a tendency to gripe it is always combined with other purgatives and aromatics. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

minims (o 3 to 1 mil) A useful expectorant in bronchitis, &c

OXYMEL SCILLÆ B P A mixture of vinegar of squill and honey Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA B P Contains squill, compound powder of ipecacuanha and ammoniacum Dose, 4 to 8 grains (o 25 to o 5 gramme)

PILULA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA B P Contains squill, ammoniacum, ginger and hard soap Dose, 4 to 8 grains (o 25 to o 5 gramme)

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ. B P Contains vinegar of squill and sugar Should only be used in acid mixtures Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

TINCTURA SCILLÆ B P 1 $\frac{m}{m}$ 5 (about) Dose, 5 to 15 minims (o 3 to 1 mil)

R	Linct Scillæ \mathcal{M}_{vij}	o 5 mil
	Spirit Juniperi \mathcal{M}_{vij}	o 5 "
	Spirit Æther Nit \mathcal{Z}_{ss}	2 o mls
	Mist Amygdalæ ad \mathcal{Z}_{ss}	to 15 o "

Take in a little water twice a day *Diuretic*

R	Pil Scillæ Co gr iv	o 25 gramme
	Hydrarg Subchlor gr 1	o 60 "

For one pill Take every other night *Diopsy*

R	Oxymel Scillæ \mathcal{Z}_j	4 o mls
	Linct Digitalis \mathcal{M}_{ij}	o 2 mil
	Vin Ipecac \mathcal{M}_{vij}	o 5 "
	Aq Anisi ad \mathcal{Z}_j	to 30 o mls

Take occasionally *Chronic Bronchitis*

R	Syrup Scillæ \mathcal{Z}_{ss}	2 mls
	Syrup Pruni Virg \mathcal{Z}_{ss}	2 "
	Tinct Campli Co \mathcal{Z}_{ss}	2 "
	Inf Cascarillæ ad \mathcal{Z}_j	to 30 "

Take three times a day *Chronic Bronchitis*

R	Tinct Scillæ \mathcal{M}_x	o 6 mil
	Tinct Digitalis \mathcal{M}_v	o 3 "
	Inf Scoparii ad \mathcal{Z}_j	to 30 o mls

Take three times a day *Nephritis (not acute)*

SCOPARII CACUMINA

Broom Tops

The fresh and dried tops of *Cytisus Scoparius* (Leguminosæ) The preparations of broom are used as diuretics in cases of dropsy and nephritis (not acute)

R Syrup Prunæ Vng ʒss	2 0 mls
Am Ipecac Mx	0 6 mil
Ammon Carb gr ij	0 2 gramme
Inf Senegæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Bronchial Cough</i>
R Tinct Senegæ Mxx	5 0 mil
Tinct Scilla Mv	0 3 "
Tinct Belladon Mij	0 2 "
Iscabum Mij	0 1 "
Tinct Camph Co ʒss	2 0 mls
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 "
Take twice daily	<i>Chronic Bronchitis of the Aged</i>

SENNÆ

Senna

The dried leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* or *C. angustifolia* (Leguminosæ). There appears to be some preference for the former—Alexandrian senna—but it is doubtful if the therapeutic effect differs in any way from that of the latter—Indian senna.

Senna is an active purgative, it sometimes causes griping and even nausea, but it is free from astringency and does not induce after-constipation. As *Confection of Senna* or *Compound Liquorice Powder* it is largely used in habitual constipation and the constipation of pregnancy, and is quite safe to give to young children. As *Black Draught* it is by far the most useful purge to give after santonin or mercurial pill, and if properly made and kept for some time for the ingredients to blend it is not nearly so unpleasant as its reputation would imply. Dose of *Pulvis Sennæ*, 10 to 30 grains (0 6 to 2 grammes).

Preparations

CONFECTIO SENNÆ B P *Lentive Electuary* Contains senna leaf, coriander fruit, cassia pulp, figs, tamarinds, prunes, extract of liquorice and sugar. Dose 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes). An agreeable mild laxative suitable for pregnant women and invalids.

INFUSUM SENNÆ B P 1 in 10, combined with a little ginger to prevent griping. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls).

MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA B P *Black Draught* Contains magnesium sulphate, aromatic spirit of ammonia, liquid extract of liquorice, compound tincture of carda-

mom, and infusion of senna Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) 1 useful as a brisk purgative

PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS B P Contains senna leaf liquorice root, fennel fruit, sublimed sulphur and sugar Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes) A mild laxative

SYRUPUS SENNÆ B P Contains senna leaf, oil of coriander and sugar Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA B P 1 in 5, with caraway and coriander fruits Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Cardam Co $\overline{\text{ss}}$ 2 mls

Mist Sennæ Co ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$ to 45

The draught Take first thing in the morning, after a mercurial pill overnight

R Conf Sennæ } ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$ of each 30 grammes

Conf Sulphuris }
One or two teaspoonfuls at bedtime *Hæmorrhoids*

R Conf Sennæ Legum }
Conf Sulphuris } ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$ of each 30 grammes

Conf Piperis }

A large teaspoonful at bedtime *Piles, Hæmorrhoids*

R Tinct Sennæ Co $\overline{\text{ss}}$ 1 mil

Lixt Cascarræ Liq $\overline{\text{ss}}$ 1 "

Sodii Sulphatis gr ss 1 gramme

Inf Aurant Co ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$ to 15 mls

Take in a little water twice a day

Chronic Constipation

R Syrup Sennæ }

Syrup Rhei } ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$ of each 30 mls

Glycerini }

One or two teaspoonfuls at night when required

Laxative for Children

SENNÆ FRUITS or **PODS** have of late years come into general use For children, three to six of the pods should be steeped in a wineglassful of water overnight and the clear liquor drunk the following morning on rising The draught is quite pleasant and children rarely refuse it For adults *Confection of Senna Pods* or *Gelatin, a palatable Lixir of Senna Pods*, is recommended

Preparations

CONFECTIO SENNÆ LEGUMINORUM A confection similar to *Confectio Sennæ*, B P, in which senna leaf is replaced by the pod. This preparation is stated to be equally reliable, but to gripe less than the official preparation.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ LIQUIDUM B P C 1 in 1
Liquid Extract of Senna Pods Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Extract Sennæ Legum Liq $\overline{\text{Jss}}$ 2 mls
Cascara Aromatica $\overline{\text{Jss}}$ 2 "

A teaspoonful or more for a dose. *This is an excellent combination, is not unpleasant, and is well suited for pregnant women and for children.*

GELAXIN A laxative compound of Senna Pods with the extracts of grapes, figs and prunes. Excellent for children. Dose, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls at night.

SYRUPUS FICARIUS *Fig Syrup* This is a syrup having senna for its base, but combined with tamarinds, prunes, and figs. It is perhaps one of the best aperients for young children. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls).

SERPENTARIÆ RHIZOMA*Serpentary Rhizome*

The dried rhizome of *Aristolochia Serpentaria* or *A reticulata* (Aristolochiaceæ). Serpentry is an aromatic and stimulant tonic. It is rarely given alone, and has probably little medicinal value.

Preparations

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ B P, 1898 1 in 20
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ B P 1 in 5 Dose,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

SINAPIS*Mustard*

Mustard consists of the powdered seeds of *Brassica alba* and *B nigra* (Cruciferae). When mixed with water and applied to the skin it is a powerful irritant, and, if left on for some little time, vesicates. *Internally*, taken in the usual quantities with food it increases the appetite and

stimulates digestion. A teaspoonful of mustard mixed with a tumbler of tepid water is a prompt emetic, and may be given for all poisoning cases except when corrosive acids or alkalis have been swallowed. A poultice made by mixing one part of mustard with eight or more parts of linseed meal with tepid water is useful as a stimulant. Applied over the seat of *internal* inflammation or local pain it forms one of the best counter-irritants. It is especially useful in bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, abdominal pain, sciatica, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The poultice should not be too small, and may be kept on for several hours.

A mustard foot-bath, deep enough to cover the calves of the legs, is of service to rouse the system in narcotic poisoning and to relieve congestive headache.

Preparations

OLEUM SINAPIS EXPRESSUM A fixed oil obtained by pressure from mustard seed. It is a brownish-yellow liquid with a mild taste and smell. It has mild rubefacient properties, and is used as an application in rheumatism, &c.

OLEUM SINAPIS VOLATILE A volatile oil, consisting principally of allyl isothiocyanate. It is an extremely powerful vesicant. Applied to the skin *undiluted*, it blisters at once, and sloughing frequently occurs.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS B.P. Contains volatile oil of mustard, camphor and castor oil in alcohol. A powerful counter-irritant and rubefacient. Useful in pleurisy and pneumonia. *It should only be painted on the skin.*

SODIUM

Sodium

SODII ACETAS *Sodium Acetate* Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes). Occasionally used as a diuretic in place of the potassium salt.

SODII AMINARSONAS Known as *Atoxyl*, *Arsamin*, *Samin*. Must be used with caution. Soluble in water, 1 in 5. Dose, *per os*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.05 to 0.2 grammes) in a day for several days, then omit for a week. *Intramuscular injections*, into the buttock, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 grammes) in 10 per cent sterile aqueous solution. Used as a substitute for mercurial treatment in syphilis. Doubtful if as useful as mercury.

NOTE — *Mercurials must not be given at the same time*

It is also given in many skin diseases (lichen, psoriasis), in sarcoma, malaria, and trypanosomiasis. It is said to possess about one-fortieth the toxic effect of arsenious acid.

SODII BICARBONAS *Sodium Bicarbonate* *Externally* lotions containing from 1 to 5 per cent in rose or elder-flower water are employed to allay the itching of urticaria, &c. *Internally* sodium bicarbonate is the most commonly used alkali in the treatment of dyspepsia. Small doses administered immediately before a meal stimulate gastric secretion, while larger doses an hour or so after meals neutralise the excess of acidity and prevent heartburn and acid cructations. Frequent small doses are useful in infantile vomiting. Generally speaking, this salt has the same properties as potassium bicarbonate, but is less depressing to the system. Weak solutions of sodium bicarbonate snuffed up the nostrils or used with an irrigator dissolve mucus and arrest its secretion. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) or more.

Solubility 1 in 11 of water

R. Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xv	1.0 gramme
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iij	0.2 mil
Tinct Cardam Co ℥ss	2.0 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take twenty minutes before meals *Dyspepsia*

R. Sodii Bicarb	2 parts
P Boracis	2 "
Sol Acid Carbolc (½ per cent)	to produce 100

To be used for irrigating the nostrils. Dissolves mucus and arrests further secretion.

R. Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xx	1.2 gramme
Bismuthi Carbonatis gr x	0.6 "
Tinct Lavand Co ℥ss	2.0 mls
Syrup Zingiberis ℥ss	2.0 "
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take three times a day, between meals *Dyspepsia*

R. Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xx	1.2 gramme
Sodii Sulphatis gr xxx	2.0 grammes
Sodii Bromidi gr xv	1.0 gramme
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iij	0.2 mil
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0.6 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.0 mls

Take three times a day *Urticaria*

R. Sodii Bicarb gr ij	o 100 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr j	o 060 "
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ʒ½	o 006 "
Sacch Alb gr v	o 300 "
The powder <i>Stomachic Powder for Young Children</i>	

SODII BROMIDUM Not so depressing as the corresponding potassium salt and is preferred by many prescribers. Freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) in mixture, granule or tablet. Useful in epilepsy.

SODII CHLORIDUM (Common Salt) Used for the preparation of *Normal Saline Solution*. To be isotonic with the human blood this should be prepared 0.9 per cent or about 80 grains to the pint. The distilled water must be freshly made and collected out of contact with the air. Preferably, it should be free from the *dead bodies* of bacteria. *Normal Saline Solution*—known also as *physiological salt solution*—is injected into any convenient vein, and it should be several degrees warmer than the blood temperature.

SODII CINNAMAS *Sodium Cinnamate* Possesses antiseptic properties. A 5 per cent solution in sterilised glycerin recommended for intravenous injection in phthisis. Dose, 3 to 6 mls (45 to 90 minims).

SODII CITRAS *Sodium Citrate* Preferred by many to Potassium Citrate. Especially useful in the rearing of infants. Added to milk it prevents curdling, especially when combined with a trace of sodium bicarbonate. Infants of three months may start with 1 grain of citrate and 1 grain of bicarbonate dissolved in a little water to each ounce of milk. The citrate may be gradually increased to 2 or even 3 grains per ounce as the milk is increased.

Sodium Citrate is an excellent remedy in scurvy and in many forms of dyspepsia. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes) in mixture or tablet.

Preparation

SODII CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS *Effervescent Sodium Citro-Tartrate* Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water, while effervescing. Is an agreeable and gentle purgative, especially when taken in the early morning before food.

SODII ET POTASSII TARTRAS *Soda Tartarata, Rochelle Salt* Freely soluble in water. In small doses

diuretic, in larger doses a saline cathartic producing watery stools without irritation Dose, 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 16 grammes), freely diluted This is the principal constituent of the "Seidlitz Powder"

SODII ETHYLAS Rarely used, but *Liquor Sodii Ethylatis*, the alcoholic solution, is occasionally used for the removal of moles, warts, and other vascular growths It should be applied with a glass rod

SODII HIPPURAS *Sodium Hippurate* Dose, 5 to 30 grains This salt, which is freely soluble in water, is sometimes employed instead of the benzoate in the treatment of gout, gravel, &c After a course of hippurates, no uric acid, it is stated, can be found in the urine

SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS *Sodium Hypophosphite* Freely soluble in water Originally introduced as a curative agent in phthisis, it is now, like the calcium salt, almost exclusively administered as a nervine tonic in general debility Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme)

SODII HYPOSULPHIS *Thiosulphate of Soda* or "*Hypo*" Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) Ten per cent lotions are employed in eczema and ringworm of the body In ringworm of the scalp it is useless Small doses are frequently of service in cases of gastric disturbance caused by fermenting food, &c

R Sodii Hyposulphitis gr ʒ 0.6 gramme
 Finet Cardam Co ʒss 2.0 mls
 Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj to 30.0 "

Take about an hour or so after meals

SODII IODIDUM *Sodium Iodide* Freely soluble in water Its therapeutic action does not differ from the corresponding potassium salt (q.v.) except that it is less depressing Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) See Potassii Iodidum

SODII NITRIS *Sodium Nitrite* Freely soluble in water Useful in epilepsy, angina, and other cases of irregular action of the heart It acts more slowly than amyl nitrite, otherwise its behaviour is the same Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme) See Amyl Nitris.

SODII PERSULPHAS *Sodium Persulphate* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in water before meals A powerful bleaching and oxidising agent Given in hyperacid dyspepsia

R Sodii Bicarb gr ʒ	o 100 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr j	o 060 "
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ʒ	o 006 "
Sacch Alb gr x	o 300 "

The powder *Stomachic Powder for Young Children*

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SODII CHLORIDUM (Common Salt) Used for the preparation of *Normal Saline Solution*. To be isotonic with the humors in blood this should be prepared 0.9 per cent or about 80 grains to the pint. The distilled water must be freshly made and collected out of contact with the air. Preferably it should be free from the *dead bodies* of bacteria. *Normal Saline Solution*—known also as *physiological salt solution*—is injected into any convenient vein, and it should be several degrees warmer than the blood temperature.

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SODII CITRAS *Sodium Citrate* Preferred by many to Potassium Citrate. Especially useful in the rearing of infants. Added to milk it prevents curdling, especially when combined with a trace of sodium bicarbonate. Infants of three months may start with 1 grain of citrate and 1 grain of bicarbonate dissolved in a little water to each ounce of milk. The citrate may be gradually increased to 2 or even 3 grains per ounce as the milk is increased.

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diuretic, in larger doses a saline cathartic, producing watery stools without irritation. Dose, 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 16 grammes), freely diluted. This is the principal constituent of the "Seidlitz Powder."

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SODII HYPOSULPHIS *Thiosulphate of Soda* or "*Hypo*" Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes). Ten per cent. lotions are employed in chloasma and ringworm of the body. In ringworm of the scalp it is useless. Small doses are frequently of service in cases of gastric disturbance caused by fermenting food, &c.

R. Sodii Hyposulphitis gr. x 0.6 gramme
 Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ss 2.0 mls
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j to 30.0 "

Take about an hour or so after meals.

SODII IODIDUM *Sodium Iodide* Freely soluble in water. Its therapeutic action does not differ from the corresponding potassium salt (q.v.) except that it is less depressing. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme). See Potassu Iodidum.

SODII NITRIS *Sodium Nitrite* Freely soluble in water. Useful in epilepsy, angina, and other cases of irregular action of the heart. It acts more slowly than amyl nitrite, otherwise its behaviour is the same. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme). See Amyl Nitris.

SODII PERSULPHAS *Sodium Persulphate* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in water before meals. A powerful bleaching and oxidising agent. Given in hyper-acid dyspepsia.

SODII PHOSPHAS *Sodium Phosphate* A mild cholagogue and saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of water. Dose, for repeated administration, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes), but from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce (8 to 15 grammes) may be taken at one time. The best effects are obtained by slowly sipping a full dose dissolved in at least a pint of tepid water immediately on rising. This thoroughly, but not uncomfortably opens the bowels soon after breakfast. This salt like the sulphate is employed in cases of gall-stone and disordered liver.

Preparations

SODII PHOSPHAS EFFERVESCENS B.P. *Effervescent Sodium Phosphate* A palatable combination which is not objected to by the most fastidious. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of water.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| R Sodii Phosphatis $\overline{\text{ss}}$ | 30 grammes |
| Potass Tart Acid $\overline{\text{ss}}$ | 8 " |
| A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water on rising | |
| R Sodii Phosphatis $\overline{\text{ss}}$ | 1 grammes |
| Syrup Limonis $\overline{\text{ss}}$ | 4 mls |
| Aq Dest ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$ | to 30 " |
| Take three times a day <i>Sluggish Liver</i> | |
| R Sodii Phosphatis gr xxx | 20 grammes |
| Tinct Podophylli $\mathfrak{M}\text{ss}$ | 0.3 mil |
| Spirit Ammon Aromat $\mathfrak{M}\text{ss}$ | 10 " |
| Aq Chloroformi ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$ | to 30.0 mls |
| Take three times a day <i>Hepatic Dyspepsia</i> | |

SODII SALICYLAS *Sodium Salicylate* Freely soluble in water. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes). See *Acidum Salicylicum*.

SODII SULPHAS *Glauber's Salt* A mild cholagogue and a valuable saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of cold water. It is the active constituent of many natural mineral waters. Dose, for repeated administration, 10 to 120 grains (0.6 to 8 grammes), but for a single dose from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce (8 to 15 grammes) may be given. To obtain the full purgative and cholagogue effects, a teaspoonful or more of the crystal, should be taken in a tumbler of tepid water immediately on rising. The bitter saline taste may be masked by dissolving the salt in aerated water. Sodium sulphate is one of the most useful aperients in habitual constipation, gall stone, hepatic dyspepsia, gouty and febrile affections, &c.

Prepared by

PULVIS SALIS CAROLINI FACTITII B P C *Artificial Carlsbad Salt* Contains sodium sulphate, potassium sulphate, sodium chloride and sodium bicarbonate. A teaspoonful of this mixture, dissolved in 1 pint of water, closely approximates the natural Carlsbad water.

PULVIS SALIS CAROLINI FACTITII EFFERVESCENS B P C Is an effervescent Carlsbad powder.

SODII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS B P *Effervescent Glauber's Salt* A palatable effervescent preparation containing about half its weight of the crystallised salt. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls or more.

SODII SULPHAS ACIDUS *Sodium Bisulphate* Useful in purifying drinking water—15 grains per pint destroying most bacilli, though not spores, in twenty minutes.

R Sodii Sulphatis ℥j	10 grammes
Acid Sulph Dil ℥viij	0.5 mil
Succi Tamaraci ℥j	40 mils
Spirit Chloroformi ℥ss	0.6 mil
Inf Gentianæ Co ad ℥j	to 30.0 mils

Take three times a day, between meals.

Hepatic Dyspepsia

R Sodii Sulphatis ℥ij	8 grammes
Potass Bicarb gr xv	1 gramme
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ℥ss	2 mils
Mag Calc Lewis gr xv	1 gramme
Inf Aurantii ad ℥j	to 30 mils

Take three times a day.

Antacid and Laxative

R Sodii Sulphatis ℥j	4.00 grammes
Mag esu Sulphatis ℥ss	2.00 "
Ferri Sulphatis gr ij	0.10 gramme
Quin Sulphatis gr ss	0.03 "
Acid Sulph Dil ℥viij	0.50 mil
Syrup Zingiberis ℥ss	2.00 mils
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.00 "

Take in a wineglassful of water every morning.

Tonic and Purgative

SODII SULPHIS *Sodium Sulphite* Soluble 1 in 4 of water. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme). It is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used *externally* and *internally* for precisely the same cases as sodium hyposulphite, q v.

SODII SULPHOCARBOLAS *Sodium Sulphocarbolate*
Soluble 1 in 6 of water. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). It is a gastric antiseptic and disinfectant, and, like the hyposulphite is administered in fermentation arising from undigested food.

R Sodii Sulphocarbollatis gr ss 1.0 gramme
Sodii bicarbonatis gr ss 1.0 "
Spirit Ammon Arom ℥ss 1.0 mil
Spirit Anise Co ℥ss 2.0 mils
Inf Caryophylli ad ℥ss to 15.0 "

Take in a little water about an hour after food

Dyspepsia arising from fermenting food

SODII TAUROCHOLAS *Sodium Taurocholate* Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0.1 to 0.4 gramme) in pill. Is tonic and laxative. Given in deficient biliary secretion and chronic constipation has been recommended for the treatment of obesity. It is fatal to pediculi and quite harmless.

R Sodii Taurochollatis gr iij 0.200 gramme
Ext Caecate gr j 0.060 "
Ext Belladonnæ gr ½ 0.015 "
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr ½ 0.015 "

For one pill. Take twice a day

Chronic Constipation

SODII VALERIANAS *Sodium Valerianate* Freely soluble in water but is generally given in pill. Of service in flatulence, neuralgia, hysteria and other nervous affections. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme).

R Sodii Valerianatis gr iij 0.20 gramme
Lat Cimicifugæ gr ss 0.03 "

For one pill. Take three times a day *Hysteria*

SPIGELIA

Pink Root

The rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia marilandica* (Loganiaceæ). Spigelia is purgative, anthelmintic, and to a certain extent narcotic. It is but little used.

Preparation

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ LIQUIDUM 1 in 1. Dose, is an anthelmintic, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) for an adult, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils) for a child. In either case it should be followed in a few hours by a brisk purge such as magnesium sulphate.

℞ Delphin. gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001	gramme
℞ Cocain Hydrochlor gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008	"
Acid Carbolic gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015	"

Mix and place in the hollow tooth with a small plug of cotton wool and protect with gutta-percha stopping

Toothache

Preparations

LOTIO STAPHISAGRIÆ B.P.C. A dilute acetous extraction of the seeds to which glycerin and perfume is added. Useful as a nursery hair lotion.

OLEUM STAPHISAGRIÆ A fixed oil obtained from the seeds by expression. This, diluted with seven or eight parts of olive oil is used as a hair dressing to kill pediculi.

UNGUENTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ B.P. 1 in 5 (nearly). Used as a parasiticide. A similar preparation can be made by diluting the Oleum Staphisagriae with seven times its weight of benzoylated lard.

STANNUM*Tin*

TIN-OX (Colloidal) 1 compound of physiologically pure tin and tin oxide. It has long been known that tin workers are immune from boils, but it was Gregoire and Brown who after a lengthy series of experiments, established the fact that tin is practically a specific in certain staphylococcus infections.

Sufferers from boils, carbuncles, acne, styes &c., greatly benefit by a course of tin-ox treatment. It is essential that the metal and the oxide are physiologically pure and in the finest possible state of division. The treatment is perfectly harmless, no untoward symptoms ever having been noticed even when as many as twenty tablets are taken daily. Dose, two tablets three times daily.

STRAMONIUM*Stramonium. Thorn Apple*

The dried seeds and leaves of *Datura Stramonium* (Solimaceæ). Stramonium is a narcotic poison closely resembling belladonna both in its action and in its active principles. It is chiefly used in the treatment of asthma.

Preparations

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII B.P. 1898. An alcoholic extract of the seeds evaporated to a pulular consistence.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.06 to 0.06 gramme) Useful in pills to allay asthmatical cough

PULVIS STRAMONII COMPOSITUS B P C Contains stramonium leaf, lobelia herb, anise fruit, tea leaf, and oil of eucalyptus About half a teaspoonful is ignited on a plate and the fumes inhaled for asthma

TINCTURA STRAMONII B P 1 in 5 of the leaf
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

R	Infus Stramonii M℥	0.6 mil
Tr	Lobeliae Ether	0.6 "
Potass	Bromidi gr ℥ss	2.0 grammes
℥q	Camphorae ad ℥ss	to 15.0 mils

1 tablespoonful for a dose when the attack comes on
Asthma

DATURINA *Daturine* The chief alkaloid of stramonium It is identical with atropine, and its therapeutic effects are the same Dose of Daturine Sulphate, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0003 to 0.0006 gramme) See *Bella donna*

STRONTIUM

Strontium

STRONTII BROMIDUM *Strontium Bromide* Freely soluble in water Is given in the same doses as potassium bromide and is by some considered to be less depressing in its effect See *Potassii Bromidum*

STRONTII IODIDUM *Strontium Iodide* Freely soluble in water Is occasionally substituted for potassium iodide See *Potassii Iodidum*

STRONTII LACTAS *Strontium Lactate* Freely soluble in water Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) Given in nephritis, gout and chorea Said to lessen albumen without diuresis

STRONTII SALICYLAS Soluble in water 1 in 20, Taste less disagreeable than that of the sodium salt Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet Useful in gout and rheumatism

STROPHANTHI SEMINA

Strophanthus Seeds

The dried ripe seeds of *Strophanthus Kombé* (Apocynaceae) *Strophanthus* resembles *digitalis* in its action on

Preparation

EXTRACTUM STROPHANTHI B P In alcoholic extract of the seed, diluted with milk sugar, and powdered
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 grammes) in pills

TINCTURA STROPHANTHI B P 1 in 10 Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.3 mil)

R Tinct Strophanthi M℥	0.3 mil
Quin Hydrobrom gr ij	0.1 gramme
Acid Hydrobrom Dil M℥	0.6 mil
Syrup Aromatici ℥ss	2.0 muls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take three times a day

Use after Pulmonary Ailment

R Tinct Strophanthi M℥	0.3 mil
Tinct Nucis Vom M℥	0.3 "
Syrup Aromatici ℥ss	2.0 muls
Aq Dist ad ℥ss	to 15.0 "

Take three times a day

Useful disease when digitalis fails in compensating irregular force and rhythm

STROPHANTHIN A glucoside obtained from strophanthus. It is freely soluble in water, and is chiefly used in hypodermic injection, as in pneumonia, when it is desired to produce very rapid effect on the heart. Dose, hypodermically, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.2 to 0.6 milligramme) dissolved in a few drops of water.

Antidotes. Emetics stomach syphon, atropine, picrotoxin, camphor, inhalations of chloroform.

SULPHONAL

Dicetyl sulphor dimethylmethane

Occurs in colourless tasteless crystals. It is slightly soluble in cold water but more so in hot. It is a useful hypnotic, but is absorbed somewhat slowly, and the patient may feel rather heavy and drowsy next day. It is of little value in mania or in sleeplessness due to pain.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in very hot water or tea. If given in a cachet or tablet, it should be administered three or four hours before sleep is desired.

ADALIN *Bromodiethyl-acetyl-in-ee* Mild hypnotic. Dose, 5 to 15 grains in cachet (0.3 to 1 gramme) followed by hot drink an hour before bedtime. Almost insoluble in water.

METHYL SULPHONAL *Tisonal, Diethylsulphon-ethylmethylethane* Is an even safer and more reliable hypnotic than sulphonal, it also acts much quicker. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grammes) in cachet. It may be administered in almost all forms of insomnia, but is not of much use when there is acute pain.

TETRONAL *Diethylsulphon-diethylmethane* Closely resembles the foregoing, but is little used. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet.

SULPHUR

Sulphur

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM *Precipitated Sulphur, Milk of Sulphur* **SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM** *Sublimed Sulphur, Flowers of Sulphur* Externally sulphur is used in various skin affections. In the form of ointment it is a certain cure for scabies, mild lotions and ointments are also used with benefit in acne, seborrhoea, seborrhoeic eczema, &c. Insufflation of finely powdered sulphur has been recommended to remove the false membrane in diphtheria. Internally it acts as a mild laxative, and as Confection of Sulphur it is useful in piles or fissure of the anus. Cases of chronic gout and rheumatism when treated with small doses of sulphur, e.g., the official sulphur lozenges—are generally benefited. Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes).

COLLOIDAL SULPHUR See Colloids

Preparations

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS B.P. Contains precipitated sulphur, cream of tartar, tincture of orange peel, glycerin, syrup and tragacanth. A pleasant mild laxative. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

LOTIO SULPHURIS B.P.C. Contains precipitated sulphur, glycerin, alcohol, lime water and rose water. Useful in acne, &c.

TROCHISCUS SULPHURIS B.P. Each lozenge contains the sublimed sulphur 5 grams and cream of tartar, 15 grains. Dose two to six lozenges during the day. Useful in skin and rheumatic affections.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS B.P. Contains 10 per cent sublimed sulphur. Useful in scabies, &c.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM B.P.C. *Balsam of Sulphur*. Contains sublimed sulphur, precipitated chalk, the soft soap and lard. Useful in parasitic skin diseases.

SULPHUR DISINFECTION Sulphur burned with free access of air forms sulphur dioxide, an exceedingly irritating gas. It is a powerful disinfectant and bleaching agent. A method of utilising its disinfectant properties is to place the sulphur in an old iron saucepan which is stood in a bucket of water. A little methylated spirit is poured upon the sulphur and a light applied. The chimney and all cracks should be carefully stopped up beforehand, and the person in charge of the operation *must instantly leave the room*, which should be kept closed for six hours. Sulphur dioxide is destructive of all fabrics and rarely improves the wallpaper or metallic fittings. To be effective, 4 lb of sulphur require to be burnt for each 1000 cubic feet of space. This quantity is almost dangerous in an ordinary dwelling house and formaldehyde is to be preferred.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM *Iodide of Sulphur*. An irritant to the skin and a powerful parasiticide. **UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI** is a good application for ringworm, tinea tonsurans, and circinata but if there is much irritation it should be diluted with an equal weight of lard.

SULPHUR HYPOCHLORIDUM Several compounds of sulphur and chlorine have been introduced into dermatological practice the safest being a yellow powder known as *Sulphur Hypochloride*. This may be used in ointment, but on account of its irritating properties treatment should commence with an ointment not stronger than 5 per cent.

patient remaining in the water for about a quarter of an hour

R Sulphur Præcip ʒj	4 grammes
Zinci Oxidi ʒj	4 "
Liquor Calcis ad ʒv	to 250 mls "

The affected part to be thoroughly cleansed with soap and warm water and then dabbed with the lotion

Acne Vulgaris

R Hydrarg Ammon ʒss	20 grammes
Sulphur Præcip ʒss	20 "
Adipis Benz ʒj	300 "
Ol Rosmarini gtt v	0.3 mil "

The ointment, to be well rubbed into the scalp every night, the head must be thoroughly shampooed every third day with the following

Saponis Mollis ʒij	90.0 grammes
Liq Ammoniac ʒiv	150 mls
Aq Coloniensis ad ʒvj	to 2000 "

The shampoo liquid One or two tablespoonfuls to a pint of warm water

Seborrhæa

R Sulphur Præcip ʒiv	150 grammes
Spirit Coloniensis ʒj	300 mls
Glycerini ʒss	20 mls
Sapon Mollis gr v	0.3 grammes
Aq Rosæ ad ʒviij	to 2500 mls

The lotion *Seborrhæa Capitis*

This is a useful lotion, the trace of soap suspending the sulphur and causing even diffusion Without the soap the lotion is almost unmanageable

R Ung Sulphuris ʒiv	120 grammes
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The ointment To be thoroughly rubbed into the affected and adjacent areas every night for three times

Scabies

Before the application the patient should be directed to have a hot bath, using plenty of soft soap and friction After applying the ointment for four days, the bath should be repeated All clothing must be destroyed or disinfected by boiling for at least twenty minutes

R Ung Sulphuris	{ ʒā ʒj of each 30 grammes
Ung Zinci	
Ung Picis	

The ointment To be applied every night

Chronic Eczema

TINCTURA SUMBUL B P, 1898 1 in 10 Dose,
1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Useful in hysteria and
nervous disorders

R	Tincturæ Sumbul $\mathbb{M}\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 0 mls
	Tincturæ Carminativæ $\mathbb{M}\lambda$	0 3 mil
	Spirit Ætheris Co $\mathbb{M}\lambda\lambda$	1 2 "
	Aq Caniphoræ ad $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}$ j	to 30 0 mls
Take	occasionally	<i>Antispasmodic</i>
R	Tincturæ Sumbul $\mathbb{M}\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 mls
	Tinct Valerian Ammon $\mathbb{M}\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 ,
	Tinct Chlorof Co $\mathbb{M}\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 "
	Aq Cinnam ad $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}$ j	to 30 "
Take	twice a day	<i>H₂steria</i>

SUPPOSITORIÆ

Suppositories

Rectal suppositories are usually made of the weight of 15 grains (1 gramme) with cocoa butter (*Oleum Theobromatis*) as a basis. In this weight from 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) of vegetable extracts or dry powders may be included.

The suppositories in general use are

	Suppositoria	Acidi Borici gr ij	0 200 gramme
	"	Acidi Carbolici, B P, gr j	0 050 "
	"	Acidi Tannici, B P, gr vj	0 400 ,
	"	Atropinæ gr $\frac{3}{4}$	0 003 .
	"	Belladonnæ, B P, gr iss	0 100 "
	"	Chloral Hydratis gr v	0 300 "
D D A	"	Cocainæ gr ss	0 030 "
	"	Hamamelidis Ext gr ij	0 200 ,
	"	Ichthamol gr ij	0 200
	"	Iodoformi, B P, gr ij	0 200 ,
D D A	"	Morphinæ, B P, gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 .
D D A	"	Opii gr j	0 060 ,
	"	Plumbi Composita B P	
	"	Santonini gr ij	0 200 ,

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES are used as simple lavatives. They vary in size from 15 grains (1 gramme) for a child to 30 to 60 grains (2 to 3.5 grammes) for adults.

SUPRA-RENAL GLAND

The dried supra-renal gland, freed from the capsule of the sheep, 1 part is equivalent to 6 parts of fresh gland. A fresh gland weighs about 30 grains. It has been administered with success in Addison's disease, neurasthenia

exophthalmic goitre, chronic interstital nephritis, etc. Is of the greatest value in hemorrhagic and is of service as a cardiac stimulant in morbid dilatation and cases of cardiac failure with irregularity of heart.

At the present time the use of the gland has been almost discarded in favour of **ADRENALIN** *hydrochloride* prepared by Jokichi Takamine. It occurs as a white, but not crystalline substance, free of sugar, soluble in water, but freely soluble in dilute alkali. For medicinal purposes **ADRENALIN CHLORIDE SOLUTION** 1 in 10,000 is used; this contains of the active principle 1 in 1000 of normal salt solution.

Dose, of dry suprarenal gland 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 grammes)

Preparations

EXTRACTUM SUPRARENALI LIQUIDUM B.P.C.
1 in 1 (of fresh gland). A glycerine water extract. **Dose**,
5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

UNGUENTUM SUPRARENALI B.P.C. 1 (of liquid extract) in 10. Useful in treatment of hemorrhoids.

ADRENALIN is probably the most powerful strychnine and hyzostatic known. When applied to the mucous membrane it blanches the part so that bloodless operations are carried out without difficulty on the eye, ear, nose, mouth, throat, &c. It is efficient only in actual contact with the bleeding surface; thus while it stops hzmtemesis it is of no use for hzmoptysis. In conjunction with local anæsthetics painless and bloodless operations are performed without the aid of a general anæsthetic as for appendicitis, radical cure of hernia, removal of tumours, opening of abscesses, cysts, glands, &c. As a remedy for hay fever, nose bleeding, &c. it may be employed in the form of a spray, 1 in 10,000.

For internal administration in gastric, intestinal, urethral, uterine and vesical hemorrhage the 1 in 1000 solution may be given in doses of 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mils). As a cardiac stimulant it resembles digitalis and in anæsthetic collapse in mitral regurgitation and in stenosis with irregular pulsation the solution may be applied to the tongue, whence it is promptly absorbed, or it may be injected intravenously when largely diluted (1 in 20,000).

Adrenalin appears to be non-irritating and non-cumula-

tive In cerebral hæmorrhage and hæmoptysis it is contra-indicated, and should never be injected hypodermically unless diluted to at least 1 in 20,000 with sterilised normal salt solution

Preparations

LIQUOR ADRENALINI HYDROCHLORICUS B P
1 in 1000 in sterile normal saline solution with a trace of hydrochloric acid to aid solution Should be kept in small amber-coloured bottles Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

NEBULA ADRENALINI CUM COCAINA B P C
(D D A) Contains 20 per cent hydrochloric solution of adrenalin and 2 per cent cocaine hydrochloride Useful in coryza, hay fever, &c Also made without cocaine

SUPPOSITORIA ADRENALINI ET COCAINÆ B P C
(D D A) Each contains $\frac{1}{80}$ grain adrenalin and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain cocaine hydrochloride Also made without cocaine

UNGUENTUM ADRENALINI ET COCAINÆ B P C
(D D A) Contains 0.1 per cent adrenalin and 1 per cent cocaine hydrochloride Useful in hæmorrhoids Also made without cocaine

Solution for painless and bloodless operations

β -Eucaine Hydrochloride	3 grains	0.2 gramme
Sodium Chloride	12 grains	0.8 „
Recently boiled Distilled Water		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces		100.0 mls
Solution Adrenalin Chloride (1 in 1000)	12 minims	0.8 ml

From 10 to 50 mls is injected according to the nature of the operation For teeth extraction one or at most two drops of adrenalin, 1 in 1000, may be added to the usual dose of cocaine or β -eucaine solution

TAMARINDUS

Tamarind

The fruit of *Tamarindus indica* (Leguminosæ) It is pleasantly acid to the taste, and acts as a mild laxative

Preparation

SYRUPUS TAMARINDI COMPOSITUS A syrup composed of tamarinds, figs and prunes, &c Is specially

R Terebeni Mv	0 3 mil
Tinct Benz Co Mv	1 0 "
Vin Ipecac Mv	0 3 "
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 mls

Take three times a day

Chronic Bronchitis or Winter Cough

R Terebeni ʒj	4 mls
Mag Carb Lewis ʒss	2 grammes
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 mls

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of hot water and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes twice a day

Chronic Bronchitis with Emphysema

TERPIN HYDRAS *Terpene Hydrate* Appears in colourless prisms Soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol, sparingly in water Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture It may be used for all the purposes of terebene

Preparations

ELIXIR PINI COMPOSITUM BPC Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain terpene hydrate, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain diamorphine hydrochloride and $\frac{1}{2}$ minim oil of pine

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ *Oil of Turpentine* Employed *externally* as a rubefacient, irritant, and counter-irritant in painful affections of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, osteo-arthritis, lumbago, neuralgia sciatica, &c For the relief of these complaints the official **LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ** is excellent, but for inflammatory conditions of the chest and abdomen the most usual application is a flannel cloth which has been wrung out in hot water and sprinkled with the oil Turpentine is antiseptic and disinfectant, especially when partially oxidised, it is the basis of several well-known disinfecting fluids

Internally, although an active diuretic, it has almost dropped out of use, other less irritating and more certain remedies having taken its place In gastric and intestinal hæmorrhage it is still employed, and in large doses is anthelmintic to the tapeworm It does not destroy threadworm unless given as an enema

Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.1 to 0.6 mil), as an anthelmintic, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mls) with a tablespoonful of castor oil to ensure a quick purge

R Linim Terebinthinæ ʒiv 100 mls
To be rubbed into the painful part twice a day

Rheumatism.

THEOBROMINE SODIO-SALICYLATE *Known as Duroin* Freely soluble in water Uses as theobromine
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

THEOCIN SODIUM ACETATE Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 gramme) Soluble about 1 in 20 of water
Given in œdema and cardiac dropsy

THYMOL

Thymol

A crystalline substance obtained from various labiate and other plants (*Thymus*, *Monarda*, *Carum*, &c) It belongs to the group of monohydric phenols, and is a more powerful antiseptic than carbolic acid Its comparative insolubility in water, however, is a drawback, and it has never attained the popularity of the latter Although not caustic it is capable of irritation It is used in 1 per cent semi-alcoholic solution as a mouth wash in saturated aqueous solution (about 1 in 1200) as an antiseptic in place of carbolic lotion, and in ointment 1 to 4 per cent As an anthelmintic large doses kill *ankylostoma duodenale*, *ascaris*, *tænia*, &c In India 10 to 30 grains doses have been given with success in goitre

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme) in pill as an intestinal and gastric antiseptic and disinfectant, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) as an anthelmintic followed in an hour by a saline purgative

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, fats, and oils, 1 in 200 glycerin, 1 in 600 water When rubbed with chloral, phenol, menthol or camphor it liquefies

Preparations

GLYCERINUM THYMOL COMPOSITUM B.P.C.
Contains thymol, menthol, sodium bicarbonate, borax, sodium benzoate, sodium salicylate, eucalyptol, oil of pine, and oil of wintergreen Diluted with two to four parts of water it is useful as an antiseptic wash or spray for the throat and nose Also used as a gargle and mouth wash

LIQUOR THYMOL COMPOSITUS B.P.C. *Liquor Antisepticus* Contains thymol, boric acid, benzoic acid, eucalyptol, oil of peppermint, oil of wintergreen, and oil of thyme Diluted with four parts of water it is used like compound glycerin of thymol, also as a wash for wounds Taken internally as a mild antiseptic Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

THYMUS GLANDULA

The thymus gland is obtained from the healthy calf. Has been used in defective nutrition in childhood, for anæmia, rheumatoid arthritis and diabetes.

It may be administered as *Extractum Thymi Glandulæ Liquidum* B.P.C. 1 in 1 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml), or as the dried gland, one part of which is equal to five parts of fresh gland. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme) in tablet.

THYROIDÆUM GLANDULA

The thyroid gland of the sheep, and its preparations, are the most valuable of remedies for the treatment of myxœdema, cretinism, and goitre, and are occasionally of service in obesity.

The most active and reliable preparation is

THYROIDÆUM SICCUM This consists of the powdered gland freed from *external* fat and connective tissue, and purified by treatment with petroleum ether. It is five times as strong as the fresh gland. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains (0.03 to 0.25 gramme) in powder, cachet or tablet.

LIQUOR THYROIDÆI This is of no use unless very recently prepared, and the patient should be told to refuse any that is more than a week old. *One hundred minims represent one entire gland.* Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml). H. Mackenzie recommends treatment of myxœdema to commence with quite small doses, 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 gramme) of the powder or 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 ml) of the liquor once a day. The dose to be very gradually increased so long as no unfavourable symptoms are produced. When recovery is established a small dose once or twice a week is generally sufficient to maintain good health. In cretinism the doses *should not be more than one third* of those just quoted. In both diseases treatment must be continued with small doses once or twice a week during life.

PARATHYROIDÆUM SICCUM The parathyroid gland occurs as four minute bodies attached to, or embedded in, the thyroid.

This gland appears to regulate the calcium metabolism. Its use has been advocated in epilepsy, paralysis agitans, tetany, chilblains and rickets.

Usually administered in the form of the dried gland,

DIPROPYL-BARBITURIC ACID Known as *Homalotica*, *Proponal* A white crystalline powder, only slightly soluble in water, more so in alcohol. Readily dissolved by alkalis. Is more rapid in action than barbitone. Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0.12 to 0.4 gramme).

DIALLYL-BARBITURIC ACID Known as *Dial*. Prepared in tablets each containing 1½ grains (0.1 gramme). Dose, one to three tablets.

PHENYL-ETHYL-BARBITURIC ACID Known as *Luminal*. A white powder with bitterish taste, practically insoluble in cold water. Dose, 1½ to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme) in hot water or tea.

LUMINAL-SODIUM The sodium derivative of phenyl ethyl-barbituric acid, freely soluble in cold water. Dose, 1½ to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme). A 20 per cent hypodermic injection is useful in alcoholic and mental cases.

MONOBROM-ISOVALERYLUREA Known as *Uvalenal*, *Brominal*, *Dormigene*. Colourless crystals, only slightly soluble in cold water. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme). Hypnotic. Recommended to be given immediately before sleep is desired.

It is advisable that the bowels and kidneys be kept in good working order during the administration of these ureides.

URETHANUM

Urethane

Occurs in colourless crystals having a peculiar salt-like taste, freely soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerin. It is hypnotic, sedative, and antispasmodic. Produces normal sleep and is specially suitable for children. Also of service in acute mania, delirium tremens and tetanus.

Dose, as a sedative, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in draught, as a hypnotic, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes) in draught.

Incompatibles Alkaloids and acids.

METHYL-PROPYL-CARBONYL-URETHANE Known as *Hedonal*. Dose as hypnotic, in cachet, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes).

UVÆ URSI FOLIA

Bearberry Leaves

The dried leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (Ericaceæ). Preparations of bearberry leaves, like those of buchu, are

R Tinctura Valeriana ℥ss	2 0 mils
Tinctura Cimicifugæ ℥ss	2 0 "
Inf Arsenicalis ℥ij	0 2 mil
Inf Aurant Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils
Take twice a day, after meals	Hysteria
R Tinct Valerianæ Ammon ℥ss	2 0 mils
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Strontii Bromidi gr ss	1 0 gramme
Syrup Glycerophosph Co ℥ss	2 0 mils
℥ Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0 "
Take occasionally	Hysteria
R Ext Valerianæ gr ij	0 12 gramme
Pil Asafetidae Co gr ij	0 12 "
For one pill Take twice a day	
R Spirit Ammon Letid ℥ss	2 mils
Spirit Etheris Co ℥ss	1 mil
Tinct Lavand Co ℥ss	2 mils
Tinct Hyoscyami ℥ss	2 "
℥ Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30 "
Take three times a day	Hysterical Affections

VERATRINA

Veratrine

An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids obtained from *cevadilla*, *Schanoaulon officinale* (Liliacæ). When applied to the skin, veratrine acts as an irritant, and some pain is felt followed by numbness. It is intensely irritating to the mucous membrane, and is an active poison.

Antidotes. Emetics, stomach syphon, tannic acid, charcoal, morphine and atropine hypodermically, stimulants, recumbent position.

Preparation

UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ B.P., 1898. Contains 2 per cent veratrine. Useful as an anodyne in facial neuralgia. It must not be applied if the skin is broken.

See also Collodium Anodynum

VIBURNUM

Black Haw

The bark of *Viburnum prunifolium* (Caprifoliaceæ) is used as a sedative tonic to the uterine nervous system, and is considered valuable in dysmenorrhœa and in

preventing miscarriage. It should be given in continuous doses for at least a month before the time at which miscarriage has previously occurred.

Preparations

ELIXIR VIBURNI COMPOSITUM B.P.C. Contains liquid extract of black haw and extract of hydrastis. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

EXTRACTUM VIBURNI B.P.C. The liquid extract evaporated to a pilular consistence. Usually combined with apiol, ergot, &c.

Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme)

EXTRACTUM VIBURNI LIQUIDUM B.P. 1 in 1
Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Extract Viburni Liq	℞	12	ml
Extract Piscidia Liq	℞	10	"
Extract Hydrastis Liq	℞	10	"
Aq Chlorof ad	℥j	to 30	0 mls

Take twice a day for a month

Threatened Miscarriage

R Extract Viburni Liq	℞	1	ml
Tinct Hydrastis	℞	2	mls
Tinct Sumbul	℞	2	"
Aq Caryoph ad	℥j	to 30	"

Take three times a day

Dysmenorrhœa

YOHIMBIN

Under this name the hydrochloride of an alkaloid obtained from *Yohimbe* has been introduced as an aphrodisiac.

Dose, 1 tablet ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain = 0.05 gramme in each) three times a day.

Latterly yohimbin has been put forward as a local anæsthetic and suggested for ophthalmic use.

ZINCUM

Zinc

ZINCI ACETAS *Zinc Acetate* A freely soluble astringent salt, used in lotions and injections in much the same cases as zinc sulphate. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme)

ZINCI CARBONAS *Zinc Carbonate* A mild astringent powder, used in face lotions in place of the oxide.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM *Zinc Chloride* A deliquescent and exceedingly caustic salt. In dilute solution (1 in 1000 to 1 in 500) it is used as a stimulant to indolent wounds and ulcers, and as an injection in gonorrhœa leucorrhœa, &c.

PASTA ZINCI CHLORIDI, 25 to 50 per cent, is used to destroy warts, condylomata, lupoid patches &c, the strength being regulated according to the area of the diseased part. Solutions of zinc chloride are also used as antiseptic disinfectants, being especially useful in cleansing the utensils of a sick room. Antidotes—Alkaline carbonates, followed by white of egg, milk starch paste, copious draughts of water, opium, later give stimulants.

ZINCI CYANIDUM *Zinc Cyanide* An insoluble and very poisonous salt. Has been given in chorea, cardiac palpitation, rheumatism, &c. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.06 to 0.1 gramme) in pill. As an antiseptic it is inferior to mercury and zinc cyanide, q v.

ZINCI IODIDUM A yellowish deliquescent powder freely soluble in water or alcohol. Used in epilepsy and syphilitic nervous disorders. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme).

ZINCI LACTAS *Zinc Lactate* Soluble 1 in 60 of water. This salt is readily assimilated, and is said to cause but little derangement of the stomach. It is chiefly given in epilepsy and chorea. Dose, 2 to 20 grains (0.1 to 1.2 gramme). A small dose should be commenced with and gradually increased.

ZINCI OLEAS *Zinc Oleate* This should be in the form of an insoluble satiny powder, almost free from odour. When freshly prepared it is a very useful dusting powder in eczema and psoriasis.

Preparation

UNGUENTUM ZINCI OLEATIS B.P. Consists of zinc oleate mixed with an equal weight of soft white paraffin.

ZINCI OLEOSTEARAS B.P. Prepared from a mixture of curd and hard soaps. This has officially replaced the oleate, with which it is nearly identical.

Preparations

PULVIS ZINCI OLEOSTEARATIS COMPOSITUS B.P.C. A mixture of boric acid, zinc oleostearate and starch perfumed with oil of rose.

ZINCI OXIDUM *Zinc Oxide* An insoluble white powder. It is mildly astringent and stimulant, and may be employed as a dusting powder—either alone or diluted with starch or kaolin—for sores, excoriations, and eczema, especially when the skin is moist. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet. It should not be prescribed in pills, as they become very hard and almost insoluble.

Zinc oxide was at one time held in repute for the treatment of epilepsy, but is certainly inferior to the alkaline bromides. At the present time it is administered as an astringent in diarrhoea and for checking mucous discharges. Combined with belladonna it is given to check the night sweats of phthisis.

Preparations

CREMOR ZINCI B.P.C. A mixture of zinc oxide, wool fat, almond oil and lime water. A soothing cream suitable for nursery use.

PASTA ZINCI COMPOSITA *Lassar's Paste* A mixture of zinc oxide, salicylic acid and starch in soft paraffin. A general application for skin diseases.

PASTA ZINCI ET GELATINI *Unna's Paste* Consists of zinc oxide in a glycerol-gelatin base. For use it is melted by gentle heat, applied to the skin with a brush and covered with cotton wool. This forms a soothing protective layer useful in eczema and irritable conditions of the skin. Medicaments, such as ichthamol, resorcin, tar &c., may be incorporated if desired.

See also Vernisol

PILULA ZINCI OXIDI ET BELLADONNÆ B.P.C. Each contains 2 grains zinc oxide and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain dry extract of belladonna. Dose, one pill.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI B.P. Contains 15 per cent zinc oxide. A soothing and healing ointment useful for burns, eczema, and many skin affections.

ZINCI PERMANGANAS *Zinc Permanganate* In violet-brown, very hygroscopic crystals. Used in gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea as an injection 1 in 4000. It explodes when mixed with alcohol, glycerin, sugar, &c.

ZINCI STEARAS Powdered *Zinc Stearate* is an even more emollient dusting powder than the oleate. Combined with balsam of Peru and talc, it may be used for moist eczema and almost all forms of skin affections.

ZINCI SULPHAS *Zinc Sulphate, White Vitriol* Is employed *internally* only as an emetic. In doses of 10 to 30 grains in warm water it produces rapid emesis without much depression. *Externally* it is employed in lotions for its astringent and slightly antiseptic effects on ulcers and sores, for conjunctivitis, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, vulvitis, &c. It is freely soluble in water. Except in weak solution it causes irritation on account of its penetrative power.

ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLAS *Zinc Sulphocarbolate* Occurs in colourless crystals, soluble 1 in 3 of water. It is astringent, disinfectant, and antiseptic, and is chiefly employed in lotions about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as a vaginal douche in leucorrhœa, &c.

ZINCI VALERIANAS *Zinc Valerianate* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme). A favourite remedy in chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, hysteria, and other nervous affections of a functional or hysterical nature. It is said to be of service in traumatic diabetes insipidus. It is only suitable for giving as a pill or in a capsule.

R. Zinci Acetatis gr ʒij	0.8 gramme
Ext. Opii Liq. ʒj	40 mls
Aq. Dest. ad ʒvj	to 200 0 "

The injection To be used twice a day *Gleet*

Zinc Chloride	1 part
Distilled water to	20 parts

The antiseptic solution

For painting the edges of Indolent Ulcers

Zinc Chloride	1 part
Distilled Water to	500 parts

The injection *Gonorrhœa*

R. Zinci Oxidi	1 part
Paraff. Moll.	to 20 parts

The ointment

For burns, eczema, or any skin disease requiring a mild astringent and stimulating ointment

R. Ung. Zinci Oleatis	} ʒā pt ʳq equal parts
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleatis	
Ung. Plumbi Oleatis	

The ointment *Eczema and Psoriasis*

R. Zinci Oxidi ʒij	15 grammes
Liq. Picis Carbonis ʒiij	1 mil
Liq. Calcis ʒj	30 muls
Aq. Rosæ ad ʒiij	to 120 "

The skin lotion (*See also Calamina*)

R Acid Boric)	
Zinci Oxidi	of each equal parts
Talci	
The dusting powder	<i>Prurigo Siccaty Feet, &c</i>
R Zinci Stearatis ʒj	30 0 grammes
Plumbi Stearatis ʒj	30 0 "
Bals Peru ℥℥	o 6 mil
The dusting powder	<i>Eczema</i>

R Zinci Sulphatis	2 parts
Linet Liquid Co	15 parts
℥q Dest	to 500 "

This constitutes the well-known "Red Lotion," a very useful application to sores of all kinds. It may also be used as a vaginal or urethral injection in gonorrhœa, &c

R Zinci Sulphatis	1 part
℥q Rosæ	to 500 parts
The astringent eye lotion	

R Zinci Sulphatis gr ij	o 20 grammes
Plumbi Acetatis gr ij	o 13 "
Lxt Opri Liq ʒj	4 00 mils
℥q Dest ad ʒij	to 60 00 "
The injection	To be shaken and used twice a day
	<i>Gonorrhœa</i>

R Zinci Sulphocarb ʒj	1 grammes
The powder	To be dissolved in a pint of tepid water and used every morning as an injection
	<i>Leucorrhœa</i>

R Zinci Valerianatis gr ij	o 20 grammes
Pil Asafetidæ Co gr ij	o 13 "
For one pill	Take twice a day
	<i>Hysteria</i>

R Zinci Valerianatis gr ij	o 130 grammes
Acid Camphoric gr j	o 060 "
Ext Belladonnæ gr ¼	o 016 "
Cannabini Tannatis gr ½	o 016 "
For one pill	Take twice a day
	<i>Hysterical Affections</i>

"COLLOBELL" COLLOIDAL HYDROSOLS

Within the last decade great advances have been made in the preparation of medicaments in a colloidal state, and reports from observers have established their value in certain diseases.

In a true *colloidal hydrosol* the particles are ultra-microscopic and can only be demonstrated by special

apparatus Generally, hydrosols are dichroic and when viewed by transmitted light are transparent. Thus, silver hydrosol, 1 in 2000, a greenish-grey opaque liquid by reflected light, is in thin layers, a rich red by transmitted light. When diluted, it forms intensely fluorescent solutions. No metallic silver can be removed by ordinary methods of filtration, although the exact percentage of silver may be titrated in the usual manner with N/10 ammonium thiocyanate solution.

Practically all colloidal solutions exhibit similar phenomena, and if correctly prepared and stabilised usually remain unaltered for a considerable period. It must, however, be borne in mind that the colloidal particles carry definite electrical charges, they possess dynamic energy and are constantly moving. Hence, their ready agglutination by certain salts (electrolytes) and their precipitation by oppositely charged colloids.

In regard to the lotions and mixtures, formulæ for which are given later, while it is not claimed that the particles (say of bismuth carbonate, kaolin, zinc oxide, &c.), are ultra-microscopic, as in the case of the hydrosols, yet they are exceedingly small compared with the particles of the ordinary salts. This is evidenced by the fact that these lotions and mixtures are permanent. Deposition is extremely slow. There is the greatest difference between the therapeutic effect and appearance of "Collobell" colloidal calamine or zinc lotions and lotions containing identical proportions of the ordinary drugs. Colloidal particles are non-irritant, and owing to their minuteness combine deep penetration with even distribution over an infected area.

COLLOIDAL ANTIMONY SULPHIDE (*Collobell*)

1 in 2500 = 0.04 per cent. An orange coloured liquid, opaque by reflected but transparent by transmitted light.

Dose, by injection, 2 to 10 c.c. intramuscularly twice weekly.

Given in leishmaniasis, kala-azar. Suggested in sleeping sickness and gonorrhoeal urethritis.

COLLOIDAL ARSENIC SULPHIDE (*Collobell*)

1 in 1000 = 0.1 per cent. A yellow liquid, opaque by reflected but clear by transmitted light.

Dose, by the mouth, 15 to 60 minims in water twice daily after meals. The dose should be increased cautiously.

Dose, by injection, 1 c.c. twice weekly for a month.

Given in blackwater fever, influenza, &c.

asthma and similar conditions, for enlarged glands and joints, simple joint extarthritis.

Others have noted great benefit in rheumatic affections from alternate doses of colloidal iodine and colloidal sulphur.

COLLOIDAL IRON HYDROXIDE (*Collobell*) 1 in 1000 = 0.1 per cent. A clear, neutral red-brown liquid.

Dose, by mouth 1 teaspoonful in water three times a day.

It does not stain the teeth and being perfectly neutral and non-astringent it does not derange the stomach. It is a valuable tonic in all cases of malnutrition, anaemia, neurasthenia and during convalescence.

COLLOIDAL IRON-MANGANESE (*Collobell*) Iron hydroxide 1 in 1000 = 0.1 per cent. Manganese peroxide 1 in 1000 = 0.1 per cent. Clear red-brown liquid, absolutely neutral and devoid of astringency.

Dose, by mouth 1 teaspoonful twice or three times a day in water.

Dose, intramuscularly, 0.5 to 1 c.c. once or twice weekly.

Useful in obstinate anaemia especially when associated with amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea and general debility.

COLLOIDAL MANGANESE PEROXIDE (*Collobell*) Manganese peroxide 1 in 400 = 0.25 per cent. A deep red-brown stable liquid transparent when diluted. Manganese hydroxide is not stable; it absorbs oxygen from the air and water becoming converted into the peroxide, hence it seems reasonable to make *hydroxol peroxide* in the first instance.

Dose, intramuscularly, preferably in the gluteal region, 0.5 c.c. every third day for three times, then 1 c.c. every third day for three times. Afterwards once weekly if required.

Of real value in eczematous affections, as carbuncles, boils, dental abscesses, septicaemia, acute and recurrent gonorrhoea, gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, &c. Excellent results are also recorded in the treatment of acne, sycosis, seborrhoea, proriasis, nasal and aural infections.

In cases of gonorrhoea, local injections of *colloidal silver* (1 in 2000) diluted with one or two parts of normal saline solution reduce the period of treatment.

COLLOIDAL SILVER (*Collobell*) 1 in 2000 = 0.05 per cent. A greenish-grey opaque liquid, absolutely free from astringent and caustic properties. It is transparent by transmitted light, on dilution the colour passes through all stages from red to pale yellow.

colloidal silver imparts a deep colour, argenthymol does not stain

ARGENTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE (*Collobell*) This is a perfectly neutral and slightly soapy paste, absolutely free from gritty particles. It contains the same ingredients as argenthymol, the flavouring being very refreshing. Colloidal silver ensures a healthy mouth and many dentists order it in cases of pyorrhœa.

COLLOIDAL SULPHUR (*Collobell*) 1 in 100 = 1 per cent. An opaque white liquid.

Dose, by mouth, 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls well diluted with water twice or three times a day directly after food.

Colloidal sulphur is more antiseptic than ordinary sulphur and combines readily with protein. It is entirely absorbed and does not give rise to sulphuretted compounds in the intestines. In the treatment of chronic skin diseases and rheumatism its beneficial effects are undoubted, e.g., acne, acne rosacea, seborrhœa, acute psoriasis and fibrositis, rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis. In obstinate cases sulphur baths should be employed (see below).

COLLOIDAL SULPHUR (*Collobell*) 5 in 100 = 5 per cent. Specially concentrated for use in baths. A $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 20 or 25 gallons of hot water is sufficient. Patient should be immersed for ten minutes.

COLLOIDAL IODINE IN OIL (*Collobell*) 3 in 100 = 3 per cent. When rubbed on the skin the iodine is rapidly absorbed without staining, it penetrates deeply—hence the value of the preparation in lymphadenitis, chilblains, dhobie's itch, eczema, acne vulgaris, acne, rosacea, &c., good results have been obtained in rheumatoid and gonorrhœal arthritis, synovitis, enlarged glands. It affords relief in anal fissure and hæmorrhoids.

COLLOIDAL IODINE OINTMENT (*Collobell*) 5 in 100 = 5 per cent. A brown ointment from which the iodine is readily absorbed, but unlike the ointment of the Pharmacopœia it does not stain or irritate.

Employed in synovitis, chronic rheumatism and dry skin diseases.

COLLOIDAL LOTIONS

The great advantage of colloid lotions is that the solid medicaments are in the very finest possible state of division. They penetrate deeply and spread evenly. The

LOTIO ZINCI ET HYDRARG AMMON. CO

(Collobell)

R Zinci Oxidi (colloid)	$\bar{\zeta}j$
Hydrarg Amm (colloid)	$\bar{\zeta}j$
Plumbi Hydroxid (colloid)	$\bar{\zeta}ss$
Adipis Lanæ	$\bar{\zeta}ij$
Glycerin	$\bar{\zeta}ij$
Aq Rosæ	ad $\bar{\zeta}viii$

LOTIO ZINCI OXIDI (Collobell)

R Zinci Oxidi (colloid)	$\bar{\zeta}j$
Liq Plumbi Subacet	$\bar{\zeta}ss$
Liq Piers Carbonis	$\bar{\zeta}ss$
Glycerin	$\bar{\zeta}ij$
Adipis Lanæ	$\bar{\zeta}j$
Aq Rosæ	ad $\bar{\zeta}viii$

CREMOR ZINCI OXIDI ET OL OLIVÆ (Collobell)

R Zinci Oxidi (colloid)	$\bar{\zeta}j$
Liq Calcis	$\bar{\zeta}j$
Ol Olivæ	$\bar{\zeta}j$

This is a thick inseparable cream which is most grateful to inflamed surfaces

COLLOIDAL MIXTURES

MISTURA BISMUTH CARB CO (Collobell)

R Bismuth Carb (colloid)	gr x
Sodu Bicarb	gr x
Sp Ammon Arom	$\mathbb{M}x$
Sp Chlorof	$\mathbb{M}x$
Aq Dest	ad $\bar{\zeta}j$

Dose, 2 tablespoonfuls three times daily

MISTURA CARBONIS SALICIS (Collobell) Contains

25 per cent of colloidal willow charcoal

Dose, 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls three times daily

MISTURA CARBONIS ET CINNAMOMI (Collobell)

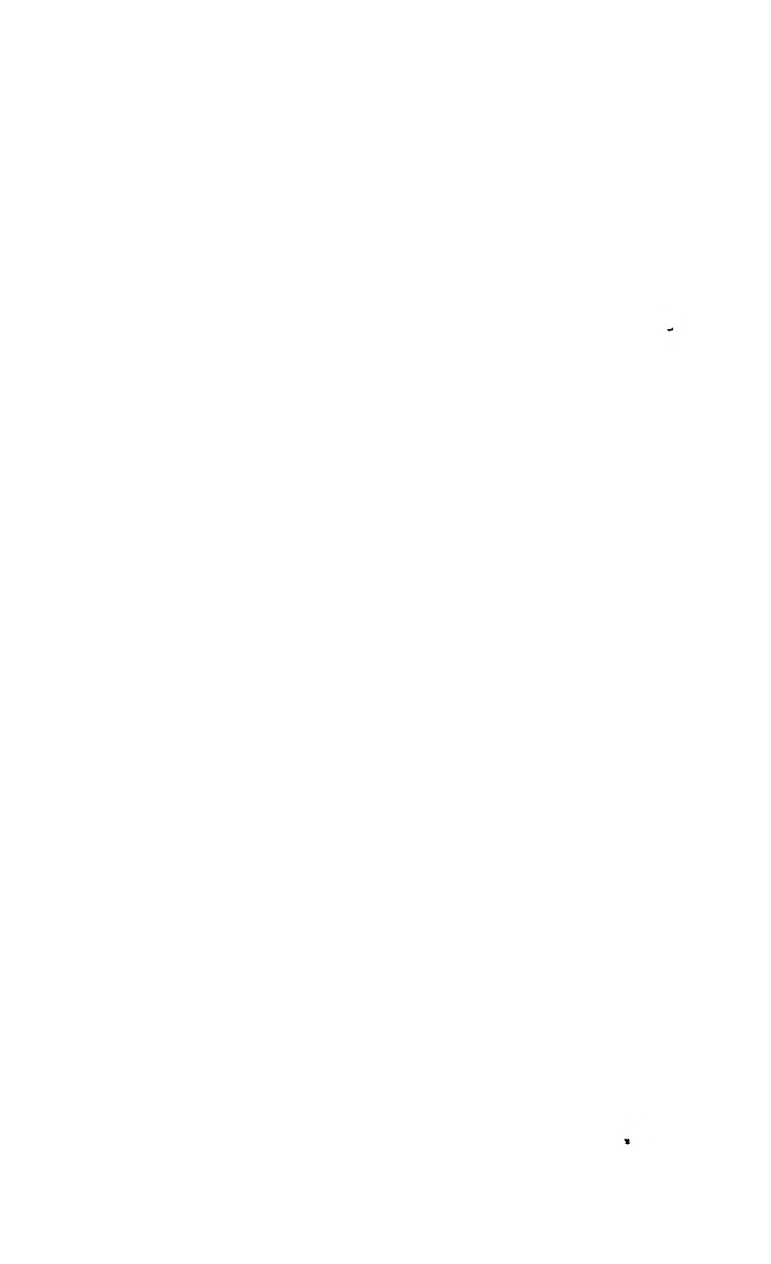
R Ol Cinnam	$\mathbb{M}j$
P Carbo Salicis (colloid)	gr 30
Aq Dest	ad $\bar{\zeta}ij$

A dessertspoonful *immediately* after each meal

MISTURA GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS (Collobell)

R Guaiaci Resin (colloid)	$\bar{\zeta}ij$
Sulphur (colloid)	$\bar{\zeta}iv$
Ol Cinnam	$\mathbb{M}viii$
Aq Chlorof	ad $\bar{\zeta}viii$

Dose, 2 tablespoonfuls twice or three times daily



INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

This Index is intended to assist the memory of the prescriber on the occurrence of an emergency. The majority of the names are in Latin to facilitate reference. External remedies are in italics.

ABDOMINAL PLETHORA Saline purges to relieve portal congestion, Scammony, Jalap, *Massage*.

ABORTION, THREATENED Codeine, Hydrastis, Morphia, Opium, Quinine, Viburnum.

ACIDITY, GASTRIC. Acids before meals, Alkalies after meals, Soda Bicarb, Potassu Bicarb, Magnesia and Magnes Carb, Liquor Calcis, Bismuth Carb, Ammon Carb, Spirit Ammon Arom, Acid Carbohc, Calcu Carb, Creosotum, Acid Sulphuros, Soda Sulphus, Soda Hypo-sulphus, Tonics, as Gentian, Calumba, Quassia, &c.

ACNE Sulphur, Calcu Sulphid, Tin-ox tablets, Arsenic, Magnesu Sulph, Colloidal Sulphur, Calomel, *Colloidal Sulphur, Sulphur Iodid, Sulphur Hypochlor, Alkaline Soap Lotions, Hydrarg Perchlor, Camphor, Bismuth, Glycerin, Ichthamol, Resorcin, Thymol Iodide, Zinc Oxide Lotions, especially the colloidal variety*.

ACTINOMYCOSIS. Salicylates, Iodides, *Iodine Injections, Actino Vaccine*.

ADDISON'S DISEASE Arsenic, Iron Tonics, Syr Glycerophosph Co, Phosphorus, large doses of Glycerin, Suprarenal Gland, Adrenalin.

ADENOIDS Cod-liver Oil, Iodine, Iron, *Irrigation with Astringent Lotion or Colloidal Silver Hydrosol*.

ANEURISM Potass. Iodid, Aconite, Calcn Chlorid, *Uterine Chlorid*, Inhalation Amyl Nitrite, Inject. *Uterine* Morphine

ANGINA PECTORIS Arsenic Ether Morphine Nitroglycerin, Soda Nitri, Lythol Tinctur Mannitol Hex. et Digital Potass Brom in full doses, Spirit *Chloroform*, *Formic*, *Chloroform* or Amyl Nitrite inhalation

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS See Parasites

ANTHRAX Calcium Sulphide (frequent doses), Picric Acids, Camphor, Acid Carbolica, Acid Boric, Glyc. *Uterine*, Lysol, 1 g Hydrogen Perox, Iodoform, Potass Permanganate, Potassium, double Cyanide dressings

ANTISEPTICS FOR CLEANSING INSTRUMENTS, &c Boric Acid, Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Formaldehyde, Lysol, Phenol, Potassium Soap Solution

ANTISEPTICS FOR WOUNDS Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Mercuric Chloride, Mercury Bismuthide, Iodine, Iodoform, Lysol, Salicylic Acid, Izal, Creolin, Cresol, Potassium Permanganate, Resorcin, Salol, Zinc Chloride or Sulphate, Copper Sulphate, Iodoform, Compound Tincture of Benzoin, Iodine Lotion and Ointment, Brilliant Green, Chloramine T, Colloidal Silver Hydrosol, Dakin's Solution or Hydrogen Peroxide

ANTISEPTICS, INTESTINAL Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Sulphates and Sulphurous Acid, Bismuth Salicylate, Salol, Benzoylphenol, Sulphocarbolates, Hexamine, Guaiacol, Colloidal Charcoal

ANTISEPTICS, URINARY Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Carbolic Acid, Hexamine after Sodium Acid Phosphate, Salol, Methylene Blue, Buchu

ANUS, FISSURE OF Conf Sennæ, Conf Sulphuris, Conf Piper Nig, Ung Bellad, Ung Hydrarg Subchlor, Linnæ Calcis, Ung Cocainæ, Hydrastis, Ichthamol, Ung Gallæ & Opio

APHONIA Alum or Potassium Chlorate Gargles, Tinct Belladonna, Borax slowly sucked, inhalation Tinct Benzoin, Ammon Chlorid inhalation, Sulphurous Acid inhalation

BERI-BERI Rice Bran, Morphine, Pilocarpine hypodermically, Tonics, Cardiac Stimulants, Nourishing Food, Cleanliness, Mountain Air

BILIOUSNESS Enonymin, Hyd e Cretâ, Hyd Subchlor, Hydrastin, Iridin, Juglandin, Leptandrin, Sanguinarin, Scidlitz Powders and other Saline Purges, as Sodn Sulphas, Magnesi Sulphas, Sodn Bicarb Ammon Chlorid, Calumba, Gentian, Ipecacuanha, Fel Bovinum, Salol, Rhubarb

BITES AND STINGS OF INSECTS, &c Acid Carbohc, Salicylic Acid in Alcohol, Alum, Ammonia, Liq Calcis, Menthol, Argent Nit or Potass Hydroxid as caustic in bites of animals Potass Permang applied and injected all around snake-bite, followed by large doses of Brandy or Whisky

BLACK WATER FEVER Diaphoretics, Water as hot as can be drunk, Morphine hypodermically, Pilocarpine hypodermically, try Quinine and Cinchona Preps, Liq Hyd Perchlor, Salines, Stimulants, Oxygen, Digitalis, Strychnine, Normal Salt Solution intravenously Change of Climate

BLADDER AFFECTIONS Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Boric Acid and Borates, Uva-Ursi, Betol, Juniper Methylene Blue, Salol, Alkalies, Alkaline Citrates and Bicarbonates, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Buchu, Santal, Sabal, Cantharides, Copaiba Cubebs, Hops, Pareira

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES (See also Acne and Anthrax) Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates and Citrates, Colloidal Manganesc, Peroxide, both internally and intramuscularly, "Tin-ox" Tablets, Calcium Sulphide, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Yeast, Nuclein, Argent Nit, Glyc Belladon, Yeast Poultices, Charcoal Poultices with little Chlorinated Lime Solution, Magnesium Sulphate Paste

BRAIN SOFTENING Glycerophosphates, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Hypophosphites, Syrup Hypophosphit Co, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Iron Tonics

BREASTS, INFLAMMATION OF Belladonna Ointment or Plaster, Glycerin Belladonna, massage with Oil, Fomentation

BREATH, FETID Charcoal, Bismuth Phenas, Bismuth Salicylas, Acid Carbohc, general treatment,

CARBUNCLE *See* Boils

CARIES *Calcu Chlorid, Hypophosphites, Calcu Phosphas, Ol Morrhuæ, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Calcu Glycerophosph, Phosphorus, Potass Iodid (if syphilitic), Sarsaparilla, Acid Carbohc, Aristol Iodine, Iodoform*

CATARRH, BRONCHIAL *See* Bronchitis

CATARRH, GASTRIC *See* Gastritis

CATARRH, GENITO-URINARY *See* Bladder

CATARRH, NASAL *Aconite, Camphor, Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic, Belladonna, Cimicifuga, Vin Ipecac, Spirit Æther Nit, Liq Ammon Acet, Nux Vom, Pulv Ipecac Co, Quinine, Salicin, Ferrier's Snuff, Cocaine Spray, Alumn Powder, Tannic Acid, or Bismuth Sub-nit as snuff, Acid Carbohc, Ol Eucalypti, Menthol, Adrenatin Lotions, Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Formaldehyde Inhalation.*

CATARRH, VESICAL. *See* Bladder

CEREBRAL CONGESTION *See* Apoplexy

CHANCER *Lolio Hydrag Flav et Nig, Hydrag Subchlor, Hydrag Peichlor, Iodoform, Aristol, Resorcin, Acetanilide, Acid Carbohc, Camphor, Caustics, Euphene, Liq Hyd Nit Acid*

CHAPPED SKIN *Ung Acid Boric, Cold Cream, Glycerin, Ung Glys Plumbi, Ung Lanæ Co, Lin Calcis, Ung Zinci Plumbatis Co (Collobell)*

CHICKEN-POX *Mild Purges, Tinct Aconiti, Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Cit, Effig Saline*

CHILBLAINS *Ung Acid Boric, Ung Acid Carbohc, Ung Aconitinæ, Lin Bellad et Aconiti, Ung Capsici, Ol Eucalypti, Lin Terebinth, Tinct Iodi, Ung Glys Plumbi, Acid Sulphuros, Tinct Tannin, Ung Creosoti, Liq Plumbi, Iodine*

CHLOROSIS *See* Anæmia

CHOLERA, ASIATIC *Camphor, Chlorodyne, Copper Salts, Coto, Opium, Plumbi Acet, Acid Sulphuric, Tannic Acid Enema, Arsenic, Betol, Atropine hypodermically, Ol Cajuputi, Ol Cinnam, Crocote, Ether hypodermically, Potass Brom, Salol Transfusion Fluid*

Rhei Co, Ol Ricini, Pil Scammon Co, Scammony, Seidlitz Powders, Conf Sennæ, Syrup Sennæ, Syrup Ficarius, Mist Sennæ Co, Dec Aloes Co, Sodii Phosph, Sodii Sulphas, Effervescent Salines, Sulphur, Conf Sulphur, Glycerin, Glycerin Suppos or Injection, Jalap, Jalapin, Pulv Jalapæ Co, Guaiacum and Sulphur Lozenges, Phenolphthalein, Arsenic, Liquid Paraffin, Ipecac, Cod-liver Oil, Myrrh, Asafetida, Soap Pills, Euonymin, Liq Magnes Bicarb for infants Fel Bovinum, Potass Tart Acid, Paramag, Parathal

CONVULSIONS Camphor Monobrom, Chloral, Bromides, Belladonna, Atropine, Pilocarpine in uræmic, *inhalations Amyl Nitrite, Chloroform, or Ether, Hot Bath, Mustard Bath*

CORNS *See Warts*

CORYZA *See Catarrh, Nasal*

COUGH. Acid Hydrobromic, Belladonna, Benzol, Tinct Camph Co, Chloral, Codeine, Gelsemium, Hyoscyamus, Morphine, Troch Morph et Ipecac, Liq Picis Aromat, Prunus Virg, Terpin Hyd, Terebene, Diamorphine, Dionin, Elxiv Diamorph et Terpin Co, Mist Amygd Co, Aconite, Apomorphine, Camphor, Cubebs, Grindelia in spasmodic cough, Iodoform Pastilles, Scilla, Bromides, Syrup Pruni Virg, Opium, Vin Ipecac, Ipecacuanha Wine *Creosote inhalation*

CROUP Aconite, Alum, Ammon Carb, Bromides, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Zinci Sulphas, Chloral, Hydrarg Subsulphas, Sanguinaria, Acid Lactic, Sulphurous Acid Spray, Tannic Acid Spray, Calomel insufflation, *Cresol Vapour*

CROUP, SPASMODIC Emetics—Vin Ipecac, Vin Antim, Bromides, Chloral, Belladonna, Bromoform, Codeine, Cod-liver Oil, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

CYSTITIS *See Bladder*

DEBILITY Easton's Syrup Flav, Kola, Coca, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Mineral Acids, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Arsenic, Strychnine, Quinine, Nux Vomica, Cinchona Preparations, Malt Extract, Cod-liver Oil, Sarsaparilla Compound, Vegetable Bitters, as Gentian, Calumba, Orange, Churetta, Quassia, Ceregen, Colloidal Malt and Iron

DELIRIUM TREMENS Ammon Carb, Bromides, Camphora Mucobrom Chloral Hyd Digitalis, Hyoscin, Hyoscyamine, Belladonna Opium Phosphorus, Strichnine, Trional, Auri Chlorid Auri Bromid Amylene Hydrate, very strong Infus Infus Capsaci, strong Coffee, Valerian Compounds. Paraldehyde

DIABETES Acid Lactic Codeine Convallaria, Glycerin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Opium, Sodii Salicylis Ithmol, Arsenic, Creosote, Jambul, Phosphorus Saccharin, Levulose, Nuclein Lecithine, Rhus Aromat Strichnine, Nux Vomica, Phosphoric Acid Lemonadi Guaiacol Carb, Iron Preps, Pancreatin, Salicylates Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates Insulin

DIARRHŒA Acid Camphoric, Acid Carbolic, Acid Lactic, Acid Sulphuric Agarum Benzo naphthol, Bismuth Salicyl, Bismuth et Cera Salicyl, Creta Carb, Liquor Calus Camphor Catechu Coto Pulv Creta Arom, Cupri Sulph Bismuth Carb Gummi Rub, Ferri Salicyl, Pulv Ipecac Co Kano Naphtholin Naphthol, Opium, Plurib Acet, Quinin Salicyl, Ol Ricini, Salacetol, Tannigen Bismuth Phenol, Tribromphenol Bismuth, Aconite Liq Alum Acet Belladonna Betol, Hyd e Creta Bismuth Subgall Ol Caput, Charcoal, Hydrag. Perchlor (very small doses), Krameria, Rhubarb, Salol, Beef Juices and Essences

DIPHTHERIA Antitoxin, Acid Salicylic, Ferri Perchlor, Sodii Benzoas, Potassu Chloris, Sodii Sulphis, Aconite, Belladonna, Finet Ferri Perchlor, Pilocarpine, Acid Benzoic, Acid Carbolic, Lactic Acid Spray, Liq Chlori as gargle, Formaldehyde Spray, Oronic Lither Spray, Liq Hydrogen Peroxid, Potass Permangan gargle, Eucalypt Oil Vapour, Oxygen inhalation

DROPSY See Ascites

DROPSY, CARDIAC Asparagin, Caffeine, Convallaria, Convallamarin, Delphin, Digitalis, P Elaterin Co, Erythrophloeum, Strophanthus, Arsenic, Cactus, Copaba, Ol Juniper, Scilla

DROPSY, HEPATIC Ammon Benz, Sodii Benz, Ammon Chlor, Copaba, Scoparius, Pil Hydrag, Hyd Subchlor, Sodii Bicarb, Potass Bicarb, Sparteine Sulphas, Tarracum, Digitalis, Colchicum, Iron and Salines Magnes Sulph, Theobromine

DROPSY, RENAL Apocynum Buchu, Caffene, Potash, Diphine, P. Histerm Co., Pil Hydrarg., C. Janyer Pilap Phlocartum Potass Acet., Potass Creta Potass Lact Acid, Potass Iodid Potass Nitras, Histerm, Phroloarum, Valera Scoparum, Caffene, Chnapha, Dactyls, Spirit Ether Nu, Pulv Jalape Co, Senega

DYSENTERY Bismuth Silicel, Cannabis Indica, Coccol Jerb Guarana, Hamatoxylon, Hamamelis, Krieger Catechu, Hydrarg, Perchlor, Ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha dectumed P Ipecac Co, Opium, Hydrarg Selchler, Naphthulin Phumbi Acet., Ierebene, Ol Tercheth, Acid Gallic Acid Nit-Hyd Dil Acid Lonic Alumi, Liq Alum Acet Arsenic, Belladonna, Bismuth Silicell, Calomel, Cupri Arsenis, Magnes Silicel, Acid Sulphuric, Quinine, Iannallun Tannigen, ice cold water Enema to relieve tenesmus (?) Potassium Chlorid Tannin, *Lupetone Stupes*

DYSMENORRHOEA Camerunga, Spirit Ether Nit Ammonium Phenazon, Apol Butyl Chloral, Cannabis, Chloral Hyd Gossyp Rad, Piscidia, Potass or Sodii Bromid, Pulsatilla, Salix Nig, Sabal Serrulat, Sodii Silicel, Viburnum Prunif, Aconite, Aloes, Mist Ferri Co, Myrrh, Pil Aloes et Myrrh, Arsenic, Belladonna, Ol Ruta, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

DYSPEPSIA Acid Carbohc, Acid Hydrochl Dil, Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Aloes, Amonon Carb, Arsenic, Bismuth Compounds, Capsicum, Cern Oxalas, Creosote, Gentian, Ginger, Oleo-resin Zingib, Oleo-resin Capsici, Oleo-resin Piperis, Pil Hydrarg, Hyd c Creta, Hydrastis, Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Nux Vomica Pepsin, Papain Pancreatin, Liq Digestivus, Liq Pepsin Neutral Glyc, Acid Pepsin, Podophyllum, Quinine, Rhubarb, Sodii Bicarb, Spirit Ammon Arom, Sodii Iaurocholas, Acid Sulphuros, Myrrh, Charcoal, Anthemis, Cinchona, Cocaine, Glycerin, Ipecacuanha, Menthol, Opium, Morphine, Malt Extract, Dried Malt Extract on Bread, Nux Vomica, Tonics, Stomachics, and Carminatives, as Ol Menth Pip, Ol Cryoph, Gentian, Orange, Quassia, Chnafa, &c

DYSPNCEA Spirit Ether, Spirit Ether Co, Erythrol Tetranit, Nitro-glycerin Tablets or Solution in Alcohol, Lobelia, Adonis Vern, Adonidin, Cimicifuga, Ether, Ethyl Iodid, Grindelia, Valerian, Strychnine, Pilocarpine, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Oxygen inhalation*

PARACHE Opium, Morphium, *Unc Laver Co with Delphin*, 5 per cent Sol Co am in *Uncid Oil*, 2 th or without a little *Althopu*

ECZEMA Arsenic, Iron Preparations, Cod liver Oil, Phosphorus, Calen Sulphur, Sulphur Ammonia and Cinchona mixture Belladonna Aperients Jalobranth, Rhus Tox, Thyroid, Iod Boric Iod Carbolic Chrysarolin, Liq Calcey Lin Calcey, Lsp Diachyl O' Cadimar Naphthol Plumbi Ictas Plumb Oleas Plumb Stemas, Liq Plumbi Subacet' Glycerin Jar Flimol, Zinci Oleas, Aristol Biswint Subgall Euphorbi Ictharol Adef's Iana Adef's Benz Ixol Liq Pter Carb, Zinci Boras, Aq Laureocerasi, Hyd Lumar Hyd Perchlor, Hyd Subchlor Weak Alkaline Lotions, Argent Nit, Calamine, Black Wash Yellow Wash Borax, Camphor, Unc Hydrarg Nit Cocaine, Eucalyptol, Vermsol, Iodoform, Hydrarg, Oleas Zinci Oxidum

ELEPHANTIASIS Pituitary Extract

ENDOCARDITIS Belladonna Cistene Iheobromine, Digitalis, Levurine, Nuclein Anti-streptococcus Serum, Aconite at first, Salicylates in rheumatic form Chloral Hyd Calomel, Opium, Quinine, Potass Iodid, Lithium Citrate

ENTERITIS See Cholera and Diarrhoea

EPILEPSY Ammonia, Soda, or Potassu Bromid, Amyl Nitris Argent Nit, Arsenic, Belladonna, Borax, Camphor Monobrom, Cannabis, Iron Preparations, Stryclimine, Valerian, Zinci Valerianas, Ferri Valerianas, Amylene Hydras, Auri Bromid, Nitro glycerin, Strontu Brom, Liq Auri et Arsen Bromid, Acetanilid, Acid Hydrobromic, Phenazonum Asafetida Tinct Castorei, Chloralamid, Cod-liver Oil Paraldehyde, Methyl Sulphonal, Soda Fluorid, Sulphonal, Sumbul, Zinc Salts

EPISTAXIS Aperients, Acid Gallic, Digitalis Aconite, Ergot, Iron Preparations, Acid Tannic, Adrenalin, Hamamelis, Mateo, 1 per cent Solution of Acetanilide in Liq Hamamelid Dest, Cold Water or Ice to Spine, Nose, and Head

ERYSIPELAS Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot, Ferri Perchlor, Anti-streptococcus Serum, Soda Benz, Ammon Carb, Phenazon, Quinine, Aperients, Acid Sulphuros, P Amyli, Glycerin Amyli, Argent Nit

Belladonna Preparations Calamine, Zinc Oxid, Cocaine, Creosote, Resorcin, Acid Picric, Ung Acid Salicyl, Creolin

ERYTHEMA *Glyc Amyli, Chamomile Fomentations, Ung Diachyli, Zinci Oxid, Calamine, Liq Plumbi Dil, Picric Acid, I'ernisol, Ung Lanæ Co, Cold Cream*

EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS, SEXUAL *Coca, Damiana, Kola, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Arsenic, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Eastonu, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Valerianates, Quinine, Cinchona Preparations*

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE *Belladonna, Digitalis, Iron and Quinine Preparations, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Iodides, Thyroid Treatment, Arsenic, Coto, Zinci Valer, Fluorides*

EYE CONTRACTORS OF PUPIL *Pilocarpine, Morphine, Physostigmine, Opium*

EYE, DILATORS OF PUPIL *Belladonna, Atropine Cocaine, Daturine, Duboisine, Homatropine, Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine, Scopolamine, Euphthalmine, Mydrine*

EYELIDS, AFFECTIONS OF *Argyrol, Zinc Sulphate, Protargol, Copper Sulphate, Acid Boric, Acid Tannic, Borax, Alum, Ung Hyd Ox Flav, Ung Hyd Nitratis Dil, Argent Nit, Colloidal Silver Hydrosol*

FAVUS *See Parasites*

FISSURE OF NIPPLES *Glyc Acid Tannic, Argent Nitras, Ung Cocainæ, Hydrastis Lotion, Glycerini Plumbi Subacet, Acid Boric, Acid Carbolic, Acid Picric, Bals Peru, Ung Zinci Plumbatis Co*

FISTULA *Ichthamol, Creolin, Bisimith Carb Ointment, Calomel Ointment, very weak alkaline lotions, Lysol, Hydrogen Peroxide*

FLATULENCE *Acid Carbolic, Acid Sulphuros, Asa-fetida, Mist Ammoniaci, Capsicum, Charcoal, Tinct Carminativa, Chlorodyne Creosote, Magnes Calc, Sodii Bicarb, Spirit Ammon Arom, Spirit Armoraciæ Co, Sodii Sulphocarb, Sodii Hyposulphus, Naphthol, Salol, Belladonna, Camphor, Essential Oils, as Peppermint, Cinnamon, Clove, Bitter Tonics, as Gentian, Orange, Aperients, Pepper, Terebene*

GASTRALGIA (See also *Dyspepsia*) Acid Hydrocyan Dil Spirit Aetheris Spirit Ether Co Belladonna, Bismuth salts Liq Calcei Ceru Oxalac Chloroform, Chlorodyne, Cocaine Creosote Magnesia Pepsin, Acid Carbohc Sodii Bicarb Bromides Codeme, Morphine subcutaneously, Nux Vomica

GASTRITIS Acid Hydrocyan Dil Alkaline Bicarbonates Bismuth Demulcents Opium, Ipecacuanha, Bismuth salts Pepsin Pepsin Codemel Cassine, Cinchona Preparations Bromides Columba Colloidal Bismuth Compound

GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS Calcei Chlorid, Ferri Chlorid Iodide Cod liver Oil Iron Salts Ammon Chlorid, Ars As Linac Liq Hydr Ocul Tinct Iodi, Tinct Ferri Iodid Liq Potass Iodid Liq Potass Iodid

GLAUCOMA Iodine Solution or tinct or oil, Pilule Iodine Adrenalin (A)

GLEET See *Gonorrhoea*

GOITRE Acid Hydrofluoric and Fluorides Arsenic, Belladonna Bromine Corallina Hydrarg Iodid Rubi, Hydrocyan Iodine Iodides Phosphorus Thyroid Gland Hydrarg Treatment Bromides, Strophantilis Strychnine Ammon Chlorid Osmic Acid Injection, Ung Hydrarg Iodine Ung Hydr Oculis Ung Iodi Tinct Iodi

GONORRHOEA Copalva Cubebs Oil Santal Helminthol, Hydrarg Alkali and Alkaline Bicarbonates Potass Liq Saline Apocenta Kava-Kava, Ext, Santal Solub, Ung Pichlori Tinct Solut Serrulat Injections of Tannic Acid Hydrarg Astringol Argent Nit Hydr Pichlor, Potass Permangan Zinc Chlorid Zinc Sulphocarb, Zinc Sulphate Arsenic, Potassium Iodoform Benger's Compound Silver Hydrargol Dichloramine I, Picric Acid

Potass Chloras, Glyc Acid Boric, Tinct Pyrethri, Pigmentum Ferri Perchlor, Extract Hamamelidis Liq, Argemithymol

HÆMATEMESIS Acid Gallie, Acid Sulph Dil, Adrenalin, Alum, Iron Alum, Ergot, Hamamelis, Ferric Salts, Plumbi Acct, Ol Terebinth, Ammon Chlorid, Ice, Krameria

HÆMATURIA Acid Gallie, Antimony, Camphor, Cannabis Ergot, Iron Alum, Hamamelis, Ol Terebinth, Ammon Benz, Camphor, Copaiba, Creosote, Digitalis, Matico, Rhus Aromat

HÆMOPTYSIS See Hæmatemesis

HÆMORRHAGE Acid Gallie, Acid Sulph Dil, Adrenalin, Calcium Chloride, Ergot, Cupri Sulph, Digitalis, Gummi Rub, Iron Alum, Hæmatostylon, Hamamelis, Ice, Ferric Salts, Ol Terebinth, Aconite, Phenazon, Creosote, Hydrastin, Cotarnin, Acid Tannic, Catechu, Alum, Bryonia, Gummi Rub, Ferri Perchlor, Hamamelis, Acetanilid, Monsel's Salt, Zinc Chlorid, Adrenalin

HÆMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM Ergot, Cannabis, Ergotin Inj, Ext Gossypii Liq, Hydrastis, Hydrastin, Nux Vomica, Opium, Adrenalin, Acid Gallie, Cotarnin, Atropine, Cimicifuga, Digitalis, emetic dose Ipecacuanha, Quinine, Inj Ferri Perchlor or Alum

HÆMORRHOIDS Laxatives as Conf Sennæ, Conf Sulphur, Conf Piperis Cascara, Sulphur, Guaiacum Pulv, Glycyrrhizæ Co, Sodii Sulphas in large quantity of water on rising, Glycerin, Suppos Bellad et Morphi, Suppos Adrenalin, Ung Acid Boric, Ung Gallæ c Opio Ung Hamamelid, Ung Ranunculi, Ung Bismuthi Carb, Ung Hydrag Subchlor, Ung Cocaine et Morphina Chlorate Potash Lotion, Hydrastis Lotion, Poultices

HAY FEVER (See also Catarrh, Nasal) Ammon Chlor, Belladonna, Camphor, Grindelia, Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Iodid, Quinine, Salicin, Aconite, Ipecacuanha, Pulv Ipecac Co, Nux Vomica Salicylic and Bismuth insufflations, Cocaine Spray, Orthoform insufflation, Carbolic Smelling Salts, Borax and Iodine Friction as nasal douche, Vaseline Adrenalin (the best), Sulphurous Acid diluted as douche, Formaldehyde Vapor, Ictanilid in Liq Hamamelidis Dist

HEADACHE Acetanilide, Phenazone, Saline Aperients, Caffeine Salts, Gran Effig Caffeine, Phenacetin, Guarana, Kola Cimicifuga Ammon Chlorid Hyd Subchlor, Soda Salicylic Bromides, *Menthol locally*

HEADACHE, NERVOUS Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Cimicifuga, Spirit Ammon Arom, Phenazone, Phenacetin, Arsenic Belladonna Bromides, Butyl-Chloral, Caffeine, Camphor Guarana Cannabis, Chloralamid, Chloral, Valerianates Citrophene Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Spirit Chloroform (full dose) Ignatia

HEART See Angina, Pericarditis, Endocarditis, Dropsy (Cardiac), Syncope, &c

HECTIC FEVER, NIGHT SWEATS Benzoates, Silicates Agrimon Gelsemium, Picrotoxin, Quinine, Silicin Acid Sulph Arom Acid Camphoric, Belladonna, Tinct Silice

HERPES, HERPES ZOSTER Quinine Preparations, Alkaline Saline Aperients Effig Salines Calomel, Belladonna *Gels* *lin* *ly*, *Ung Cocain*, *Ung Hyd Ammon* *Ung Hyd Nit Dil* *Ung Hyd Oleat*, *Menthol Ung Zinc* *Vesical Compounds (the best)*, *Acetanilide and Starch Bromid Subgallat Calomel, strong Spir tuous Lotions*

HICCUGH Spirit Etheris Spirit Etheris Co, Spirit Chloroform Lat Ergote Liq Opium, Soda Bicarb, Apomorphine, Belladonna Camphor Cocaine, Valerian, Benzyl Benzoate *Amal Nitrite inhalations*

HORDEOLUM Argent Nit Belladonna, Tinct Iodi, Ung Hyd Or Flax

HYDROPHOBIA Anæsthetics, Cannabis Indica, Chloral Curare Morphine Nitro-glycerin, Esarine, Pilocarpine Pasteur's Treatment, *Amal Nitrite inhalation*

HYSTERIA Cimicifuga, Asafetida, Bromides, Cannabis Indica, Iron Salts, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Strychnine Valerian, Valerianates (especially Zinc Valerianates), Auri Chlorid and Bromid, Acid Camphoric, Mist Ferri, Pil Aloes et Myrris Phenazonum, Belladonna Chloralamid, Syrup Glycerophos Co and Glycerophosphates, Musk, Castor, Sumbul.

IMPETIGO Arsenic, Iron Salts, Mineral Acids, Cod-liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Zinc Salts Salol, *Glyc Acid Tannic*, *Ung Hyd Ammon*, *Ung Zinci Oleat*, *Ung Zinci*, *Ung Diachyli*, *Liq Plumbi*, *Ung Acid Boric*, *Ichthamol*, *Benzonaphthol*, *Tar*, *Ol Cadinum*, *Tannic Acid*, *Colloidal Silver Hydrosol*

IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHOEA Arsenic, Cannabis Ind, Cantharides, Coca, Cocaine, Damiana, Iron Preparations, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Belladonna, Easton's Syrup, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Cimicifuga, Cubebs, Zinci Phosphas

INCONTINENCE OF URINE Belladonna, Calci Phosphas, Ergot, Cantharides, Iron Preparations, Phenazonum, Camphor Monobrom, Acid Camphoric, Buchu Chloral, Syr Ferri Iodid, Bromides, Quinine

INDIGESTION See Dyspepsia

INFLUENZA, Cimicifuga, Liq Ammon Acet, Spirit Aether Nit, Spirit Ammon Aromat, Ammon Carb, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Pulv Ipecac Co, Quinine Preparations (especially Tinct Quininæ Ammon), Salicin, Sodii Salicylas, Phenacetin, Agaricin, Belladonna, Camphor, Sandal Oil, Cocaine Nasal Spray, inhalation Eucalyptus Oil, painting nostrils with Mentholised Oil

INSANITY Chloral, Codeine, Colelucine, Hyoscine Paraldehyde, Trional, Hyoscyamine, Sulphonal

INSOMNIA Bromides, Butyl-Chloral, Camphor, Camphor Monobrom, Cannabis Indica, Chloral, Cocaine, Codeina, Hyoscyamus, Lupulin, Morphine Opium, Paraldehyde, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Barbitone Amylene Hydrate, Chloralamid, Sulphonal Methyl Sulphonat Alcohol, Belladonna, Digitalis, Gelsemium *Hof-pilla Warm Bath*

INTERMITTENT FEVER Aconite, Ammon Chlorid Phenazonum Apioi, Arsenic, Atropine, Chloral, Cimicifuga, Cinchonidine, Cinchonine Digitalis Eucalyptus Preparations, Guaricol, Hydrastis Opium Pulv Ipecac Co, Pilocarpine, Purgatives Quinine Quinine Salts, Salicin, Phenacetin, Strychnine Warburg's Imixture

INTERTRIGO *Ung Acid Boric*, *Ung Iodur Co*, *Ung Zinci*, *Glyc Acid Tannic*, *Loto Zinc Oxide Loto Chlorine* Colloidal, *Liquor Calcis*, *Crisa Pic*

Fulleis Earth Cold Cream Ung Zinci Oleatis, Tale, Acetanilide diluted with Starch Powder, Aluminum Stearates, Plumbi Oleas, Plumbi Stearates, Calomel, Tannoform, Zinc Oxide

INTESTINAL WORMS *See Parasites, Intestinal*

IRITIS Aconite, Belladonna, Liq Hyd Perchlor, Potass Iodid Opium, *Atropine Oil or Ointment*

ITCH *See Scabies*

JAUNDICE Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Aloes, Ammon Chlor Benzoates, Euonymin Hyd & Creta, Pil Hydrarg, Hydrarg Subchlor Hydrastis, Indin, Podophyllin, Mist Sennæ Co Soda Sulphas, Soda Phosphas, Taraxacum, Ferri Succinas Saline Purges, Arsenic, Carlsbad Salt, Lemon Juice Potass Bicarb, Rhubarb, Soda Oleas, dark enema Ipecac Water, *Acid Nit-Hyd Dil (further diluted) as local application over Liver*

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS *See Croup, Spasmodic*

LARYNGITIS, ACUTE Aconite Liq Ammon Acet, Vin Antim Hydrarg Subchlor Pulsatilla, Bromides, Pulv Ipecac Co Gelsemium Morphine, Quinine, Zinc Sulphas (emetic), Gargle Alum or Tannic Acid, Demulcent Drinks, Benzoin Vapour, Thymol Vapour, Sulphurous Acid Inhalation, *Hot Foot-bath with Mustard*

LARYNGITIS, CHRONIC Bismuth Oxochloride insufflation Vapour of the following—Creosote, Menthol, Pinus Pumilio, Pinus Sylvestris, or Juniper Oil, Sulphurous Acid Inhalation

LEPROSY Chaulmoogra Oil Serum Treatment, Ung Sulphur Iodid Chaulmoogra Soap and Ointment

LEUCOCYTHEMIA Digitalis Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Iodine, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Zinc Phosphid, Arsenic

LEUCORRHOEA Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Iron Salts, Arsenic, Quinine Tonics, as Easton's Syrup, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Hydrastin, Lolio Acid Carbolic, Acid Boric Alum Hydrastis Pulsatilla, Potass Permang, Ferric Acid Krameria, Zinc Sulphas, Zinc Sulphocarb, Borax, Cupri Sulphas, Resorcin

LOCOMOTOR ATAXY Argent Nit, Argent Oxid, Phosphorus, Cod-liver Oil, Pilocarpine, Physostigma, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Belladonna, Damiana, Glycerophosphates, Bromides, Hypophosphites

LUMBAGO Cimicifuga, Belladonna, Colchicum, Potass Iodid, Purgatives, Salicylates, Ammon Chlorid, Pulv Ipecac Co, Glycerophosphates, Iodides, Phenacetin, Phenazonum, Sulphur and Guaiacum Lozenges, *Linim A B C*, &c, *Menthol Eucalyptus and Turpentine Oil in Liniments*, *Belladonna Plaster*, *Ung Capsici*, *Methyl Salicyl*, *nooning with Hot Iron Massage*

LUPUS Iodides, Arsenic, Ol Morrhuæ, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Calcium Chloride, Calomel, Thyroid Treatment, *Acid Chromic*, *Camphor Salicyl*, *Ung Gynocardia*, *Iodoform*, *Pasta Zinc Chlorid*, *Acid Lactic*, *Lassar's Paste*, *Resorcin*, *Acid Cinnamic*, *Salicylic Collodion*, *Thiosinamine*, *Acid Carbolic*, *Aristol*, *Ung Sulphur Iodid*, *Carbomic Acid Pencils*

MALARIA See Intermittent Fever

MANIA See Insanity

MEASLES Saline Aperients, Aconite, Spirit Æther Nit, Liquor Ammon Acet, Ammon Carb, Vinum Ipecac, Lemonade, Digitalis, Jaborandi, Quinine, Glyceric Acid Boric for Throat and Mouth

MELANCHOLIA Bromides, Camphor, Coca, Cocaine, Cannabis, Musk, Valerian and Valerianates, Nuc Vomica, Phosphorus, Damiana, Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Arsenic, Belladonna, Kola, Caffeine, Cimicifuga, Opium

MENORRHAGIA See Hæmorrhage

MIGRAINE See Headache, Nervous

MILK, TO ARREST FLOW OF Agaricin, Belladonna, Atropine, Ergot, Saline Purgatives, Iodides, Camphor, Bromides, Quinine, *Belladonna Plaster* or *Glycerin Belladonna to Breasts*

MILK, TO INCREASE FLOW OF Acid Lactic, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Ext Malti, Ol Morrhuæ, Caffeine, Ext Galegæ Liq, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Strychnine, *Massage with Castor Oil*

MORPHINE HABIT Cactus, Cocaine, Bromides, Sparteine Sulphate Valerianates, Capsicum, Eserine, Gelsemium Strychnine

MYALGIA Cimicifuga, Ammon Chlorid, Atropine, Iron Salts Salicylates Camphor Monobrom, Gelsemium, Opium, Potass Acet and Citras, Salol, Iodides, *Linn and Glic Belladonna, Lin and Ung Capsici, Tinct Iodi, Menthol Belladonna Plaster, Ol Cajuputi in Linn, Hol Penthies*

MYXEDEMA (See also Goutre) Arsenic, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine and Jaborandi Nitroglycerin, Strychnine, Nux Vomica Thyroid Treatment (best), Glycerophosphates

NÆVI See Warts

NEPHRITIS Buchu Copaiba, Dec Hordei, Dec Tritici, Dec Lin Parera Ol Santal, Ext Santali Liq, Uva Ursi Diuretin, Theobromine Compounds, Alkalies, Belladonna Copaiba Scoparius, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Juniper, Ol Terbinth, Urea

NEURALGIA Aconite, Cimicifuga, Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic, Bromides, Butyl Chloral Gelsemium, Caffeine, Chloral Hyd, Colchicum Conine Hydrobrom, Conium, Iron Salts, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Phosphorus, Hypophosphites Glycerophosphates, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acetanilide Salicylates Salol, *Ether Spray, Lin Bellad, Lin Capsici Lin Chlorof, Chloral c Camphora, Chloral-Menthol Camphor Chloroform, Delphin, Oleat Morphina, Oleat Cocaina, Ung Atropina, Ung Aconitina, Chlorof Aconiti Chlorof Bellad, Amyl Nitrite Inhalat from capsule Blisters, Capsicum Plaster, Linn Aconiti Spinal Ice bag (?)*

NEURASTHENIA Bromides Codeine, Cocaine, Glycerophosphates Hypophosphites Phosphorus, Strychnine, Sumbul, Zinc Oxide Cod Liver Oil

NIGHT SWEATS Acid Gallic, Acid Sulphuric, Agriem, Atropine, Belladonna Calcii Chlorid, Coto, Homatropine Hypophosphites Pulv Ipecac Co, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Picrotoxin, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations Acid Camphoric, Guaiacol Carb, Hyoscyne, Ergot, Tinct Salvre, Methyl Sulphonal

NIPPLES, SORE See Fissure

Rub, Sulphur, *Lotto Calcis Sulphurat*, *Ol Sassafras*, *Acid Sulphuros*, Benzol, *Ol Cajuputi*, *Kerosene*, *Quassia* (a strong decoction) *Saponin*

PERICARDITIS *Digitalis*, *Levurine*, *Nuclein*, *Iodides*, *Mercury Preparations* *Opium*, *Quinine*, *Sodii Salicylas*, *Scilla* *Aconite*, *Belladonna Plaster*, *Poultice*, *Ice-bag over Præcordium* (?)

PERITONITIS *Aconite* *Liq Animon* *Acet*, *Vin Ipecac* *Ammonia* *Calomel* *Hyoscyamus*, *Opium* *Salines*, *Poultices* *Hot Steam Cloths* (?), *Ice and Cold Cloths* (?), *Leeches* (?) *Rubefacients* (?)

PERSPIRATION, EXCESSIVE *See Night Sweats*

PERSPIRATION, FETID *Acid Boric*, *Acid Carbohc*, *Acid Salicylic*, *Alum*, *Tannoform*, *Lix Bellad*, *Acid Chromic* *Potass Permang*, *Zinc Oxide*, *Acid Tannic*, *Borax* *Sodium Bicarbonate Lotion*

PERTUSSIS *Benzoic Acid*, *Benzoates*, *Acid Hydrocyan* *Dil*, *Alum Cocaine*, *Cod-liver Oil*, *Belladonna*, *Atropine Bromides* *Briony*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Camphor Monobrom*, *Cannabis Chloral*, *Conium*, *Ergot*, *Gelsemium*, *Grindelia*, *Lobelia* *Opium* *Ozone Ether*, *Hydrogen Peroxid*, *Senega* *Stramonium* *Zinci Oxid*, *Phenazone*, *Apomorphine*, *Benzol Bromoform* *Naphthalin*, *Phenacetin*, *Syrup Armoraciae* *Co Spirit Armoraciae* *Co*, *Valerian*, *Anemomin* *Arsenic*, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*, *inhalation of Vapour of Cresol Tar*, or *Fumes of smouldering Lobelia Composita*

PHTHISIS (*See also Hectic Fever*, *Night Sweats*, *Hæmorrhage*, *Hæmatemesis*, &c) *Acid Lactic*, *Lactates*, *Aconite*, *Benzoates*, *Cissine* *Hypophosphites*, *Calcii Chlorid*, *Lactophosphates* *Codeine* *Iron Salts*, *Cod-liver Oil*, *Glycerophosphates*, *Prunus Virg*, *Quinine and Cinchona Preparations*, *Salicin and Salicylates*, *Terebene*, *Acid Camphoric*, *Phenazonum*, *Phenacetin*, *Guaiacol and Compounds*, *Creosote and Compounds*, *Sodium Cinnamate*, *Cacodylates* (*see Arsenic*), *Diamorphine*, *Urea*, *Cimicifuga*, *Tar*, *Liquor Pius Aromaticus*, *Sandal Wood Oil*, *Ozone inhalation of Vapours of Creosote*, *Ol Piri Pumilio* or *Sikestris*, *Tar Benzoin*

PILES *See Hæmorrhoids*

PITYRIASIS *Boric Acid Ointment and Lotion, Chrysarobin, Borax, Ol Cadmii, Tar, Lead Lotion and Ointment, Resorcin, Carbolic Oint and Lotion, Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Hyd Perchlor (very weak lotion), Ung Hyd Oleat, Sulphur, Colloidal Silver Hydrosol*

PLEURISY Aconite, Liq Ammon Acet, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Ammon Carb, Jaborandi, Morphine, Iodides, Quinine, Soda Salicylas, Salicin, Phenazone, Phenacetin, Calomel, Digitalis, Guaiacol, *Ol Gaultheriæ as paint Blister, Belladonna Plaster, Cotton-wool Jacket, Strapping*

PLEURODYNIA *See Myalgia*

PNEUMONIA Aconite, Salicylates, Alcohol (?), Liq Ammon Acet, Ammon Carb, Ammon Chlorid, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Potass Cit, Quinine Preparations, Salicin, Caffeine, Hypophosphites, Iodides, Belladonna, Camphor, Pulv Ipecac Co, Guaiacol, Senega, Spirit Æther Nit, *Ice Pack (?)*, *Cold Sponging (?)*, *Cold Compresses (?)*, *Hot Poultices (?)*, *Sinapisms (?)*

POISONS *See under heading of individual drug for antidotes*

POST-PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE *See Hæmorrhage (Post-partum)*

PRECNANCY, VOMITING OF Belladonna, Iodine Tincture (one-drop doses hourly), Ipecacuanha Wine (one-drop doses hourly), Bismuth Preparations, Ceru Oxalas, Chloroform, Creosote, Acid Hydrocyanic, Iridin, Menthol, Morphine, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Quinine, Sp Nucis Juglandis, Arsenic, Aconite, Potass Bromid, Calumba, Nux Vomica Tincture (one-drop doses hourly), Salicin

PRURIGO, PRURITUS ANI, VULVÆ, &c (*See also Eczema*) Arsenic, Bromides, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Syrup Glycero-phosph Co, Phosphorus, Alkaline or Acid Tonics, *Boric or Carbolic Acid Lotions and Ointments, Ung Acid Salicylic, Sulphurous Acid Lotions and Ointments, Alkaline Lotions, Alum, Argent Nit, Liq Picis Carbonis, Ung Chloroform, Loto Nigra, Glycerin Plumbi Subacet, Cocaine Ointments and Lotions, Eucaine, Opium, Lin Calcis, Alcoholic Lotions, Acid Hydrocyanic Dil, Ag Lauracerasi, Resorcin, Lanolin Cream, Ung Hyd Subchlor, Hyd Perchlor, Liq Plumbi, Ung Picis, very hot Water, ice-cold Water Colloidal Silver Hydrosol*

PSORIASIS Arsenic, Cantharides, Ol Gynocardia, Hyd Iodid Virid, Iron Salts, Cod-liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preps, Sulphur, Tonics generally, Saline Aperients, Carbolic Acid, Chrysarobin, Pyrogallie Acid, Salicylic Acid Liq Picis Carb, Tar Ointment and Lotion, Ol Cadmi, Ol Betulae, Sulphur, Sulph Hypochlor, Euphen, Aristol, Cold Cream, Naphthol, Ung Hyd Subchlor, Ichthamol Liq Plumbi, Ung Hyd Oleat, Sulphur Iodid Warm Baths, Alkaline Baths, Sulphur Baths

PUERPERAL FEVER Opium, Quinine, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Aconite, Calumba, Digitalis, Aperients, Ol Terebinth, Ierebene, Phenazonum, Stimulants, Boric or Carbolic Lotion, Antistreptococcus Serum, Ice (?), Hyd Perchlor (very weak lotion), Sulphocarbonates, Potass Permang

PURPURA (See also Hæmorrhage) Acid Gallic, Acid Sulph Arom, Ergot Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin, Ol Terebinth, Lemon Juice, Calen Chlorid, Arsenic, Malt Extract, Nux Vomica

PYÆMIA Salicylates, Eucalyptus Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin, Antistreptococcus Serum, Nuclein, Ammon Carb, Ol Terebinth

PYELITIS (See also Bright's Disease) Acid Camphoric, Buchu, Copaiba, Ol Santal, Ol Juniper, Pareira, Salol, Scoparius, Benzoates, Hexamine

PYROSIS Acid Hydrocyanic, Acid Nit-Hyd, Dil, Acid Sulphurous, Bismuth Preparations, Charcoal, Ceri Oxalas, Magnesia, Sodii Bicarb, Sodii Sulphocarb, Acid Carbolic, Creosote, Nux Vomica, Chalk, Morphine

QUINSY See Throat

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE Benzoates, Salicylates, Aspirin, Aconite, Cimicifuga, Colchicum, Citrates, Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Bicarb, Opium, Quinine, Salicin, Phenacetin Phenazonum, Salol, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Bromides, Ammon Chlorid, Pulv Ipecac Co, Glycero-phosphates, Iodides, Lithium Salts

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Sulphur Lozenges, Colchicum, Iron Preparations, Guaiacum and Sulphur Lozenges, Iodides, Ol Gaultheria,

Lithi Hippiuras, Lithi Bromid, Pelletierine, Piperazine, Colchicin Salicyl, Aspirin, Benzoates, Cod-liver Oil, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Rhus Tox, *Lin Bellad*, *Lin Chlorof*, *Mesotan*, *Methyl Salicyl*, *Lin Terebinth*, *Lin Eucalyph*

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS Cimicifuga, Guaiacol, Arsenic, Aethyl-salicylic acid, Iodides, Guaiacol Carbonate, Lithia, Cod-liver Oil, Bromides, Thyroid

RICKETS Phosphates, Lactophosphates, Glycrophosphates, Hypophosphites, as Syrup Ferri Phosph Co, Syrup Calcu Lactophosph, Syrup Glycrophosph Co, Syrup Hypophosph Co, singly or combined, Cod-liver Oil with Vin Ferri, Calcium Lactate, Milk, Lemon Juice

RINGWORM See Tinea

SALIVATION Dilute Mineral Acids, general treatment with Tonics, *Boric Acid*, *Borax*, *Potass Chlorate*, *Alum*, or *Carbolic Acid Mouth Washes and Gargles*

SARCINÆ (See also Dyspepsia) Acid Sulphuros, Sodii Sulphuris or Hyposulphuris, Sodii Salicylas, Calcu Chlorid, Acid Carbolic, Creosote, *Stomach Syphon*

SCABIES *Loto Calcis Sulphurat*, *Hyd Perchlor*, *Naphthalin*, *Naphthol*, *Ung Potass Sulphurat*, *Sulphur*, *Sapo Molliis*, *Lysol*, *Acid Sulphuros Hyd Ammon*, *Ol Cajuputi*, *Sulphur Baths*

SCALDS See Burns

SCIATICA Cimicifuga, Belladonna, Colelumum, Lithi Cit and Bromid, Guaiacol, Guaiacum, Acetanilide, Phenazonum, Phcnaectin, Methyl Acetanilid, Salol, Salicylates, Salicin, Quinine, Piperazine, Ammon Chlorid, Cod-liver Oil, Gelsemium, Syrup Glycrophosph Co, Iodides, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, *Ol Terebinth*, Morphine Injection, Ether Spray, *Ung Aconitinæ*, *Ung Atropinæ*, *Linn A B C*, *Menthol*, *Chloral cum Camphor*, *Ung Veratrinæ*, *Blisters*, *Galvanism*

SCROFULA Calcium Salts with Iron, Syrup Ferri Phosph Co, Syrup Calcu Lactophosph, Syrup Glycrophosph Co, Syrup Hypophosph Co, *Ol Morrhuæ*, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Arsenic, Iodides, Syrup Ferri Iodid, Thyroid, Ext Malt, Milk and Lime

SPINAL CONGESTION Aconite Ergot, Gelsolinum,
Nux Vomica, Cold Infusion to spine Wet Cupping

SPINAL IRRITATION Acid Phosphoric Phosphates
and Phosphate Aconite Belladonna Bromides Ergot if
congested, Nux Vomica Glycerophosphates Hypophos-
phites, Massage, Electricity, Counter-irritation as
Blisters, &c

SPINAL PARALYSIS (See also Locomotor Ataxy)
Belladonna, Cod-liver Oil Lx Malt, Hyocyamine in
Paralysis Agitans, Ergot in Hyperemia, Phosphates,
Hypophosphites Glycerophosphates Nux Vomica or
Picrotoxin after febrile symptoms, Electricity, Massage

SPRUE Pulv Britanic Co (the best) Pulv Rhei Co,
Chalk Soda Bicarb, Cinnamon, Pulv Ipecac Co, Milk
Diet, Carminatives

STOMACH CATARRH *See* Gastritis.

STOMACH, SOUR. *See* Acidity, Pyrosis

STOMATITIS *See* Aphthæ.

STRUMA *See* Scrofula

SUNSTROKE Apomorphine and Atropine injections, Belladonna, Ergot by mouth or injection, Digitalis, Bromides, Quinine, *Cold Affusion* (?), *Venesection* (?), *Leeches* (?), *Hot Baths* (?), *Ice to Back, Chest, and Abdomen* (?)

SYCOSIS. *See* Tinea

SYNCOPE (*See also* Collapse) Alcohol, Atropine, Belladonna, Camphor, Digitalis, or Digitalin hypodermically, in sudden collapse after hæmorrhage, Adrenalin, *Ether or Amyl Nitrite inhalation*, *Ammonia inhalation* (cautiously), *position head downwards, feet raised*

SYNOVITIS Aconite, Vin Antim, Saline Purges, Calci Sulphid, Cod-liver Oil, Iodides, Quinine, Injection of Carbolic Acid Solution into Joint, Injection of Ethereal Iodoform Solution into Joint, *Blisters, Strapping, strong Counter-irritants*, Ung Hydrarg Co, Ung Hyd Oleat

SYPHILIS Iodides, Hyd e Cretâ, Liq Hyd Perchlor, Hyd Iodid Virid, Hyd Iodid Rub, Pil Hydrarg, Hydrarg Tannas, Sarsaparilla, Syrup Acid Hydriodic, Arsenic, Liq Arsenu et Hyd Iodid, Auri Chlorid, Liq Arsenu et Hyd Bromid, Cod-liver Oil, Creosote, Guaiacum, Salvarsan, Tonics and General Treatment *Acid Boric, Acid Chromic, Acid Trichloroacetic, Acid Nitric, Aristol, Hydrarg Oxycyanid, Calomel, Europhen, Iodoform, Iodol, Lotio Flava, Potassium Chlorate, Zinc Chlorid*

TÆNIA *See* Parasites, Intestinal

TETANUS Cannabis, Chloral, Conine Hydrobrom, Curare, Gelsemine, Morphine, Opium, Physostigmine, Hydrogen Peroxid, Pilocarpine, Antitoxin, Aconite (large doses), Apomorphine, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Anæsthetics*

THROAT, INFLAMMATION OF; TONSILITIS Aconite, Salicylates, Vin Antim, Belladonna, Quinine,

TONSILITIS See Throat

TOOTHACHE Aconites Alcohol Butyl-Chloral, Gal-
sennium Gelsemium Opium Morphine Inf, Tinct Quin-
Ammon and Iones generally *Arsenic Acid and*
Morphine Acid Carbolic, Cocaine, Ol Caryoph, Menthol
Chlorof Chloral and Camphor, Creosote, Chlorof Mast c

TRICHINOSIS Arsenic, Ergot Benzol, Glycerin

TUBERCULOSIS See Phthisis.

TYPHOID FEVER Salicylates, Ammon Carb, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Ergot (for Hæmorrhage), Eucalyptus, Chlorates, Arsenic with Opium, Cupri Arsenis, Hydrogen Peroxide, Naphthalin, Naphthol, Thymol, Bismuth Subgallate, Opium, Acid Phosphoric (freely diluted) as cooling drink, Aconite, Phenazonum (?), Belladonna (only during pyrexia stage), Benzo-naphthol, Calomel (very small but frequent doses), Charcoal, Guaiacol, Salol, Ol Terebinth, Liq Calcis Sacch

TYPHUS FEVER Vin Antim, Ammon Carb, Opium, Belladonna, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Hydrastis, Acid Phosphoric (very dilute) as cooling drink, Liq Calcis Sacch, Camphor, Hyoscyamus, Musk, Chlorates, Ol Terebinth (in stupor)

ULCERS AND SORES Acid Boric, Acid Carbolic, Acid Salicylic, Argent Nit, Ol Eucalypti, Hydrogen Peroxid, Potass Permang, Ung Resinæ, Glyc Bellad, Zinci Chlorid, Zinci Oleas and Stearas, Zinci Sulphas, Lotio Rubra, Iodol, Iodoform, Europhen, Naphthalin, Acetaminide, Alcohol, Alum Ust, Bals Peru, Borax, Bismuth Subnit, Lotio Calcis Chlorinat, Liq Plumbi, Hydrastis, Hyd Perchlor, Lotio Potass Chlorat, Sanitas, Izal, Creolin, Lysol, Dakin's Solution, Collodal Silver (Collodell)

URÆMIA Amyl Nitris, Caffeine, Digitalis, P Elaterin Co, Jaborandi, Pilocarpin, Jalap, Nitroglycerin, Scilla, Scopolius, Benzoates, Apocynum, Chloroform, Chloral, Erythrol Tetranit, Saline Purges, Transfusion, Venesection

URINE, INCONTINENCE See Incontinence

URTICARIA Bromides, Magnesia, Sodii Bicarb, Alkaline Drinks and Saline Aperients, Boric or Carbolic Lotions, Liq Plumbi, Acid Hydrocyanic Dil, Cocaine Ointment and Lotion, Alkaline Bath, Lin Calcis, Collodal Silver (Collodell)

VAGINITIS See Leucorrhœa

VARIOLA Aconite, Ammon Carb, Liq Ammon Acet, Belladonna, Bromides, Alcohol, Cimicifuga, Quinine, Ruby Glass Screen, Ung Acid Boric, Ung or Ol Carbolic, Lin Calcis, Collodion, Acid Sulphuros, Cocaine, Glyc Amyli (stiff), Potass Permang, Ung Zinci

INDEX

ABDOMINAL plethora, 323
Abies, oleum, 210
Abortion, threatened, 323
Abscess, prescription for, 165
Acacia gummi, 1
A C E mixture, 102
Acetanilidum, 1
Acetannum, 28
Acetic acid, 2
Acetic ether, 35
Acetomorphium, 228
Acetum cantharidini, 89
 opacuanhæ, 181
 scillæ, 276
Acetylsalicylic acid, 3
Acetylannum, 28
Acidity, gastric, 323
Acidum
 aceticum, 2
 aceticum dilutum, 3
 acetylsalicylicum, 3
 argenicum, 36
 arseniosum, 56
 benzoicum, 1
 boricum, 5
 cacodylicum, 8

Acidum
 hydrocyanicum dilutum, 16
 hydrofluoricum dilutum, 16
 hypophosphorosum, 235
 lacticum, 16
 dilutum, 18
 nitricum, 18
 dilutum, 18
 nitro hydrochloricum dilu-
 tum, 19
 olicum, 19
 phenyl ethyl borbutyricum,
 307
 phosphoricum cone nitratum,
 29
 phosphoricum dilutum, 20
 picenicum, 20
 pyroxylicum, 20
 oxidatum, 21
 salicylicum, 21
 sulphuricum, 25
 aromaticum, 25
 dilutum, 25
 sulphureosum, 26
 tannicum, 27
 tartaricum, 27
 uric, 27

-

,

- Antimonium, 51
 sulphuratum, 52
 tartaratum, 52
 Antimony sulphide, colloidal, 315
 Antipyrine, 235
 Antiseptic lotion, 303
 Antiseptics
 for cleansing instruments, 325
 for wounds, 325
 intestinal, 325
 urinary, 325
 Antispasmodics, 297
 Anus, fissure of, 325
 Aperient, 203
 Aphonia, 325
 Aphrodisiac, 127, 220, 238
 Aphthæ and stomatitis, 326
 Aphthous mouth, prescriptions for, 7
 Apol, 53
 Apocodine, 114
 Apocynum, 53
 Apomorphinæ hydrochloridum, 54
 Apoplexy, 326
 Aqua
 anethi, 50
 anis, 51
 camphoræ, 86
 citræ, 93
 caryophylli, 93
 chloroformi, 102
 cinnamomi, 107
 feniculi, 111
 laurocerasi, 195
 Argenthymol, 318
 tooth paste, 319
 Argentum, 55
 Argyrol, 56
 Aristochin, 261
 Aristol, 180, 304
 Aristoquinone, 261
 Armoraciæ radix, 57
 Arnica flores, 57
 Aromatic
 chalk powder, 83
 with opium, 83
 iodoform 179
 Arsamin, 282
 Arseni
 bromidum, 59
 iodidum, 59
 Arsenic sulphide, colloidal, 315
 Arsenous acid, 58
 Arsenium, 58
 Arsenobenzol, 61
 Arsenophenolamine, 61
 Arsphenamine, 61
 Arthritis, 326
 prescriptions for 168, 255
 Artificial Curshard salt, 257
 Asiaticum, 61
 Ascariides *See* Parasites, internal
 Ascites, prescription for, 199
 Asparagin, 62
 Aspirin, 3
 soluble, 3
 Asthma, 326
 prescriptions for 31, 12,
 46, 68, 87, 111, 116, 155,
 109, 220, 255, 279, 272,



- Brilliant paste, 208
 Bromalin, 160
 Bromodal, 251
 Bromodiethyl-acetyl-urea, 293
 Bromoform, 75
 Bromum, 75
 Bromural, 307
 Bronchitis, prescriptions for, 34,
 44, 46, 53, 64, 70, 120, 125,
 132, 185, 241, 245, 272, 277,
 278, 279, 301, 328
 Bronchocele, prescription for, 40
 Broom tops, 277
 Brown mixture, 153
 Bruises, 328
 prescription for, 159
 Bryonia, 75
 Bubo, 328
 Buchu, 75
 Burns and scalds, 328
 Burnt alum, 40
 Burow's solution, 41
 Butyl chloral hydrate, 76
 Byne, 203

 Cacodylic acid, 8
 Cactus grandiflorus, 77
 Caffena, 78
 Caffena
 citras, 78
 hydrobromidum, 78
 sodio benzoas, 78
 sodio valerianas, 78
 valerianas, 78
 Caffine antipyrin citrate, 79
 Calabar bean, 239
 Calamine, 80
 Calamine, prepared, 80
 Calen
 acetylvalerianas, 3
 bromidum, 81
 cacodylas, 6

 Calcu
 permanganas, 205
 sulphidum, 83
 Calculi,
 biliary, 328
 urinary, 328
 Calcndula, 84
 Calomel, 168
 ointment, 169
 Calorit, 91
 Calumbæ radix, 84
 Calx
 chlorinata, 102
 cum acido borico, 103
 sulphurata, 83
 Cambogia, 85
 Camphora, 86
 monobromata, 87
 Camphoric acid, 87
 Canadian
 hemip, 53
 blood root, 271
 Cancer, 328
 Cannabin tannas, 88
 Cannabis indica, 88
 Cantharidin, 89
 Cantharis, 89
 Capsici fructus, 90
 Carbamide, 306
 Carbazotic acid, 20
 Carboic acid, 8
 Carbon tetrachloridum, 91
 Carboneum sicc. Bolus
 Cardamomum chinensis, 92
 Cardiac toin 78 79 111, 121, 251
 Cardus 329
 Cardui fructus, 92 102
 Cardui fructus, 92
 Cerebri bark, 155
 Cescari
 aromatica, 91
 argyria, 91
 ceratella, 95

- Catarrh,
 prescriptions for, 7, 135, 171,
 182, 211, 227
 vesical *See* Bladder
 Catochu, 96
 Caulophyllin, 97
 Caulophyllum, 97
 Caustic potash, 250
 Cerasine red, 209
 Cerebral congestion *See* Apo-
 plexy
 Cerebro spinal meningitis, pre-
 scription for, 256
 Ceregen, 14
 Cerevisæ fermentum, 97
 Ceruonias, 98
 Chalk,
 precipitated, 81
 prepared, 83
 mixture, 83
 Chinere, 329
 Chipped
 hands, prescriptions for, 152,
 249
 skin, 329
 Chluput's solution, 112
 Cholinoogrea oleum, 95
 Chelsea pneumonia, 155, 296
 Chemical food, 139
 Cherry laurel leaves, 195
 China turpentine, 302
 Chicken pox, 329
 Chilibutas, 329
 prescription for, 82
 Chilie paste, 91
 China clay, 101
 Chinalgen, 260
 Chinosol, 99
 Chirita, 99
 Chloral
 camphoratum, 100
 formumudum, 99
 hydras, 100
 Chloralamide, 99
 Chloramide, 99
 Chlorbutol, 77
 Chloretone, 77
 Chloride of lime, 102
 Chlorinated lime, 102
 Chlorine gargle, 16
 Chloroformum, 101
 aconiti, 307
 Chloroformum,
 belladonnæ, 66
 camphoratum, 86
 Chlorosis *See* Anæmia
 prescriptions for, 60, 142, 143
 Chlorum, 102
 Cholagogue mixtures, 65, 136,
 137, 163
 Cholera,
 Asiatic, 329
 mixture, Board of Health, 83
 Chordee, 330
 prescription for, 86, 172, 225
 Chorea, 330
 Chromic
 acid, 10
 anhydride, 10
 Chrysarobinum, 103
 Cimicifuge rhizoma, 104
 Cimicifugin, 105
 Cuchona, 105
 Cineol, 134
 Cinnamomi cortex, 107
 Cirrhosis of liver, prescriptions
 for, 47, 188
 Citric acid, 10
 Citrine ointment, 165
 Clamen's solution, 59
 Coal tar, 243
 Coca, 108
 Cocaine, 109
 Cocaine
 hydrochloridum, 110
 nitras, 110
 salicylas, 110
 Codein, 114
 Codeinæ phosphas, 114
 Cod-liver oil, 212
 Cohosh,
 black, 104
 blue, 97
 Colchicina, 115
 Colchicine salicylas, 115
 Colchicum, 114
 Cold, prescriptions for, 31, 44,
 135, 289
 Colic,
 intestinal, 330
 lead, 330
 prescriptions for, 34, 62, 80, 225
 renal and hepatic, 330
 Collapse and fainting, 330

- Collargol, 57
 Colloidal colloidal hydro-ols, 311
 Colloidum, 116
 anodynum, 31
 flexile, 116
 iodoformi, 178
 salicylicum compositum, 22
 stipticum, 27
 vesicans, 89
 Colloid iodine, 316
 silver, 57, 317
 sulphur, 319
 Colloidal
 lotions, 320
 mixtures, 321
 Colloids, 314
 Collurarium recti carbonici com-
 positum, 6
 Colocynthis, 116
 Colophony, 261
 Compound cresol solution, 246
 lanolin ointment, 33
 lead stearate powder, 248
 Condurango, 117
 Confectio
 gutturi composita, 195
 piperis, 211
 sennae, 279
 sennae leguminorum, 281
 sulphuris, 293
 Conium hydrobromidum, 118
 Conium, 118
 Conjunctivitis, 330
 prescription for, 111
 Constipation, prescriptions for,
 38, 39, 67, 91, 95, 117, 136,
 188, 203, 216, 219, 280, 288
 Convallaria majalis, 118
 Convulsions, 331
 Copaiba, 119
 Copper hydroxide, colloidal,
 316
 Comandri fructus, 120
 Corns *See* Warts
 Corrosive sublimate, 167
 Cortex limonis, 196
 Coryza *See* Nasal catarrh
 Coscinum fenestratum, 85
 Cotarnum
 hydrochlorido, 171
 phthalate, 171
 Coto cortex, 120
 Cotton root bark, 153
 Couch grass, 36
 Cough, 331
 prescriptions for, 16, 12, 19,
 53, 51, 64, 95, 111, 123, 185,
 206, 225, 227, 229, 239, 245,
 257, 279, 301
 Commarium, 121
 Cream of tartar, 253
 Croton
 magnesium, 201
 zinci, 312
 oxidi et olivae, colloidal,
 321
 Crocin, 246
 Cresotal, 122
 Croton carbonate, 122
 Cresotum, 121
 Cresol, 215
 hydrate, 245
 Crystall
 lump, 245
 liquid, 246
 Cresylic acid, 245
 Creta preparata, 83
 Croton chloral hydrate, 76
 Croton liniment, 124
 Crotonis oleum, 124
 Croup, 331
 prescription for, 185
 spasmodic, 331
 Crystal violet, 209
 Cubebe fructus, 124
 Cuprum, 125
 aluminatum, 125
 Cupri
 arsenis, 125
 oleas, 125
 sulphas, 125
 Cuspariae cortex, 126
 Cusso, 126
 Cutch, 96
 Cylind, 246
 Cystitis *See* Bladder
 prescriptions for, 1, 5, 7, 76,
 173, 179, 225, 271, 308
 DAKIN'S solution, 103
 Damiana, 127
 Dandelion root, 300
 Datura, 127

- Daturina, 291
 Daturinae sulphas, 291
 Deadly nightshade, 66
 Debility, 331
 prescriptions for, 39, 127, 129,
 141, 142, 263
 Decoctum
 agropyri, 38
 anthemidis et papaveris, 51
 gossypii radices corticis,
 153
 haematoxili, 157
 hemidessini, 159
 ispaghulae, 186
 papaveris, 231
 pavonis, 231
 sappari, 158
 sera compositum concentra-
 tum, 275
 Deficient nutrition prescriptions
 for, 23, 213
 Delirium tremens, 312
 Delphin, 289
 Diapylatory, 65
 Dermatol, 73
 Diobesiaitch, prescriptions for,
 104
 Diabetes, 332
 prescriptions for, 111, 189
 Diaethylmorphine hydrochlor-
 ide, 228
 Dichylon, 217
 Dial, 307
 Diethyl barbituric acid, 307
 Diamorphine hydrochloridum,
 228
 Diaphoresis, to promote 35, 44,
 15, 185, 224, 254
 Diarrhoea, prescriptions for, 10,
 25, 29, 35, 60, 74, 83, 84, 87,
 91, 96, 107, 121, 1-3, 126, 135,
 157, 192, 194, 207, 224, 225,
 248, 271, 289, 332
 Diastase of malt, 204
 Diethyl
 -barbituric acid, 306
 -malonyl urea, 306
 Diethylene diamine, 242
 Diethylsulphon
 diethylmethane, 293
 dimethylmethane, 292
 ethylmethylemethane, 293
 Digalen, 129
 Digestive solution, 230
 Digitaline crystallisée, 129
 Digitalinum, 129
 Digitalis folia, 128
 Digitoxin, 129
 Dimethyl piperazine - tartrate,
 242
 Dinner pills, 39, 219, 266
 Dionin, 229
 Dioxogen, 172
 Diphteria, 332
 Dipropyl barbituric acid, 307
 Disinfectant, urinary, 7
 Distilled extract of witch hazel,
 159
 Diuretic mixtures, 76, 79, 192,
 224, 253, 277, 278
 Diuretin, 303
 Divine stone, 40
 Dobell's solution, 6
 Donovan's solution, 59
 Doringene, 307
 Dover's powder, 184, 224
 Dropsy. See Ascites
 cardiac, 332
 prescriptions for, 128, 133,
 277
 renal, 333
 Duboisin
 lamellae, 130
 sulphas, 130
 Dufrene's solution, 103
 Duodil, 122
 Dusting powder, 248
 Dyes, medicinal, 207
 Dysentery, 333
 prescriptions for, 39, 10, 96,
 107, 185
 Dysmenorrhoea, prescriptions
 for, 53, 97, 151, 156, 216, 227,
 236, 272, 310, 333
 Dyspepsia, 333
 prescriptions for, 11, 18, 19,
 16, 57, 63, 71, 74, 85,
 91, 92, 95, 106, 123, 126,
 141, 142, 150, 162, 169,
 195, 196, 200, 201, 219,
 220, 227, 230, 253, 254,
 253, 266, 283, 286, 287,
 300
 Dyspnoea, 333

- Eucalypt, 334
 Euston's syrup, 140
 Eczema, 334
 prescriptions for, 22, 28, 59,
 60, 80, 81, 82, 101, 118, 164,
 167, 175, 241, 246, 249, 295,
 304, 313, 314
 Effervescent Glauber's salt,
 287
 Ehrlich-Hata
 "606," 61
 "914," 61
 Elaterium, 130
 Claternum, 130
 Elephantiasis, 334
 Elixir
 adjuvans, 153
 bromoformi, 75
 cinchonæ flavæ, 104
 coacæ, 108
 diamorphinæ et pini composi-
 tum, 228
 et terpinii, 228
 formatum, 11
 compositum, 11
 glusidi, 152
 guaranæ, 156
 kola, 193
 lecithini, 14
 pancreatini, 229
 papaini, 230
 phosphori, 237
 pini compositum, 301
 viburni compositum, 310
 Emetic, prescription for, 184
 Emmenagogues, 131
 Emplastrum
 belladonnæ, 66
 calefaciens, 89
 cantharidini, 89
 hydrargyri, 161
 mentholi, 211
 resinæ, 264
 Emulsio lecithini, 14
 iodoformi, 178
 olei lini, 197
 petrolei, 232
 Endocarditis, 334
 Enlarged lymphatic glands, pre-
 scriptions for, 256
 Enteritis See Cholera and
 Diarrhoea
 Epilepsy, 334
 prescriptions for, 45, 63, 198,
 251
 Epistaxis, 334
 prescriptions for, 25
 Epsom salt, 201
 Ergota, 130
 Ergotin, 131
 Eriodictyon, 132
 Erysipelas, 334
 prescriptions for, 26, 142, 179,
 185
 Erythema, 335
 Erythrol tetranitras, 133
 Erythrophloeæ cortex, 133
 Erythrophloeæ hydrochlori-
 dum, 133
 Eserine, 239
 Essentia pulegii, 210
 Estone, 41
 Ether, 33
 ozonic, 172
 Ethereal soap solution, 34
 Ethocaine, 113
 Ethyl
 bromidum, 34
 chloridum, 34
 iodidum, 35
 Ethyl-morphinæ hydrochlori-
 dum, 229
 Eucaïne hydrochloride, 112
 Eucalypti gummi, 134
 Eucalyptol, 134
 Eucalyptus, 134
 Eulavine, 32
 Eugallol, 21
 Euonymi cortex, 135
 Eupad, 103
 Euphorbia pilulifera, 136
 Euquimine, 261
 Euphen, 180
 Eusol, 103
 Exalgin, 2
 Exhaustion
 nervous, 335
 sexual, 335
 Exophthalmic goitre, 335
 Expectoant, prescription for,
 185
 Extract of malt, powdered, 204
 Extractum
 agropyri liquidum, 36
 aloes, 38

11 talene, prescriptions for, 9,
 46, 62, 111, 117, 195
 113me, 32
 113se, 1, 197
 113se, structure of aceto, 31
 113se, of sulphur, 203
 113se, hydum, 115
 113se, 113
 113se, 100
 113se, methylene, citrate
 100
 113se, 160
 113se
 113se, 11
 113se, 115
 113se, 160
 113se, 115
 113se, solution, 38
 113se, 128
 113se, fructus, 111
 113se, semina, 111
 113se, seeds, 111
 113se, 70
 113se, 208
 113se, 1, 6

113se, 187
 113se, 117
 113se, 12
 113se, 85
 113se, chlorine, prescription
 for, 16
 113se, 36
 113se, 336
 113se, irritability, prescriptions
 for, 17, 227
 113se, 336
 113se, prescription for, 71
 113se, 117
 113se, 119
 113se, 280, 281
 113se, 149
 113se, hydrochloridum, 150
 113se, 3
 113se, violet, 209
 113se, radix,
 113se, 123
 113se, enlargements, 336
 113se, 286
 113se, 336

- Gleet *See* Gonorrhœa
 prescriptions for, 56, 124, 126,
 248, 273, 313
- Glonoin, 217
- Glossitis, prescriptions for, 10
- Glucose, 151
- Glucosimide, 151
- Glusidum, 151
- Glutol, 146
- Glycerin suppositories, 297
- Glycerin fat shaving cream, 274
- Glycerinum, 152
 acidi borici, 6
 carbolici, 9
 tannici, 27
 aluminis, 40
 belladonnæ, 67
 bismuthi carbonatis, 72
 boracis, 6
 glycerophosphatum composi-
 tum, 13
 ichthamoli, 174
 iodi, 181
 pancreatini, 239
 piparini, 230
 pepsini, 234
 plumbi subacetatis, 217
 thymoli compositum, 303
- Glycerophosphated distarch, 204
- Glycerophosphoric acid, 12
- Glyco gelatin, 149
- Glycyrrhizæ radix, 152
- Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum,
 153
- Glyfat, 274
- Gold, 63
 colloidal, 316
 tribromido, 63
- Golden seal, 170
- Gonorrhœa, prescriptions for,
 120, 125, 126, 179, 207, 225,
 254, 255, 271, 273, 313, 314
- Gossypii radices cortex, 153
- Goulard's
 water, 247
 extract, 247
- Gout, 336
 prescriptions for, 35, 48, 113,
 156, 198, 199, 203
- Granati cortex, 154
- Granulæ
 phenacetini, 235
- Granulæ
 phenazoni, 236
 piperazini, 242
- Gravel, prescriptions for, 7, 48,
 254
- Green mercury iodide, 165
- Gregory's powder, 266
- Gru powder, 161
- Griffith's mixture, 138
- Grindelia, 154
- Guaiaci resina, 155
- Guracol, 122
 benzoate, 122
 crocidilate, 8
 carbonate, 122
 cinnamate, 122
 potassium sulphonate, 122
 salicylate, 122
 strol, 122
 valerianate, 123
- Gurana, 156
- Guaranine, 78
- Gum
 acacia, 1
 arabic, 1
 plant, 154
- Gums, spongy, 336
- Gutta percha, 157
- Gynocardia oil, 98
- HÆMATEMESIS, 337
- Hæmatoclyngnum, 157
- Hæmaturia, 337
- Hæmoglobin, 158
- Hæmoglobinum, 158
- Hæmol, 158
- Hæmoptysis *See* Hæmatemesis
 prescriptions for, 12, 302
- Hæmorrhagic, 337
 post partum, 337
 prescriptions for, 12, 28, 131,
 159
- Hæmorrhoids, 337
 prescriptions for, 28, 29, 111,
 159
- Hur wash, 269
- Humanulin, 158
- Haurimelis, 158
- Hay fever, 337 *See also* Cr-
 tich, nasal
- Hay fever, prescription for, 111

- Headache, 338
 prescriptions for, 3, 46, 79,
 156, 157, 162, 193, 255
 nervous, 338
 Heart, 338 *See* Angina, Peri-
 carditis, Endocarditis, Dropsy
 (cardiac), Syncope
 Heart, affections of, prescrip-
 tions for, 31, 34, 78, 119,
 128, 129, 133, 292
 Hectic fever, night sweats,
 338
 Hcdonal, 307
 Helmitol, 161
 Hemidesmum radix, 159
 Hemlock, 118
 Hemp,
 Canadian, 53
 Indian, 88
 Henbane leaves, 172
 Hepatic tonic, 19
 Hepatitis, prescription for, 19
 Heroin, 228
 Herpes, herpes zoster, 338
 Hetraline, 161
 Hexamethylenetetramine, 160
 -anhydromethylene citrate,
 160
 brom-citrylate, 160
 Hexamina, 160
 Hexamino camphorate, 160
 Hiccough, 338
 Hiera picra, 38
 Hoffmann's anodyne, 33
 Holocaine hydrochloride, 113
 Homalourea, 307
 Homatropina, 69
 Homatropinae hydrobromidum,
 69
 Home Office
 eye drops, 110
 solution No 1, 110
 Hordeolum, 338
 Horehound, 206
 Horseradish root, 57
 Huile de cade, 243
 Hydrargyri
 benzoas, 163
 cyanidum, 164
 iodidum rubrum, 164
 viride, 165
 oleas, 166
 Hydrargyri,
 oxidum flavum, 166
 rubrum, 166
 perchloridum, 167
 salicylas, 168
 subchloridum, 168
 subsulphas, 169
 succinumidum, 169
 tannas, 169
 Hydrargyrum, 161
 ammoniatum, 163
 cum creta, 161
 Hydrastin resinoid, 170
 Hydrastina, 170
 Hydrastinae hydrochloridum, 170
 Hydrastis rhizoma, 170
 Hydriodic acid, diluted, 183
 Hydrobromic acid, diluted, 14
 Hydrochloric acid, 15
 Hydrocyanic acid, 16
 Hydrofluoric acid, 17
 Hydrogeni peroxid, liquor, 171
 Hydrophobia, 338
 Hydropyrim, 3
 Hydrous wool fat, 32
 Hydrozone, 172
 Hyoscina, 173
 Hyoscinae hydrobromidum, 173
 Hyoscyami folia, 172
 Hyoscyamina, 173
 Hypnogen, 306
 Hypnotics, 100, 101
 " Hypo," 285
 Hypogan, 202
 Hypophosphorous acid, 238
 Hypophysis cerebri, 242
 Hysteria, 338
 prescriptions for, 34, 44, 87,
 96, 143, 214, 288, 297, 309,
 314
 ICHTHAMOL, 174
 Idione, 182
 Ignatia amara, 221
 Impetigo, 339
 prescription for, 9
 Impotence, spermatorrhœa, 339
 Incontinence of urine, 339
 prescription for, 4
 Indian
 hemp, 88
 sarsaparilla, 159

- Indigestion, 339 *See* Dyspepsia
 prescriptions for, 11, 18, 19, 46, 57, 63, 71, 74, 85, 91, 92, 95, 99, 106, 123, 126, 147, 266
 Inflammation of the bladder, prescription for, 233
 Influenza, 339
 prescriptions for, 3, 23, 24, 135, 270
 Infusum
 alstouræ, 39
 aurantii, 62
 compositum, 62
 huculi, 76
 calumba, 84
 caryophylli, 93
 cascarillæ, 95
 chirata, 99
 cinchonæ acidum, 106
 coccini, 85
 cuspariæ, 126
 digitalis, 128
 ergotæ, 131
 gentianæ compositum, 150
 krameriæ, 194
 lupuli, 200
 marrubii, 206
 natica, 207
 quassia, 258
 rhei, 266
 rose acidum, 268
 scoparii, 278
 scægæ, 278
 searæ, 279
 serpcntariæ, 281
 uvæ ursi, 308
 valerianæ, 308
 Injectio
 apomorphinæ hypodermica, 54
 cocuinæ hypodermica, 110
 ergotæ hypodermica, 131
 homatropinæ hypodermica, 69
 hydrargyri, 161
 iodi, 181
 mercurialis, 161
 morphinæ hypodermica, 227
 strychninæ hypodermica, 219
 Insaniti, 339
 Insomnia, 339
 Insufflatio menthol composita, 211
 et cocainæ, 211
 Insulin, 175
 Intermittent fever, 339
 Intertrigo, 339
 Intestinal worms *See* Parasites, intestinal
 Iodine,
 colloidal, 316
 in oil, colloidal, 319
 ointment, colloidal, 319
 Iodinol, 183
 Iodipin, 183
 Iodised starch, 183
 Iodoformum, 177
 Iodol, 180
 Ioduni, 180
 Ipecacuanhæ radix, 184
 Iridium, 185
 Irisin, 185
 Iritis, 340
 Iron 137
 albuminate, 137
 alum, 40
 and ammonium citrate, 138
 and quinine citrate, 138
 arsenate, 137
 glycerophosphate, 138
 hydroide, colloidal, 317
 -manganese, colloidal, 317
 peptonate, 139
 succinate, 140
 valerianate, 140
 Isobutyl o cresyl iodide, 180
 Ispaghula, 186
 Itch *See* Scabies
 Izal, 246
 JABORANDI folia, 186
 Jalapa, 187
 Jalapæ resin, 188
 Jalapin, 188
 Jambul, 189
 Jaundice, 340
 Juglandinum, 189
 Juniper tar oil, 213
 Juniperus, 190
 KALADANA, 188
 Kaladanæ resina, 189
 Kalmopyrin, 3

- Kalsēal, 3
 Kaunja, 190
 kaolinum, 191
 Knoplasin, 191
 kaṭṭi, 192
 kerocaine, 113
 kharsian, 61
 kimo, 192
 kūnlypti, 134
 kola, 193
 kouso, 126
 krameria idrī, 193

 LANORDIN, 260
 Lactates, 18
 Lactic acid, 17
 Lactophosphates, 18
 Lactucarium, 194
 Lavo - methylamino ethanol-
 catechol, 298
 Lait virginal, 70
 Lamellæ
 atropinæ, 69
 cocainæ, 110
 duboisinæ, 130
 homatropinæ, 69
 physostigminæ, 239
 Lanolin, 32
 anhydrous, 32
 ointment, compound, 33
 Lapis divinus, 40, 125
 Larch agaric, 35
 Lard, 32
 Laryngismus
 stridulus, prescriptions for,
 17, 212
 stridulus See Croup, spas-
 modic
 Laryngitis,
 acute, 340
 chronic, 340
 prescriptions for, 56, 241
 Lassar's stronger resorcin paste,
 264
 mild resorcin paste, 264
 paste, 312
 Laudanum, 223
 Laurocerasi folia, 195
 Lavandulæ oleum, 195
 Laxative mixtures, 65, 94, 151,
 156, 201, 206, 256, 280

 Lead, 246
 acetate, 247
 iodide, 247
 oilate, 217
 poisoning, 256
 stearate, 247
 Lecithin, 14
 Lemon
 juice, 196
 peel, 196
 Lemnæ, 45
 Lemnigallol, 21
 Lensitive electuary, 279
 Leprosy, 340
 prescription for, 99
 Leptandrinum, 196
 Leucocythema, 340
 Leucorrhœa, 340
 prescription for, 314
 Levurine, 98
 Lichen planus, prescriptions for,
 163, 167
 Lignum hæmatoxyli, 157
 Lily of the valley, 118
 Lime water, 82
 Limon, 196
 Limonis oleum, 196
 Linctus coduinæ, 114
 diamorphinæ, 228
 Linimentum
 aconiti, 30
 ammoniac, 43
 belladonnæ, 67
 betulæ compositum, 23
 calcei, 82
 cum oleo lini, 197
 camphoræ, 85
 ammoniatum, 86
 chloroformi, 102
 crotonis, 124
 hydrargyri, 161
 methyl salicylatis, 23
 compositum, 23
 potassii iodidi cum sapone,
 253
 sinapis, 282
 terebinthinæ, 301
 Lini oleum, 197
 Linseed, 197
 tea, 197
 Linum, 197
 Liquid extract of red gum, 134

Liquor

- aceticæ, 32
- adrenalinæ hydrochloricus, 299
- ammoniacæ, 42
- fortis, 43
- ammonii acetatis, 44
- citratis, 47
- antimonii chloridi, 51
- antisepticus, 303
- arsenicalis, 58
- arsenici hydrochloricus, 58
- arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi, 59
- atropina sulphatis, 69
- auri et arsenii brominatus, 63
- et arsenii bromidi, 63
- bismuthi et ammonii citratis, 73
- boracis compositus, 6
- bromidi, 59
- bromidi compositus, 100
- calcis, 82
- chlorinata cum acido borico, 103
- calophylli et pulsatillæ, 97
- compositus, 97
- copribæ, 119
- et buchu et cubebæ, 119
- cresol saponatus, 246
- digestivus, 230
- donovani, 59
- epispasticus, 89
- ethyl nitritus, 289
- ferri albuminatis, 137
- peptonatus, 139
- perchloridi, 139
- pernitritus, 139
- formaldehydi saponatus, 145
- glycrophosphas, 13
- gutta percha, 157
- hamamelidis, 158
- hydrargyri nitratu acidus, 165
- perchloridi, 167
- hydrogenii peroxidi, 171
- hyoscinæ hydrobromidi, 173
- magnesiae bicarbonatis, 201
- morphinæ acetatis, 226
- hydrochloridi, 226
- nitratu, 227
- opi sedativus, 221
- pancreatis, 229
- picis aromaticus, 244

Liquor,

- plumbi subacetatis dilutus, 247
- fortis, 247
- potassæ, 250
- potassæ resucatis et bromidi, 59
- santalæ compositus, 272
- sarsæ compositus concentratus, 275
- sodæ chlorinata cum acido borico, 103
- cum sodii bicarbonate, 103
- strychninæ hydrochloridi, 219
- thymolis compositus, 303
- thyroidæ, 305
- trinitrii, 217

Liquorice root, 152

Lithi

- acetyl salicylas, 3
- benzoas, 197
- bromidum, 197
- carbonas, 198
- citros, 198
- effervescent, 198
- glycrophosphas, 198
- guaiacas, 198
- hippuras, 198
- salicylas, 198

Lithium, 197

Litinopyrine, 3

Liver

- abscess, prescription for, 185
- of sulphur, 250
- prescriptions for, 15, 136, 162, 163, 169, 185, 186, 276, 286

Lobelia, 199

Local Government Board disinfectant, 168

Locomotor ataxia, 341

Loeffler's pigment, 211

Logwood, 157

Lotion

- acidi sulphureosi, 26
- calaminæ colloidal, 320
- et calcis colloidal, 320
- calcis sulphuratæ, 294
- chrysarobii colloidal, 320
- hydrargyri flava, 166
- nigra, 168
- plumbi cum opio, 247
- evaporans, 247

- Lotion
 resorcin co., colloidal, 320
 staphisagria, 290
 sulphurs, 293
 et picis, colloidal, 320
 zinci et hydrarg. ammon. co.,
 colloidal, 321
 oxidi, colloidal, 321
 Lotions, colloidal, 320
 Lumbago, 341
 prescriptions for, 68, 87, 104,
 302
 Lunaria, 307
 -sodium, 307
 Lunar caustic, 55
 Lupulinum, 200
 Lupulus, 200
 Lupus, 341
 Lycetol, 242
 Lysidine, 242
 Lysiform, 145
 Lysol, 246
 Lytta, 88

 MAGENTA, 208
 Magnesia
 levis, 201
 ponderosa, 201
 Magnesii
 cacodylas, 8
 carbonas, 200
 glycerophosphas, 13
 lactas, 202
 peroxidum, 202
 sulphas, 201
 sulphas effervescentes, 202
 sulphis, 202
 Magnesium, 200
 perhydrol, 202
 Malachite green, 208
 Malaria *See* Intermittent
 fever
 prescriptions for, 60, 263
 Male fern, 143
 Malonal, 306
 Malonurea, 306
 Malted colloid iron, 322
 Maltum, 203
 Manganese peroxide, colloidal,
 317
 Manganesi
 glycerophosphas, 13

 Manganesi
 hypophosphis, 204
 iodidum, 205
 peptonas, 205
 peroxidum, 205
 Manganese, 204
 Manna *See* Insanity
 Manna, 206
 Mannitol hexanitrate, 133
 Marigold, 84
 Marrubium, 206
 Mastich, 206
 Matico folia, 207
 Matico leaves, 207
 Meadow saffron, 114
 Measles, 341
 Medicinal dyestuffs, 207
 Medinal, 306
 Mei boracis, 6
 Melancholia, 341
 Menorrhagia *See* Hæmorrhage
 prescriptions for, 12, 171
 Mentha
 piperita, oleum, 209
 pulegi, oleum, 210
 viridis, oleum, 210
 Menthol, 210
 Menthyl valerianas, 212
 Mercuric
 benzoate, 163
 chloride, 167
 cyanide, 164
 iodide, 164
 oleate, 166
 Mercurous
 chloride, 168
 iodide, 165
 tannate, 169
 Mercury, 161
 ointment, 162
 -amino-succinate, 169
 salicylate, 168
 Methyl
 acetanilidum, 2
 ditannum, 28
 -propyl-carbooyl-urethane,
 307
 salicylas, 23
 sulphonat, 293
 violet, 209
 Methylene blue, 208
 Mezerei cortex, 212

- Migraine *See* Headache, nervous
prescription for, 2
Migraine 79
Milk,
to arrest flow of, 341
to increase flow of, 341
of sulphur, 293
Mindererus spirit, 44
Mistura
alba, 202
ammoniaci, 42
amygdilae, 49
bisulphuris carbonatis composita colloidal, 321
bromoformi composita, 75
carbonis salicis, colloidal, 321
et ammoniaci colloidal, 321
croci, 63
composita, 83
ferri composita, 138, 215
glycyrrhizae composita, 153
guaiaci, 155
et sulphuris, colloidal, 321
kaolin, colloidal, 322
magnesi hydroxidi, 201
quinine, 262
rhei cum soda, 266
salina aperiens, 202
senna composita, 279
Mitral regurgitation, prescriptions for, 119, 129
Mixtures, colloidal, 321
Monobromoisovalerylurea, 307
Monsel's salt, 140
Morphine, 226
Morphinae acetat, 226
hydrochloridum, 226
sulphas, 226
tartras, 226
Morphine habit, 342
Morrhuae oleum, 212
Morton's fluid, 181
Moschus, 214
Mumatic acid, 15
Mustard, 281
Myalgia, 342
Myristica, 215
Myrobalanum, 147
Myrrha, 215
Myxoedema, 342 *See also*
Goitre
Nævi *See* Warts
Naphthalin, 217
Naphthol, 216
Naphthyl
benzoas, 217
salicilas, 217
Nebula
adrenalinum cum eocaino, 299
benzoini composita, 70
hyoscinæ composita, 173
niketholis composita, 211
Neopharsin au, 61
Neovivarsan, 61
Nephritis, 342
prescriptions for, 5, 44, 68, 277
Nerve tonic, prescriptions for, 13, 15
Nervous exhaustion, prescription for, 14
Neuralgia, 342
prescriptions for, 2, 31, 45, 46, 47, 77, 101, 102, 150, 193, 211, 212
Neurasthenia, 342
Night blooming cereus, 77
Night sweats, 342
prescriptions for, 36
Nipples, sore *See* Fissure
prescriptions for, 64, 171, 175
Nitric acid, 18
Nitro glycerinum, 217
Normal saline solution, 284
Novargan, 56
Novarsenobillon, 61
Novocaine, 113
Nuclein, 98
Nutmeg, 215
Nutritive enema, 230
Nuxvomica, 218
Nymphomania, 343
OBESITY, 343
prescriptions for, 146
Oculentum
atropina, 68
cocaine, 110
Oedema, prescriptions for, 129

Oil

- of birch tar, 243
- of cade, 243
- of nutmeg, 215
- of pennyroyal, 210
- of peppermint, 209
- of rue, 269
- of saffron, 275
- of sassafras, 270
- of Siberian pine or fir, 240
- of spicamint, 210
- of turpentine, 301
- Oleo rosina eubube*, 124
- piperis*, 241
- Oleum*
 - abietis*, 240
 - alli volatile*, 37
 - anethi*, 50
 - anisi*, 51
 - anthemidis*, 51
 - irachitis*, 221
 - betula pyroligneum*, 243
 - cadini*, 243
 - cajuputi*, 79
 - carbolcum*, 9
 - carui*, 93
 - caryophylli*, 93
 - cinereum*, 162
 - cinnamomi*, 107
 - cocainæ*, 110
 - crotonis*, 121
 - eubebæ*, 124
 - declinæ*, 231
 - eucalypti*, 134
 - fagi pyroligneum*, 243
 - foeniculi*, 144
 - juniperi ligni*, 190
 - pyroligneum*, 243
 - lavandulæ*, 195
 - limonis*, 196
 - lini*, 197
 - mentha piperitæ*, 209
 - pulegi*, 210
 - viridis*, 210
 - morrhue*, 212
 - myristicæ*, 215
 - olivæ*, 221
 - phosphoratum*, 238
 - pimentæ*, 240
 - pinu sylvestris*, 240
 - piperis*, 241
 - ricini*, 268

Oleum

- rose*, 268
- rosmarini*, 269
- rusci*, 243
- rute*, 269
- sabinæ*, 270
- santalæ*, 272
- sassafras*, 275
- sesami*, 221
- sinapis expressum*, 282
- volatile*, 282
- staphisagriae*, 290
- terebinthinæ*, 301
- vaselini*, 231
- Olivæ oleum*, 221
- Oliveri cortex*, 108
- Omnopon*, 225
- Ophthalmia* See *Conjunctivitis*
 - prescriptions for, 40
- Opium*, 222
- Orange peel*, bitter, 62
- Orchitis*, 343
- Orcleal bark*, 133
- Orphol*, 72
- Orthocaine*, 113
- Orthoform*, "new," 113
- Otitis*, 343
- Otorrhœa*, 343
 - prescriptions for, 179
- Otto of rose*, 268
- Ovarian pain*, 343
- Oxaluria*, prescriptions for, 19
- Oxydol*, 172
- Oxymel scillæ*, 277
- Oxyquinoline sulphate*, 99
- Ozæna* See *Catarrh, Nasal*
 - prescriptions for, 179
- Ozone ether*, 172
- PALPITATION*, prescriptions for,
 - 67, 78, 129, 143
- Pancreatinum*, 229
- Pantopon*, 225
- Papainum*, 230
- Papaveretum*, 225
- Papaveris capsulæ*, 231
- Papayotin*, 230
- Reraffinum*, 231
- liquidum*, 231
- molle*, 231

- Paraform, 146
 Paraformaldehyde, 146
 Paraformic aldehyde, 146
 Paraldehyde, 232
 Paralysis
 rigidus, 343
 paralytic hemiplegia, 343
 Paralysis, 232
 Parasites,
 intestinal, 343
 on skin, 343
 animal, 343
 Parathal, 232
 Parathyroid extract, 305
 Paregoric, 86, 224
 Pareire radix, 233
 Paroline, 231
 Pasta
 ampli iodini, 183
 ichthui, 174
 composita, 174
 "Ungt," 171
 resorcin, 264
 nitis, 264
 zinci chloridi, 311
 composita, 312
 et gelatini, 312
 Pathone surgical soap solution,
 246
 Pediculi, destruction of, 164,
 166, 168
 Pelletierina, 154
 Pellitory root, 157
 Peppermint oil, 210
 Pipinum, 233
 Peptonised
 bief, 234
 milk, 230
 Pericarditis, 344
 Peritonitis, 344
 Perspiration,
 excessive. *See* Night sweats
 fetid, 344
 prescriptions for, 23, 314
 Pertussis, 344
 prescriptions for, 37, 42, 68,
 71, 75, 102
 Pharbitis seeds, 188
 Pharyngitis, prescriptions for,
 28, 182
 Phenacetinum, 235
 Phenazon salicylas, 236
 Phenazonum, 235
 Phenocaine, 113
 Phenocoll salicylate, 235
 Phenol, 8
 Phenol-bismuth, 72
 Phenolphthaleinum, 236
 Phenolium, 263
 Phenylacetamide, 1
 Phenyl-ethyl barbituric acid,
 307
 Phenyl salicylate, 270
 Phosphatic urinary deposits,
 prescription for, 15
 Phosphoric acid, 20
 Phosphorus, 237
 Phthisis, 344. *See also* Hectic
 fever, Night sweats, Hæ-
 morrhage, Hamatemesis
 prescriptions for, 123
 Physiological salt solution,
 281
 Physostigmatis semina, 239
 Physostigmine
 salicylas, 239
 sulphas, 239
 Picric acid, 20
 Picrotoxinum, 240
 Pigmentum
 chrysarobini, 103, 157
 iodoformi, 178
 mentholi et tolueni, 211
 Piles. *See* Hemorrhoids
 prescriptions for, 28, 29, 150,
 180, 224, 241, 280
 Pilocarpina
 hydrochloridum, 187
 nitras, 187
 Pilula
 aloes et asafetidae, 61
 et myrrhæ, 215
 Blaud, 138
 colocynthis composita, 117
 et hyoscyami, 117
 creosoli, 122
 ferri, 138
 iodidi, 138
 galbani composita, 147
 hydrarg. et digitalis co., 129
 hydrargyri, 162
 specacuanthe cum scilla, 42,
 184, 221, 277
 leucithini, 14

- Pilula
 phosphori, 238
 plumbi cum opio, 224, 247
 quina sulphuris, 262
 rhei composita, 266
 saponis composita, 224
 scammonii composita, 276
 scille composita, 12
 zinci oxidi et belladonnae, 312
 Pimentæ, 240
 Pimentæ oleum, 240
 Pini
 oleum, 240
 salicis, oleum, 240
 Pink root, 258
 Piper nigrum, 241
 Piperazineum, 242
 Piperidini tartras, 242
 Piperinum, 242
 Pituitariæ glandulæ, 242
 Pituitari
 extract, 243
 substance, 243
 Pityriasis, 345
 prescriptions for, 80
 Piv, 243
 burgundica, 264
 carbonis, 243
 liquida, 243
 Pleurisy, 345
 prescriptions for, 47, 225
 Pleurodynia, 345
 Plumbi
 acetas, 247
 iodidum, 247
 oleas, 247
 stearas, 247
 Plumbum, 246
 Pneumonia, 345
 Podophylli
 rhizoma, 249
 resina, 249
 Podophyllin, 249
 Poison
 ivy, 267
 oak, 267
 Pomegranate bark, 154
 Poppy
 capsules, 231
 petals, red, 267
 Post partum hæmorrhage *See*
 Hæmorrhage, post-partum
 Potassa
 caustica, 250
 sulphurata, 250
 Potassii
 acetas, 250
 bicarbonas, 251
 bromidum, 251
 chloras, 251
 citras, 250
 cyanidum, 16
 glycerophosphas, 13
 iodidum, 252
 nitras, 252
 nitris, 253
 permanganas, 205
 salicilas, 24
 sulphas, 253
 tartras, 253
 acidus, 253
 Potassium, 250
 hydroxide, 250
 Powdered malt extract, 204
 Precipitated sulphur, 292
 Pregnancy, vomiting of, 345
 Proflavine, 32
 Propenal, 307
 Protargol, 56
 Pruni virginianæ cortex, 256
 Prurigo, pruritus ani, vulvæ,
 etc., 345 *See also* Eczema
 prescriptions for, 102, 314
 Pruritus, prescriptions for, 10,
 22, 29, 111, 113, 175, 211,
 245
 Prussic acid, 16
 Psoriasis, 346
 prescriptions for, 21, 22, 59,
 104, 148, 175, 245, 304,
 313
 Puerperal fever, 346
 Pulsatilla, 257
 Pulvis
 acetanilidi compositus, 2
 acidi borici compositus, 6
 salicylici compositus, 22
 aloes et canellæ, 38
 antimonialis, 52
 catechu compositus, 96
 cinnamomi compositus, 107
 cretæ aromaticus, 83
 cum opio, 83, 224
 elaterii compositus, 130

- Rose water, 269
 Rosin, 264
 Rosmarini oleum, 269
 Rumex, 267
 Rutæ oleum, 269
- SABINA, 270
 Sabinæ, oleum, 270
 Saccharated
 ferrous carbonate, 137
 iron oxide, 139
 phosphate, 139
 Saccharin, 151
 soluble, 151
 Særed bark, 93
 Sal
 alembroth, 168
 pepsin, 334
 Salaspin, 3
 Salicinum, 270
 Salicylic acid, 21
 Salgallol, 21
 Salipyrine, 236
 Salivation, 347
 Salicoll, 235
 Salol, 270
 Saloquinine, 262
 Saltpetre, 252
 Salvarsan, 61
 Sal volatile, 43
 Sambuci, flores, 271
 Sandalwood oil, 272
 Sanguinaria, 271
 Santali, oleum, 272
 Santoninum, 273
 Sapo, 274
 durus, 274
 mollis, 274
 Sappan, 157
 Sarcina, 347 *See also Dys-*
 pepsia
 Sarsæ, radix, 274
 Sarsaparilla root, 274
 Sassafras, 275
 black, 108
 Sassy bark, 133
 Savin, 270
 oil, 270
 ointment, 270
 Scabies, 347
 prescriptions for, 245, 295
- Scalds *See Burns*
 Scammonia, resina, 276
 Scammonum, 275
 Scarlet R., 209
 Sciatica, 347
 prescriptions for, 31, 91, 102,
 302
 Scilla, 276
 Scopari cacumina, 277
 Scotch paregoric, 224
 Scott's dressing, 163
 Scrofula, 347
 Scrofulous diseases, prescrip-
 tions for, 13, 183, 216, 268
 Scurvy, 348 *See also Hæmor-*
 rhage
 Sea sickness, 348
 Seborrhœa, prescriptions for, 22,
 27, 265, 295
 Sedatives, 173
 Senegæ radix, 278
 Senna, 279
 pods, 280
 Septicæmia, 348
 Serpentaria, rhizoma, 281
 Sesami, oleum, 221
 Shingles, 348 *See Herpes*
 Sickness, prescriptions for, 98,
 100, 111, 123
 Sidonal, "n w," 242
 Silver, 55
 acetate, 55
 chloride, 55
 citrate, 55
 colloidal, 317
 cyanide, 55
 iodide, 55
 lactate, 55
 nitrate, 55
 oxide, 56
 protomate, 56
 vitellin, 56
 Sinapis, 261
 Skin affections, prescriptions
 for, 24, 28, 50, 64
 Slaked lime, 81
 Small pox *See Variola.*
 Snake bite *See Bites*
 Snakeweed, 136
 Sneezing, 318 *See Hay fever*
 and Catarrh, nasal
 Soamin, 282

- Soap
 bark 259
 solution, ethereal, 31
 Soda tartaric, 284
 Sodium
 iodide 252
 iodo-iodate, 282
 benzoate, 5
 bicarbonate 253
 bromide 254
 cacodylate, 8
 chloride 254
 citrate, 254
 citro tartaric effervescent, 284
 et potassa tartaric, 254
 ethyle 285
 glycerophosphate 13
 hypophosphate 285
 hypo-sulphate, 285
 iodide 285
 nitrate 285
 perborate 7
 persulphate, 285
 phosphate 286
 effervescent 286
 salicylate 286
 sulphate, 286
 acidum 287
 effervescent, 287
 sulphate, 287
 sulphocarbolic, 288
 taurocholates, 288
 thio-sulphate, 285
 veratrate, 288
 Sodium, 282
 barbitone, 306
 bisulphate, 287
 dimethylarsinate, 8
 Solutio acidi picrici, 20
 Solution
 of cresol with soap, 245
 of ethyl nitrite, 289
 of hydrogen peroxide, 171
 of mercuric chloride, 167
 of potash, 248
 Soporifics, 15, 173, 225, 237, 251
 Sore nipples, prescriptions for, 64, 111
 throat, prescriptions for, 7, 16, 40, 91, 202, 255, 304
 Spanish fly, 89
 Sparteina, 278
 Spasmodic affections *See*
 Chorea, Angina, Asthma,
 Colic, Pilepsy
 Spermaceti oil 210
 Spicula, 289
 Spirit bala, prescriptions for,
 192, 314
 Spinal
 compression, 348
 irritation, 318
 paralysis, 318
 Spine, 348
 Spirit red III 208
 Spirit of nitrous ether, 289
 Spiritus
 aethere, 31
 compositus, 13
 nitrosi 289
 ammonio-terrestris, 43
 felidis, 13
 muri, 51
 armoraciae compositus, 57
 campanulæ, 80
 camphoræ, 86
 chloroformi, 102
 cannabini 107
 creosoli, 122
 juglandis, 189
 juniperi, 190
 lavandulæ, 195
 menthae pipentis, 210
 myrsicis, 215
 resorcinæ, 264
 rosmarini, 269
 Spongy gums, prescriptions for,
 41, 193, 194, 216
 Squill, 276
 Stannum, 290
 Staphylinæ, semina, 289
 Starch, 49
 Stavesacre seeds, 289
 St Ignatius berries, 221
 Stimulant mixture, 109
 Stockholm tar, 243
 Stomach,
 cancer *See* Gastritis
 diluted, prescription for, 26
 sour *See* Acidity, Pyrosis
 Stomachic mixture, 51, 63
 Stomatitis *See* Aphthæ

- Stovaine, 112
 Stramonium, 290
 Strontium
 bromidum, 291
 iodidum, 291
 lactas, 291
 salicylas, 291
 Strontium, 291
 Strophanthi, semina, 291
 Strophanthin, 292
 Struma *See* Scrofula
 Strychnina, 219
 Strychninæ hydrochloridum, 219
 Stypticin, 171
 Styptol, 171
 Styracol, 122
 Succus
 alli, 37
 coni, 118
 digitalis, 128
 hyoscyami, 172
 limonis, 196
 scoparii, 278
 taraxaci, 300
 Sudan III, 209
 Sudan IV, 208
 Sugar of lead, 247
 Sulphonal, 292
 Sulphur, 293
 colloidal, 319
 disinfection, 294
 hypochloritum, 294
 præcipitatum, 293
 sublimatum, 293
 Sulphurated antimony, 52
 potash, 250
 Sulphuric acid, 25
 Sulphuris iodidum, 294
 Sulphurous acid, 26
 Sumach, 267
 Sumbul radix, 296
 Sunburn, prescriptions for, 48, 195
 Sunstroke, 349
 Suppositoria
 acidi tannici, 27
 belladonnæ, 67
 adrenalin et cocainæ, 299
 glycerini, 152
 ichthamol, 174
 iodoformi, 179
 morphinæ, 226
 plumbi composita, 224, 248
 Suppositoria, 297
 Supra renal gland, 297
 Sweet spirit of nitre, 289
 Sycosis *See* Tinea
 Syncope, 349 *See also* Col-lapse
 prescriptions for, 34
 Synovitis, 349
 Syphilis, 349
 prescriptions for, 60, 118, 162, 164, 165, 167, 168, 255, 275
 Syrup
 of figs, 281
 of red gum, 134
 Syrupus
 acidi hydriodici, 183
 alli, 37
 apomorphinæ, 54
 armoraciæ compositus, 57
 aurantii, 62
 bromoformi compositus, 75
 butyl chloral hydratis, 76
 calci lactophosphatis, 82
 cascaræ aromaticus, 94
 chloral, 101
 codonæ phosphatis, 114
 castorei, 140
 erodictyi, 132
 ferri bromidi, 137
 cum quina et strich-nina, 137
 iodidi, 138
 phosphatis, 139
 compositus, 139
 cum quina et strich-nina, 140, 220
 cum strychnina, 221
 ficarius, 281
 glycerophosphatum composi-tus, 13
 hemidesmi, 159
 hypophosphitum compositus, 221, 238
 iodotannicus, 181
 kino eucalypti, 134
 limonis, 197
 marrubii, 206
 papaveris, 231

Syrups

- pruni virginianæ, 254
- quina hydrobromidi, 261
- rhei, 266
- rhæodo-, 267
- scillæ, 277
- sennæ, 280
- timarindi compositus, 299
- tolutanus, 64
- verba sintæ, 132

TABLETS

- erythrol, 133
- trinitrini, 218

Tablets

- phenacetini, 235
- compositæ, 235
- phenazoni, 236
- phenolphthaleini compositæ, 237
- potassii chloratis et boracis cum cocainâ, 252
- salicini compositæ, 273

Urtica. See Parasites, intestinal

Urtica diuretica, 204

Urtica diuretica, 299

Urtica diuretica, 28

Urtica diuretica, 28

Urtica diuretica, 28

Urtica diuretica, 28

Urtica diuretica, 28

Urtica diuretica, 28

Urtica diuretica, 28

Urtica diuretica, 300

Urtica diuretica, 52

Urtica diuretica, 110

Urtica diuretica, 29

Urtica diuretica, prescription for, 254

Urtica diuretica, 300

Urtica diuretica, 302

Urtica diuretica, 302

Urtica diuretica, 349

Urtica diuretica, 180

Urtica diuretica, 293

Urtica diuretica, 78

Urtica diuretica, 302

Urtica diuretica

sodio salicylate, 303

sodium acetate, 302

Urtica diuretica, 79

sodium, 79

acetate, 79, 303

Theophylline, 79

Thiocol, 122

Thiol, 175

Thiosulphate of soda, 285

Thorn apple, 290

Threadworm, prescription for, 92, 114, 191

Threatened miscarriage, prescription for, 310

Throat

inflammation of, tonsillitis, 349

prescriptions for, 7, 16, 40, 41, 91, 135

relaxed sore, 350

Thrush, 350. See Aphthæ

Thymol, 303

carbonas, 304

iodidum, 180, 304

Thymus glandula, 305

Thyroideum

glandula, 305

siccum, 305

Tin, 290

Tin ox, 290

Tinctura

aconiti, 30

fortis, 31

Fleming's, 31

alstonie, 39

antiperiodica, 38

apocyni, 54

arnicæ florum, 57

asafetida, 61

auranti, 63

baptisæ, 65

belladonnæ, 67

benzoini, 70

composita, 70

berberidis, 71

bryoniæ, 75

buchu, 76

cacti grandiflori, 77

calendulæ, 84

cilumbæ, 85

camphoræ composita, 86, 224

cannabis indicæ, 88

cantharidin, 89

capsici, 90

fortior, 90

cardamomi composita, 92

Tinctura

carminativæ, 92
 cascariillæ, 95
 castorei, 95
 catechu, 96
 chirata, 99
 cimicifugæ, 104
 cinchonæ, 106
 compositæ, 106
 cinnamomi, 107
 cocæ, 108
 colchici, 115
 condurango, 117
 conu, 118
 convallariæ, 119
 coscinu, 85
 colo, 121
 cubebæ, 124
 cuspariæ, 126
 damianæ, 126
 dracuræ seminum, 127
 digitalis, 128
 ergotæ ammoniata, 131
 erythrophlei, 133
 eucalypti, 134
 euonyini, 135
 euphorbiæ, 136
 ferri acetatis, 137
 perchloridi, 139
 gelsemii, 150
 gentiana composita, 150
 gossypii, 154
 guaiaci ammoniata, 155
 guaranæ, 156
 hamamelidis, 159
 hydrastis, 160
 hyoscyami, 172
 ignitiæ amaræ, 221
 iodi decolorata, 181
 fortis, 181
 mitis, 181
 jaborandi, 187
 jalapæ, 188
 kaladanæ, 189
 kino, 192
 eucalypti, 134
 kolæ, 193
 krameriæ, 194
 lavandulæ composita, 195
 limonis, 197
 lobeliæ æthereæ, 199
 lupuli, 200

Tinctura

maticæ, 207
 moschi, 214
 myrti, 215
 et boracis, 215
 nucis vomicæ, 219
 olivæ, 108
 opii, 223
 ammoniata, 224
 phosphori composita, 238
 physostigmatis, 239
 podophylli, 249
 ammoniata, 249
 pruni virginianæ, 251
 pulsatillæ, 257
 pyrethri, 257
 florum, 258
 quassia, 258
 quebracho, 259
 quillaiæ, 259
 quinnæ, 261
 ammoniata, 262
 cum cinnamomo, 262
 rhei composita, 266
 ruminis, 267
 sanguinariæ, 272
 scilla, 277
 senegæ, 278
 scilla composita, 280
 serpentariæ, 281
 stramonii, 291
 strophanthi, 292
 sumbul, 297
 tolutana, 64
 valerianæ, 308
 ammoniata, 308

Tincturo

of red gum, 134
 of iron acetate, 137

Tinea

favosa, sycosis, 350
 tarsi, 350
 tonsurans, 350
 versicolor, 350

Tonics, 19, 25, 39, 61, 85, 99,
 106, 107, 109, 126, 127, 129,
 137, 141, 150, 151, 196, 200,
 219, 238, 258, 263, 270, 287,
 292

Tonsillitis See Throat
 prescriptions for, 28

Toothache, 350

- Footlache,
 prescriptions for, 87, 290
 Iorpid liver prescription for,
 15
 Ichthiosis, 350
 Trichloracetic acid, 29
 Irimin, 217
 Iri oxymethilene, 146
 Irticum, 36
 Irochuseus
 acidi tannici, 27
 bisnuthi compositus, 72
 guaiaci resina, 156
 kino eucalypti, 134
 kramerie, 194
 et cocuræ, 194
 morphina, 226
 et ipic ieurinæ, 226
 phenolphthaleini, 237
 potassi chloratis, 252
 santonini, 273
 sulphuris, 29
 Trional, 293
 Trypsin, 32
 Tuberculosis Sci Phthisis
 prescriptions for, 207, 213
 Tuffet's solution, 112
 Turbulla's tincture of capsicum,
 90
 Turpeth mineral, 169
 Tylosin, 3
 Tythium, 3
 Tympinitis, prescription for, 34
 Typhoid fever, 351
 prescriptions for, 19, 182
 Typhus fever, 351
- Ulcer, prescriptions for, 196,
 202, 304, 313
 Ulcers and sores, 351
 Unguentum
 acidi borici, 6
 carbolic, 9
 picric, 20
 pyrogallici, 21
 compositum, 21
 salicylici, 22
 aconitinae, 31
 adrenalinæ et cocainæ, 299
 atropinæ, 69
- Unguentum
 belladonnae, 67
 borici, 7
 catharticum, 89
 capsici, 91
 chaulmoctæ, 98
 chrysarobini, 104
 cocuræ, 110
 coni, 118
 erosoli, 122
 eucalypti, 134
 galli, 147
 cum opio, 147, 224
 hamamelidis, 159
 hydrargyri, 163
 ammoniati, 163
 compositum, 163
 cum lanolino, 163
 nitricæ, 165
 dilutum, 165
 oxidi flavi, 166
 rubri, 166
 subchloridi, 169
 ichthamoli, 174
 compositum, 174
 iodi, 181
 iodoformi, 179
 lanæ compositum, 33
 methyl salicylicæ compositum
 forte, 23
 paraffini, 231
 plumbi subacetatis, 218
 iodidi, 218
 potassi iodidi, 253
 resini, 264
 compositum, 264
 resorcinæ compositum, 265
 sabinæ, 270
 staphisagryæ, 290
 sulphuris, 294
 compositum, 294
 iodidi, 294
 suprarenali, 298
 veratrine, 309
 zinci, 312
 oleatis, 311
 plumbatis compositum, col-
 loidale, 322
- Unna's
 compound pyrogallol oint-
 ment, 21
 ichthamol paste, 174

- Unna's
 paste, 312
 zinc gelatin, 119
 Uramin, 351
 prescription for, 54
 Urea, 306
 gumate, 306
 gumme, 260
 salicylate, 306
 Ureides, 306
 Urethranum, 307
 Urinary disinfectant, 7
 Urine,
 fetid, prescriptions for, 7
 incontinence of *See* Incontinence
 nocturnal incontinence of, 4
 Urol, 306
 Urotropine, 160
 Ursal, 306
 Urticaria, prescriptions for, 271,
 283, 351
 Uterine
 fibroid, prescription for, 132
 hæmorrhage, prescriptions for,
 12, 132
 tonic, 97
 Uva ursi folia, 307
 Uvaleral, 307

 VAGINAL discharge, prescrip-
 tions for, 10
 Vaginitis *See* Leucorrhœa
 Valerianæ rhizoma, 308
 Validol, 212
 Vapor chloroformi compositus,
 102
 Variola, 351
 Ventreal sores, prescriptions for,
 179
 Veratrina, 309
 Vernisol, 148
 cocainæ, 110
 Veronal, 306
 -sodium, 306
 Vertigo, 352
 Viburnum, 309
 Vinum
 antimoniale, 53
 cocæ, 108
 colchici, 115
 condurango, 117
 ferri citratis, 138
 ipeacuanhæ, 184
 kolæ, 193
 pepsini, 234
 quininæ, 261
 Virgin scammony, 275
 Virguman prune bark, 256
 Vitis alba, 75
 Vlemmick's solution, 294
 Vomiting, 352
 to allay, prescriptions for, 17,
 162, 183, 190
 of pregnancy, prescriptions
 for, 98, 111, 123

 WAHOO, 135
 Warburg's tincture, 36
 Warts and corns, 352
 White
 agaric, 35
 bryony, 75
 precipitate, 163
 vitriol, 313
 Whitehead's varnish, 178
 Whooping cough *See* Pertussis
 prescriptions for, 37, 42, 68,
 71, 75, 102, 228
 Wild cherry bark, 256
 Wilkanson's ointment, 294
 Wood tar, 244
 Wool fat, 32
 Worms *See* Parasites, intes-
 tinal
 Wound stone, 125
 Wounds, 352

 XAXAQUIN, 260
 Xeroform, 74

 YEAST, 97
 Yellow
 fever, 352
 mercuric oxide, 166
 mercury iodide, 165
 wash, 166
 Yeo's inhaler mixture, 123
 Yerba santa, 132
 Yohimbin, 310

Zinc gelatin Unna, 149

Zinci

acetis, 310
carbonas, 310
chloridum, 311
cyanidum, 311
iodidum, 311
lactis, 311
oleas 311

Zinci

oleostearas, 311
oxidum, 312
permanganas, 205, 312
stearas, 312
sulphas, 313
sulphocarbolicas, 313
valerianas, 313

Zincum, 310

